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ABSTRACT

This report provides national and cross-state profiles of the characteristics of center-based day care and presents estimates of the degree to which centers are currently in compliance with the major provisions of government day care regulations. The information presented here was compiled as part of the Supply Study, a project of the National Day Care Study conducted by the Day Care Division of the Administration for Children, Youth, and Families. Data were collected by a telephone survey of a national probability sample of 3,167 day care centers. (More than one out of every six day care centers in the United States participated in the survey.) A small national probability sample of 70 centers, all of which had participated in the telephone interviews, was surveyed by means of personal on-site interviews. The report is divided into 3 parts. Part I presents background information, an overview of the study, and a summary of findings. Part II consists of detailed statistical tables which present data on center characteristics, children and families, programs, staff, finances, and regulatory compliance. Part III contains the appendices. Appendix A describes the sampling design, survey implementation, estimation techniques, and reliability. Appendix B presents a copy of the questionnaire used for the telephone survey and describes its development. (JMB)

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VOLUME III

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DAY CARE
CENTERS
IN THE U.S.

A National Profile 1976-1977

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DAY CARE CENTERS IN THE U.S.

A National Profile, 1976-1977

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Prepared for: Day Care Services Division, Administration for Children, Youth and Families, Office of Human Development, U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare; Government Project Director: Allen N. Smith; Contract No.: HEW-105-74-1100

The National Day Care Center Supply Study is a project of the National Day Care Study, Richard R. Ruopp, Director

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Craig G. Coelen Contract Manager	Richard R. Ruopp Quality Control Reviewer	Richard R. Ruopp Management Reviewer

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The National Day Care Center Supply Study is the largest and most detailed survey of center-based day care programs ever undertaken. Approximately one out of every six day care centers in the 50 states and the District of Columbia participated in the study. Data were collected on over 500 center characteristics--children and families served, services provided, classroom arrangements, staffing patterns, staff characteristics, finances, and a variety of other aspects of centers' operations.

The Supply Study is a project of the National Day Care Study (NDCS), conducted by the Day Care Division of the Administration for Children, Youth and Families (ACYF), U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare. Work on the study has been carried out by Abt Associates Inc., under contract to ACYF. The Supply Study was initiated to provide a national profile of day care center characteristics, to estimate the impact of government day care policies and practices and to generalize the cost/effectiveness findings of the NDCS.

This report represents the efforts of many people, only a few of whom are listed as authors of the report. Most of the text in the report has been rewritten several times. Frederic Glantz wrote the first draft of Chapter 2, with substantial input from Daniel Calore and Jann Swanson. Karen Tyson and Barbara Tannen contributed to the early draft of Appendices A and B. The statistical tables, the bulk of the report, were a joint effort of all the persons listed as authors. Julia Michaels generated some of the preliminary tables on the characteristics of children and families served. Editorial support was provided by Sally Weiss and Richard Mayer. Christine Bornas managed the typing and production of the report and designed the format for many of the statistical tables.

Among the many people who have contributed to the design and implementation of the Supply Study and who have reviewed and critiqued this report, two have made major contributions. Allen Smith, the ACYF government project director for this study, has guided all major aspects of our work and substantively, as well as editorially, reviewed this report. Richard Ruopp, project director of the NDCS, first recognized the need for the Supply Study, developed the general design of the study and contributed much of the survey questionnaire. His knowledge of day care and his experience in early childhood research have been invaluable throughout the project.

Many other individuals have made important contributions. Steven Fosburg contributed the general sampling plan for the Supply Study and has served as technical advisor on methodological issues throughout. Barbara Tannen and Jann Swanson, with the aid of early work by Marrit Nauta, collected licensing lists of day care centers from each state and region, prepared the sample frame and selected the sample. Ramon Estrada, Janet Grasso and Barbara Tannen assisted in the design and field test of the telephone questionnaire. Andrew Brown and his staff at Chilton Research Services conducted the telephone interviews and designed the interactive computer programs which were responsible for eliminating many of the potential inconsistencies in the survey data. The efforts of Chilton Research Services were monitored closely by Barbara Tannen, coordinator of the day-to-day operations of the telephone survey. Jann Swanson managed all aspects of the 70-center, personal-interview, including design of the questionnaire, sample selection, data reduction and analysis.

Several individuals contributed important suggestions and advice, either during the early stages of the study or as reviewers of early drafts of this report. William Prosser of the Office of Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation, U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, and Madeline Dowling of the Administration for Public Service, U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, answered a number of important questions and provided important advice early in the study. Carol Spence, a consultant to Allen Smith, reviewed early drafts and caught a number of inconsistencies in early versions of statistical tables. Mary Rowe, a day care expert of long-standing and a member of the NDCS advisory panel, patiently and sensitively provided advice and substantive review of both the study and report.

The contribution of two other groups to the study was enormous and indespensible. Staff of state and regional day care licensing agencies not only took the time to answer many questions and to collect and mail lists of day care centers, they also responded quickly and efficiently at a time when speed and attention to detail were crucial. By far the most important contributors to the study were the day care center directors who participated in interviews. Of the 5,634 organizations called as part of the telephone survey, only 144 declined to participate. Directors of 3,167 day care centers each spent an average of 30 minutes answering survey questions. They responded to sensitive and difficult questions with patience and careful thought. The interest and cooperation of these directors reflects one of the hallmark characteristics of the people who work in day care centers--they want to know and they want others to know as much as possible about program design, financial management and other issues pertaining to good care for young children. We hope that the material presented in this report will be useful to them and others and that its availability will be at least partial repayment for their time and patience.

Craig G. Coelen, Director
National Day Care Center
Supply Study

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INTRODUCTION

The Supply Study is a project of the National Day Care Study (NDCS), conducted by the Day Care Division of the Administration for Children, Youth and Families (ACYF), U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare. Initiated in June 1974 and scheduled to end in July 1978, the NDCS is an investigation of the impact of variations in major center characteristics (staff/child ratios, staff qualifications, classroom size, etc.) on the development of children and the cost of center-based day care. The primary focus of the NDCS has been collection and analysis of data from a sample of 57 centers--in Atlanta, Detroit and Seattle--on the classroom behavior of children, classroom interactions between children and adults, performance of children on standardized tests, parental attitudes and centers' finances.

The Supply Study was initiated in July 1975, in part as a basis from which to generalize the findings of the NDCS from the 57-center/3-site sample to the rest of the U.S. In addition, the Supply Study was to provide a quantitative profile of the characteristics of center-based day care at the national level and to provide a comparison of center characteristics across states. Supply Study data were also to be used to measure the degree to which centers currently comply with the major provisions of government day care regulations. The final objective of the study was the development of an econometric model of the impact of government regulations, funding and monitoring practices on the day care market.

This report represents the completion of two of these tasks. It provides national and cross-state profiles of the characteristics of center-based day care, and it presents estimates of the degree to which centers are currently in compliance with the major provisions of government day care regulations. The final report of the NDCS will use Supply Study data to evaluate the generalizability of the findings of the 57-center/3-site cost-effects study. The Supply Study's econometric model, and policy simulations based on the model, will be presented in a research monograph, to be completed during July 1978. The policy-relevant components of this monograph will be summarized in the final report of the NDCS.

Most of the data presented here were collected by a telephone survey of a national probability sample of 3,167 day care centers. Telephone interviews were conducted in four rounds of about 775 interviews each, spaced three months apart and extending from April/May 1976 to January/February 1977. More than one out of every six day care centers in the U.S. participated in the survey. A small national probability sample of 70 centers, all of which had participated in the last round of the telephone interviews, were surveyed in March 1977 by means of personal, on-site interviews. This second survey was used to test the accuracy of information obtained from telephone interviews and to provide additional detail on the characteristics of centers. Supplementary data from the on-site survey are also reported here, and a discussion of the consistency of on-site and telephone survey data is included in a technical appendix.

The report has been divided into three parts, each subdivided into chapters or major sections. The structure of the report is as follows:

Part 1--Background and Summary of Findings

Chapter 1: Overview of the Study summarizes the methodology used to select a sample, collect data and compute descriptive statistics; it also describes in general terms the expected accuracy of the means, proportions and population totals presented in the report and provides a glosary of important terms used in the text and tables.

Chapter 2: Profile of Center Characteristics presents an overview of the major characteristics of center-based day care and describes the typology of centers used in statistical tables.

Chapter 3: Day Care Regulations and Compliance estimates the degree to which day care centers currently comply with key provisions of state and federal day care regulations; it defines alternative interpretations and measurement rules which can be used in monitoring compliance with staff/child ratio requirements and identifies the sensitivity of national and state-by-state estimates of compliance to the monitoring guidelines used.

Part 2--Detailed Statistical Tables

- General Characteristics provides data on profit/non-profit status and sponsorship of centers; years in operation; capacity; enrollment; and daily, weekly and annual operating schedules.

- Children and Families presents data on age compositon of enrollment; weekly enrollment schedules by age of child; absence rates; income status of families using centers; and racial compostion of enrollment.

- Programs provides data on services provided to children and families; group size and age-mixing in classrooms; and ratios of children to adults in classrooms.

- Staff presents data on size and composition of center staff; weekly schedules of classroom staff; educational attainment and day care experience of directors and classroom staff; age, sex, and racial composition of classroom staff; and in-service training and turnover rates for classroom staff.

- Finances provides data on annual operating budgets; expenditures per child; composition of expenditures and income; fee structures for parents; reimbursement rates for government; and weekly wages of classroom staff.

- Regulatory Compliance presents data on actual versus required ratios of children to adults in classrooms; number of additional classroom staff needed to comply with existing regulations; degree of compliance with provisions of federal regulations other than child-to-staff ratio requirements; and frequency of visits to centers by licensing/monitoring offices, health departments and fire departments.

Part 3--Appendices

Appendix A: Sampling Design, Survey Implementation, Estimation Techniques and Reliability presents a detailed description of the sampling design for both the telephone survey and the on-site, follow-up survey; it describes the assumptions, definitions, mathematical transformations and statistical tables; and it describes procedures which can be used to calculate confidence intervals for virtually all of the estimates of center characteristics presented in the report.

Appendix B: Questionnaire for the Telephone Survey presents the questionnaire used for the telephone survey and describes the additions and changes which were made in it across the four rounds of telephone interviews.

PART 1--BACKGROUND AND SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

Chapter 1: OVERVIEW OF THE STUDY

Chapter 2: DAY CARE CENTER CHARACTERISTICS

Chapter 3: DAY CARE REGULATIONS AND DEGREE OF COMPLIANCE

Chapter 1: OVERVIEW OF THE STUDY

This report presents a statistical profile of the characteristics of center-based day care in the United States. It provides factual information about enrollment, programs, services, staff and finances. It also provides measures of the degree to which day care centers comply with the key provisions of state and federal day care regulations. Tabulations are provided at both the national and state levels. Comparative statistics are reported which contrast the characteristics of different types of centers.

The data reported here were obtained from a telephone survey of 3,167 day care centers and, to a limited extent, from follow-up on-site interviews in 70 day care centers. This chapter discusses the sampling plan used for the telephone and follow-up surveys, describes the definitions, assumptions and computational procedures used in the analysis of survey data and indicates the expected accuracy of statistical results. All of these topics are covered in greater detail in Appendix A, but some familiarity with the background and methodology of the study is important for placing statistical findings in the proper context.

Sampling Techniques

There are a variety of different child care arrangements that have been loosely combined in previous studies under the general heading of day care centers. The Supply Study has focused on those types of day care programs which are large and stable and open enough hours per week and weeks per year to suit the needs of working parents. As a result, day care centers, the sampling unit used in the Supply Study, have been defined very precisely to have the following characteristics:

- provide non-live-in day care services: foster homes and institutional child care providers were excluded because their financial and program characteristics make them too dissimilar from traditional day care center programs for comparative data to be meaningful;

- open at least 25 hours per week: this qualification eliminated nursery schools and part-day Head Start programs from the sample frame and thus maintained the homogeneity of the universe under study as work-related child care services;

- capacity for 13 or more children: federal regulations and most state regulations distinguish centers from family and group day care homes by this capacity rule;

- operating at least nine months per year: summer camps and other seasonal programs are too dissimilar to traditional centers to be included in the survey; they serve unique needs and have special programatic and financial chacteristics;

- majority of enrollment is non-handicapped: again, programs specializing in care of handicapped children were thought to be too dissimilar from traditional centers for comparative data to be meaningful.

A center did not have to be licensed by a state or local agency to be included in the survey, although virtually all participants were licensed.

The original list of centers from which the sample was selected was compiled largely from lists of licensed centers provided by state day care offices. An extensive effort was made to augment these lists with names of unlicensed centers. The original licensing lists contained names of more than 34,000 organizations. From information contained on the lists (e.g., licensed capacity, hours of operation), about 5,000 organizations were screened out as not satisfying the study's definition of a day care center. These exclusions consisted primarily of part-day nursery schools, seasonal child care programs such as summer camps and family and group day care homes having capacity for fewer than 13 children. On the basis of screening questions inserted at the beginning of the telephone questionnaire, additional organizations on the original list were screened out.

On the basis of survey results, there are estimated to be approximately 18,300 day care centers in the 50 states and the District of Columbia satisfying the study's definition. This estimate is based on the sample frame developed for the study, the rate at which respondents were eliminated by screening questions and the rate of disconnected telephones and "no-answer" to five phone calls (see Appendix A, pages 249-251, for further discussion).

There is evidence that 18,300 understates the number of centers in the U.S. For a number of states, the licensing lists used to develop the initial sample frame were two to three years old at the time of the last round of the survey.* Since newly opened centers would not be included on such lists, the initial sample frame was impaired. Analysis of the distribution of centers by years in operation, as derived from survey results, suggests that the survey-based estimate of the U.S. center population is likely to understate the true population by 8 to 15 percent.* Since no precise method is available to assess the true downward bias in the survey-based estimate of the center population, the 18,300 number is used in the tables that appear below.

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* An effort was made to obtain updated licensing lists during the course of the survey, but such lists could be secured from only three states. Since most of the licensing lists used to develop the sample frame were obtained early in 1976, they were at least one year old at the time of the last round of the survey (February 1977).

A second, less important distortion exists in the sample frame used for the telephone survey. It was possible to obtain lists of centers for only 17 of Florida's 67 counties. No licensing lists had been compiled in many of the remaining counties. As a result, the population to which survey estimates are generalizable excludes most of the counties in that state. It should be noted that the excluded counties account for 31 percent of the state's 1975 civilian population. In addition, the 17-county population of centers in Florida is estimated to be 1,073, higher than the population of centers in all but three of the other states in the nation.

The sample for the Supply Study survey was stratified so that separate samples were drawn for each state. In general, the size of each state's sample was proportional to the state's population of centers (one out of every 7.2 centers). In states with few centers, a supplementary sample was drawn and added to the proportional sample to guarantee adequate accuracy of state-level estimates of center characteristics. The combined sample size (one out of every 5.8 centers in the U.S.) ranged from a low of 16 centers in Wyoming to a high of 272 in California. The statistical accuracy provided by these state samples is discussed later in this chapter.

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* Table 35 in Part 2 presents the frequency distribution of centers by years in operation. Assuming that the rate at which new centers have been formed has been relatively stable over the last four or five years and that the shutdown rate has also remained fairly constant, one would expect that the number of centers one or two years old would be greater than the number of centers three years old. Using the numbers in Table 35, one concludes that between 1,600 and 2,900 centers one and two years old were omitted from the original sample frame. Thus the true U.S. population of centers is likely to fall between 19,000 and 21,200--probably toward the higher end of this range. See Appendix A, pages 244-247, for further discussion.

The questionnaire used in the telephone survey (see Appendix B) covered a wide variety of center characteristics--enrollment and capacity, characteristics of children and families, grouping patterns, services provided, staffing patterns and staff characteristics, financial information and a variety of miscellaneous questions. Data were obtained on over 500 variables. During the third and fourth rounds of the survey, supplementary questions were added to the questionnaire to collect information on infant day care,* enrollment of handicapped children, participation in the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Child Care Food Program and the use of volunteers. The whole telephone interview was completed, on average, in less than 30 minutes.

The telephone interviews were conducted quarterly. The first interview took place on April 19, 1976 and the last on February 11, 1977. The four rounds of the survey were spaced to represent center characteristics during the four seasons of the year. When averages are calculated across all four samples of 775 centers each, the result is a time-weighted mean, which represents the average value of a variable over a twelve-month period. The sample was drawn without replacement; each center selected for one round of the survey was excluded from participation in later rounds.

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* The results of questions on infant day care will be published separately as part of the final report of the National Infant Day Care Study.

The telephone interviews were conducted by experienced and specially trained interviewers, and responses were entered directly onto a computer. The computer had been pre-programmed to check the consistency of answers to different questions and to advise the interviewer to ask follow-up questions when consistency tests had not been passed. For example, when the total number of children reported to be enrolled at a center differed from the sum of children reported to be enrolled across age categories, the computer advised the interviewer of the inconsistency, and the questions on enrollment were repeated. These computerized checks increased the accuracy of data and reduced keypunch errors in the recording of information.

The rate of refusal to participate in the survey was quite low. A total of 5,634 organizations were called during the telephone survey, and of those 144 (2.6%) refused outright to participate in an interview. For an additional 169 organizations (3.0%), no responsible person was reached with whom an interview could be conducted. The estimated rate of unsuccessful attempts at interviews is 11.7 percent--2.6 percent due to outright refusals, 3.0 percent due to failures to reach a responsible official, and 6.1 percent due to an interview started but not completed.* Because of the low frequency and the generally random distribution of unsuccessful interviews across center types and states, it was unnecessary to correct survey results for non-response bias.

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* In every instance, four call-backs were made over a five-week period in an attempt to reach a responsible person with whom to conduct an interview or to complete an interview started but interrupted for some reason. A significant number of the unsuccessful attempts to complete interviews was due not to an unwillingness on the part of the respondent to participate in the survey, but to an inability to successfully schedule time for the interview to be completed.

In order to test the accuracy of information obtained from telephone interviews and provide additional detail, a national probability sample of 70 centers was surveyed by personal interviews. The sample for this on-site, follow-up survey was selected by means of a sampling plan known as multistage cluster sampling (see Appendix A, page 237). The 70 centers were drawn from seven states, each representing one of seven geographically compact groups of states. They were all drawn from the list of centers participating in the fourth round of the telephone survey. Because the primary objective of the on-site survey was to assess the accuracy of information collected by telephone interviews, it was important that the lag between the telephone and personal interviews be short, to prevent intervening changes in center characteristics from distorting comparative analyses. The follow-up interviews were all conducted within four weeks after the fourth round of the telephone survey had been completed. The selection procedure for the on-site survey was such that each center in the country had an equal probability of selection. This design was chosen so that any supplementary information collected by means of personal interviews would be statistically generalizable to the national level. As discussed in Appendix A, page 240, the on-site survey indicated that data collected from telephone interviews provided accurate measures of center charcteristics.

Definitions and Assumptions

An understanding of the definitions, assumptions and estimation procedures used in the study is necessary if the reader is accurately to interpret statistical results. Appendix A (pages 262-264) describes the procedures used to edit the data obtained from the telephone survey and to combine responses to form computed variables. Table 1, at the end of this chapter, is a glossary for the report, and it presents definitions of the most important variables. Some readers may want to refer to the questionnaire used in the survey, presented in Appendix B, to understand the form in which data were originally collected.

Measures of staff/child ratio and degree of compliance with federal and state staffing requirements are good illustrations of the degree to which some of the key variables covered in this report are based on information obtained from combinations of questions. For example, to calculate the number of hours of caregiver time required in a particular center by government staffing requirements, it was necessary to estimate the total number of hours of care provided by age of child. Estimates of hours of child care by age are based on responses to the following questions:

- enrollment by age in each of the groups (classes) existing in the center during the morning hours (see Appendix B, questions 21-29);
- number of children enrolled only during afternoon periods by age of child (questions 30-33);
- enrollment of part-time children by age, used to determine the part-time/full-time composition of enrollment in each age category (questions 34-37);
- center enrollment, used to check the validity of the sum of enrollment across age categories (question 16);
- hours the center is open per week, used to define the number of hours per week the average full-time child is expected to be at the center (questions 12-13).

Similarly, the total number of hours per week that caregivers spend working with children was estimated by adding hours spent in the classroom across all caregivers in the center (questions 58-62). As a check of the internal consistency of data on staff, the reported number of caregivers in a center was compared to the reported number of total staff (questions 55-57).

It was not possible to obtain from telephone interviews all of the detailed data necessary to construct exact measures of some important center characteristics. For example, data from the telephone survey did not provide direct measures of the number of hours of care provided by a particular center to children in each age category. Instead, data were available on the total number of children enrolled in each age category (e.g., three-year-olds) and on the number of part-time children enrolled by age. Part-time enrollment figures were available only for relatively broad age categories: children under three, three- and four-year-olds, and children five years or older. Knowledge that a center had 12 three-year-olds and 18 four-year-olds enrolled and that 10 of these 30 children were enrolled part-time had to be translated into number of hours of care per week for three-year-olds and number of hours of care for four-year-olds.

When telephone survey data alone provided only approximate measures of center characteristics, detailed data collected from the 70 centers in the on-site survey were used to interpret and refine the telephone-survey-based measures. For example, data were available from the on-site survey on age of child and hours of care per week for a sample of almost 3,600 individual children. These data were used to develop ratios with which to estimate the age composition of broad categories of part-time enrollment, as reported in telephone interviews. In addition, on-site data were used to estimate the hours-per-week equivalents of "part-time" and "full-time" by age of child.* An important assumption implicit in estimates of hours of care by age of child for the 3167 telephone survey centers is that data from the on-site survey are statistically reliable. Since centers included in the on-site survey were chosen randomly (see Appendix A, pages 238-239) and since the sample of children was very large, the accuracy of the on-site data used in estimating hours of care by age of child is very high.

One set of tables in the report provides estimates of the composition of enrollment by the source of payment of the child's care. Respondents were asked during the survey how many of the children enrolled were paid for by (a) parents, (b) the welfare department, and (c) other government agencies. Before data were analyzed, the counts of children in the latter two categories were combined into a single government (subsidized) category. For a significant number of centers, the sum of the number of children in the parent-paid and government-paid categories either fell short of or exceeded total enrollment. In the instances in which the sum of the two categories was less than total enrollment, the number of children unaccounted for were classified as paid for by "other sources" (e.g., charitable organizations, scholarship funds, free care for center staff). When the sum of the two categories exceeded enrollment, the assumption was made that care for some children was paid for by multiple sources (e.g., both parents and government, under a sliding fee arrangement). The excess count was deducted from the parent-paid category; the government paid category was not adjusted. As a result, the correct interpretation of the parent-paid category is "care paid for exclusively by parents," whereas the government-paid category should be interpreted as "care paid for at least in part by government funds." It should be noted that survey data provide little indication as to which government agency is paying for day care. Title XX (Social Security Act) funds, Head Start funds, state and local government funds and even the Department of Agriculture's expenditures under the Child Care Food Program are mixed together.

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* Tables 51 and 52 in Part 2 provide estimates of the age composition and hours of care per week of part-time and full-time enrollment based on the on-site survey. These are the figures which were used to convert telephone survey data on enrollment by age of child into estimates of hours of care provided by age of child.

Estimation Procedures and Accuracy

The techniques used to generate the statistics presented in the report are generally straightforward and well-known. The statistics consist of summations, averages, standard deviations, medians, frequency distributions and cross-tabulations. Wherever practical, sufficient information is provided in the tables to allow the reader to calculate confidence intervals for estimates of means, proportions and population totals. Appendix A (pages 268-269) discusses the techniques which should be used to calculate standard errors.

Of the 3,167 centers for which telephone interviews were completed, 2,536 centers constitute a proportional, stratified random sample of the U.S. population of centers (see Appendix A, pages 232-233). The remaining 631 were added to the sample in order to guarantee adequate accuracy in the estimates for those states which had few centers. For most statistics presented on the national level, only centers in the proportional sample have been used in estimation. For most statistics presented on a state-by-state basis, the full sample of centers has been used for state level estimates. For these state-by-state tables, the national averages, totals and proportions which appear at the bottom of the tables have been estimated from the 2536 centers in the proportional sample and appended.*

For some of the most important variables in the study--staff/child ratios and cost per child--responses to many questions in the survey had to be combined. A refusal to answer, a response of "don't know," or an invalid response (due to keypunch error or misunderstanding of the question) to any of the component questions caused data for the constructed variable to be missing or invalid. The frequency of missing or suspect data for a number of important variables was high enough that relatively complex estimation techniques were used to calculate population statistics. In these instances, the potential for non-response bias was examined carefully, and weighting techniques were used for estimation of means, proportions, standard deviations and totals. The weighting procedures not only corrected for non-response bias but also allowed the use of the complete sample of centers for which data were available. A more detailed discussion of estimation problems and solutions is presented in Appendix A (pages 262-265).

The statistical tables in this report present estimates of center characteristics for a variety of classifications of centers:

- all centers and particular classes of centers, national level;

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* The full sample of 3,167 could have been used to calculate estimates of national means, standard deviations and proportions. Use of the full sample would have required, however, that statistics at the national level be calculated using relatively expensive weighted-average procedures in order to prevent atypical centers in oversampled small states from distorting national estimates. Comparisons for selected variables of estimates obtained from the proportional sample and from the full sample using weighting techniques indicated insignificant differences in estimates and small reductions in the size of confidence intervals.

- all centers and particular classes of centers, state level.

In general, statistics provided for all centers at the national level are highly accurate. For example, the percentage of centers nationally which are organized on a non-profit basis is estimated to be 59.3 percent. Given the sample size upon which this estimate is based (2,536), a statistician would conclude that "with 95 percent confidence, between 57.5 and 61.1 percent of U.S. centers are non-profit organizations." In this instance, the confidence interval of plus or minus 1.77 percentage points represents an error rate of 3.0 percent (1.77/59.3 = 0.030).

The more finely the national population is divided, the less reliable estimates of means and proportions become. For example, survey results indicate there are 22 day care providers in Wyoming that meet the study's definition of a day care center. Even though 16 of these centers were included in the survey, the confidence interval for an estimate of the proportion of Wyoming centers having a certain characteristic (e.g., are non-profit organizations) may be as high as plus or minus 13.2 percentage points. If survey results indicated that 50 percent of the centers in Wyoming had a certain characteristic, the 95 percent confidence interval for that estimate would be 38.6 to 63.2 percent--an error rate of 26.4 percent (13.2/50.0 = 0.264). See Appendix A (page 268) for further discussion on this point.

Some of the tables in the report provide estimates of means or proportions for particular classes of centers within states. For the following states, the estimates presented are highly accurate:

- Alabama
- California
- Florida (17 counties)
- Georgia
- Illinois
- New Jersey
- New York
- North Carolina
- Ohio
- Tennessee
- Texas

Such estimates for all other states must be interpreted as no better than "rough indicators." A good rule of thumb is to treat all estimates based on sample sizes of fewer than 30 centers as potentially unreliable. In the state-by-state tables presented in Part 2 of the report, all estimates based on sample sizes of fewer than ten centers have been deleted (these cases are indicated by "NA"). Table 167 in Appendix A indicates the size of samples used to calculate the state-by-state statistics presented in the report. The appendix (pages 266-270) also describes procedures with which at least approximate confidence intervals can be calculated for virtually all of these statistics in the report.

Table 1
DEFINITIONS OF IMPORTANT TERMS AND VARIABLES USED IN THE TEXT AND STATISTICAL TABLES

Full-Time, Part-Time and Full-Time-Equivalent (FTE) Enrollment:

A full-time child is defined as a child enrolled for 30 hours or more per week; a part-time child is one enrolled for fewer than 30 hours per week. The 30-hours definition was used during telephone interviews to distinguish between full-time and part-time enrollment. FTE enrollment is a convenient measure of hours of care provided per week to both full- and part-time children. For all children or for all children of a specific age, FTE enrollment is measured as hours of care scheduled per week divided by 40 hours. Forty hours is used as denominator because the average full-time child is enrolled 40 hours per week.

Total Staff, Paid and Non-Paid Staff, Caregivers:

Total staff is defined as all persons working at the center, regardless of hours worked per week. Paid staff refers to persons paid out of the operating budget of the center. Non-paid staff include volunteers (persons not paid at all) and persons working at the center but paid by outside agencies (e.g., CETA). Caregivers, also referred to as classroom staff, include all staff who spend some time each week working directly with children. Very few caregivers work with children fewer than ten hours per week.

Full-Time, Part-Time and Full-Time Equivalent Staff:

A full-time staff person is defined as one who works 35 hours or more per week; a part-time staff person is one who works fewer than 35 hours per week. The 35-hours definition was used during telephone interviews to differentiate between full- and part-time staff and is the definition used by the U.S. Department of Labor to distinguish full-time and part-time employment. "FTE caregivers" is a convenient measure of the total number of hours center staff spend working with children each week. "FTE caregivers" is measured as the total of all hours staff spend working directly with children per week divided by 40 hours. The terms "FTE caregivers" and "FTE caregiver classroom hours" are used interchangeably.

Capacity and Utilization Rates:

Capacity is defined as the maximum number of children a center is licensed to serve or, in the case of unlicensed centers, the limit a center itself sets on enrollment. Capacity (especially licensed capacity) is usually based upon the number of square feet of usable indoor space in a center. Very often 35 square feet of space are required for each child. Utilization rates are measured as full-time-equivalent enrollment divided by capacity. Since capacity is typically constrained by available floor space, utilization rates measure the efficiency of space utilization, rather than utilization of staff or other center resources.

Staff Turnover (Caregivers Only):

Respondents were asked, "How many of the caregivers who worked at your center a year ago have left and since been replaced?" The correct interpretation of the staff turnover estimates presented in this report is the number of classroom positions which have been refilled at least once in 12 months.

Group Size.

Group size is defined as the number of children cared for as a group or unit. Data pertain only to group structures during the morning hours and represent the number of children scheduled to be in a group, not actually in attendance. Centers with open-classroom structures often reported only one group, with size equal to total center enrollment. One-group centers are relatively rare among centers with more than 30 children enrolled.

Education and Experience:

Education is defined as years of schooling completed. Post-secondary vocational education is counted in the same way as traditional college education. Experience is years of previous work which, in the opinion of the respondent, is "day-care related" (including work at the current center).

Salaries (Caregivers Only):

From the telephone survey, data are available on only the minimum and maximum salary paid in each center to full-time caregivers. Salaries reported on an hourly, daily, monthly or annual basis have been converted to a weekly basis. No adjustment has been made to salary data to account for differences in hours worked per week by caregivers within and across centers. It is unlikely that reported salary figures include fringe benefits.

Cost, Expenditure and Income:

The term expenditure is used in this report to refer to "cash" outlays. Expenditures exclude the value of donated space, volunteer or second-party-paid labor, donated supplies, etc. Income similarly excludes the value of donated space, labor and materials but includes cash donations. The term cost is used to denote the value of all resources used by the center, including the value of donated resources. During the first two rounds of the survey, income and expenditures were often reported on a non-annual basis. In such instances, data were annualized before tabulation.

Table 1 continued

Child/Staff and Staff/Child Ratios.

Child/staff ratio and staff/child ratio are inverses of one another. The former is the ratio of children to adults, the latter is the ratio of adults to children. Both terms are used in this report. To avoid confusion, the adjectives "high" and "low" have not been used in conjunction with the two terms. When staffing requirements are discussed, requirements are characterized as "more stringent" or "less stringent" to denote differences in the maximum number of children allowed per adult. The more stringent the regulation the fewer the number of children allowed per adult. For ease of interpretation, numerical estimates have been expressed as child/staff ratios. A child/staff ratio of 5.0 is numerically equivalent to a staff/child ratio of 0.2, but the former is more easily translated into numbers of children and numbers of adults.

Actual Child/Staff Ratio:

Actual child/staff ratio is an estimate of the ratio of child-hours of care actually provided (adjusted for absences) to total scheduled caregiver hours in the classroom. On average, 12 percent of children in centers are absent each day. In calculations of actual child/staff ratios the total number of scheduled child-hours is multiplied by 0.88, to convert from enrollment to attendance. The reported ratios should closely approximate the average ratio of contact hours between children and caregivers. From telephone survey data, actual child/staff ratios can be calculated only at the center-level. No separate estimates are available for individual classrooms or for specific ages of children. It should be noted that only caregivers and only hours spent working directly with children are counted in the denominators of the reported child/staff ratios.

Required Caregivers:

State and federal day care regulations and licensing standards specify the minimum number of caregivers that are required in centers under various circumstances. In most instances requirements are specified in terms of the age of the children cared for (e.g., one adult for every five three-year-olds and one adult for every seven four-year-olds). In some instances requirements are also specified in terms of the size of the center (e.g., two adults for centers with 20 or fewer children enrolled), the age composition of children in individual classrooms and other factors. The language of federal and state regulations have been translated into a set of computational rules which estimate the total number of caregiver hours which are required in each center for all children and classrooms. These center-level estimates are then multiplied by 0.88 to adjust for expected child absences of 12 percent per day. "FTE required caregivers" is calculated by dividing the adjusted total required caregiver hours by 40 hours. Both required caregiver hours and required FTE caregivers represent minimums allowed by regulations under the current circumstances (size and age composition of enrollment, etc.) of the center.

Maximum Child/Staff Ratios Allowed by Regulations:

"Maximum child/staff ratio allowed" is a convenient measure of the relative stringency of the staffing requirements in different sets of regulations. Such ratios are calculated by dividing child-hours of care actually provided (scheduled hours adjusted for absences) by minimum required caregiver hours (also adjusted for child absences). Since child-hours of care actually provided and minimum required caregiver hours can be calculated for children in each age category as well as for all children in a center, maximum allowed child/staff ratios are reported for specific age categories and at the center-level as well. The age-specific ratios are useful for comparisons of the relative stringency of standards across states on an age-by-age basis. The center-level ratios are weighted averages of age-specific ratios (number of children in each age category used as weights), and provide a single index of relative stringency across states and between federal and state requirements.

Federal Interagency Day Care Requirements (FIDCR):

The FIDCR were adopted in 1968 and used as standards for day care centers receiving reimbursement for child care under Titles IV-A and IV-B of the Social Security Act, various provisions of the Economic Opportunity Act and other federal legislation. The FIDCR were modified somewhat and written into law as part of the 1976 Title XX Amendments to the Social Security Act. Staff/child ratios, group size, health and nutritional services to children, social services to parents, in-service training for staff, and parental involvement in center governance are all addressed by various FIDCR provisions. All references to FIDCR provisions in this report are to the requirements as amended by Title XX.

FFP and Non-FFP Centers

The term FFP is an abbreviation for "federal financial participation." Strictly defined, the term "FFP center" denotes a center which has at least one child enrolled whose care is paid for under Titles IV and XX of the Social Security Act and miscellaneous other federal programs. To be eligible to receive reimbursement under these programs, centers must comply with the Federal Interagency Day Care Requirements (FIDCR), unless the requirement is waived by the administering state day care agency. Telephone survey data do not permit accurate determination of which particular government program or which particular level of government (local, state or federal) is reimbursing a particular center for day care service. All that can be determined is that some form of government reimbursement is being received. Thus the term "FFP center" is used in this report to denote centers which enroll at least one child whose care is paid for at least in part by government funds. It should be noted that some centers included in the FFP category will not be receiving federal reimbursement and will not be required to satisfy the FIDCR. Analysis of the FFP/non-FFP classifications made in several states against lists of FFP centers provided by the states indicate that the frequency of misclassifications is low.

Chapter 2: DAY CARE CENTER CHARACTERISTICS

Approximately 900,000 children are currently enrolled in day care centers in the U.S. The 18,300 centers they attend are quite diverse. Enrollments range from fewer than 15 children in the smallest centers to more than 300 children in the largest. Some centers offer extensive health and social services to children and families; others offer no supplementary services at all. Virtually all centers enroll three- and four-year-old children, but some centers also enroll infants and toddlers and offer before- and after-school programs for school-age children. Annual expenditures range from less than $600 per child to more than $3,600 per child.

Similarities and differences among centers are most easily understood by comparing the characteristics of different types of centers. In this report centers are classified by their legal status (profit or non-profit) and by whether or not they enroll publicly subsidized children (FFP* or non-FFP). This typology divides centers into four categories:

- Profit Non-FFP
- Non-Profit Non-FFP
- Profit FFP
- Non-Profit FFP

The profit FFP category is by far the smallest of the four, accounting for only 10 percent of U.S. centers (Figure 1). The other three categories are of roughly equal size,

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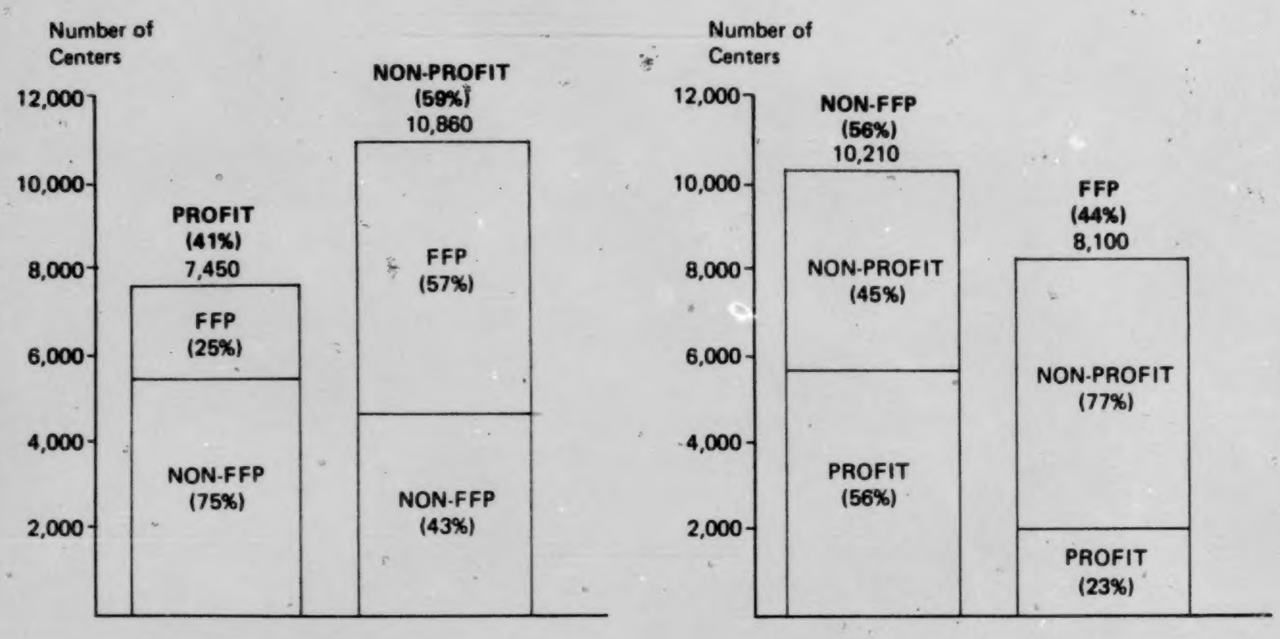
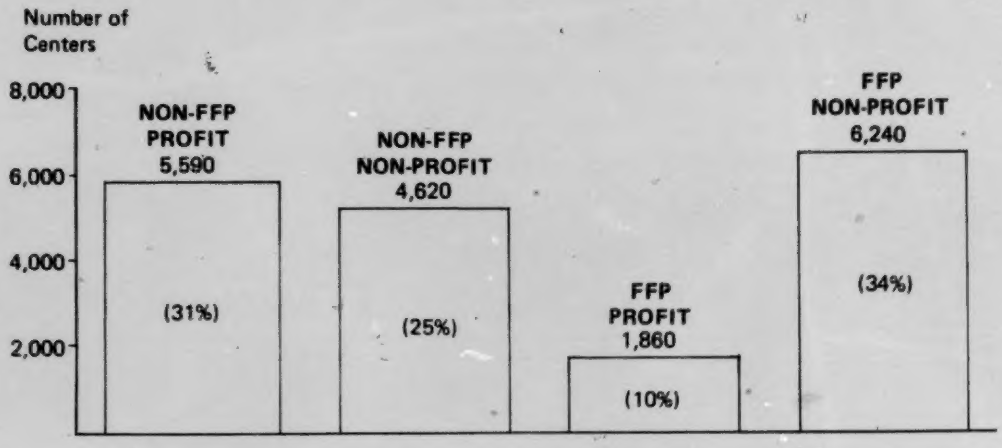
* The term FFP is used in this report to denote centers which have at least one child enrolled whose care is paid for, at least in part, by government funds. See Table 1, Chapter 1, for definitions of this and other terms used in this chapter.

Figure 1
DISTRIBUTION OF CENTERS IN THE U.S.


BY LEGAL STATUS

BY NON-FFP/FFP STATUS

BY LEGAL STATUS AND NON-FFP/FFP STATUS



each accounting for one-quarter to one-third of all U.S. centers.*

The four-way classification is useful in determining whether differences in center characteristics are more closely associated with differences in legal status or with the presence or absence of subsidized children. It should be carefully noted that comparisons are presented for descriptive purposes only. In addition to legal status and presence or absence of government subsidies, there are many other factors potentially responsible for differences among day care centers--community characteristics, the needs of children and families served, philosophy of center directors, differences in day care licensing regulations across states, etc. The differences in center characteristics that are reported here should not be interpreted as evidence that any one type of day care center provides day care services that are inherently less expensive or inherently better in quality than the services provided by other types of centers. Too many potential causal factors have been left unaccounted for in simple tabular presentations.

General Center Characteristics

On the basis of current licensed capacities, existing day care centers have space to serve one million children (Table 2). Licensed capacity is set by state or local day care licensing offices and generally is determined by the number of square feet of usable floor space available at each center.* About 900,000 children are currently enrolled in day care centers, on either a part-time or full-time basis. Variations in hours in care between part-time and full-time children can be accounted for by converting enrollment to a full-time-equivalent (FTE) basis.** FTE enrollment is currently 800,000 children. Since the average daily absence rate for children is 12 percent, FTE enrollment adjusted for absences is approximately 700,000.

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* In the detailed statistical tables in Part 2 of this report FFP centers are classified not only by legal status but also by the number of subsidized children they enroll. Federal law (P.L. 94-401, Section 5) permits states to waive federal staff/child ratio requirements in centers which serve no more than five subsidized children (or 20 percent of enrollment, whichever is lower). Tables in Part 2 classify FFP centers as waiverable and non-waiverable--that is, eligible or not eligible for such a waiver. Presently less than nine percent of U.S. centers and less than two percent of subsidized children are accounted for in waiver-eligible centers.

Table 2
LICENSED CAPACITY, ENROLLMENT AND UTILIZATION RATES

(Number of Children)

	Non-FFP Centers		FFP Centers		
	Profit	Non-Profit	Profit	Non-Profit	All Centers*
National Totals					
Licensed Capacity	273,200	284,000	102,600	347,100	1,006,900
Enrollment	238,500	251,700	91,400	316,200	897,700
FTE** Enrollment	214,500	212,900	82,100	282,000	791,500
Center Averages					
Licensed Capacity	49	62	55	56	55
Enrollment	43	55	49	51	49
FTE** Enrollment	38	46	44	45	43
Utilization Rate (%)**	78	77	82	84	80

* Totals may not equal sum of components due to rounding.

** See Table 1, Chapter 1, for definition of terms.

Reference: Tables 33, 37, 38, 40

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* State licensing codes generally require 35 square feet of usable indoor space and some amount of safe outdoor space per child. A few states require as little as 20 square feet or as much as 50 square feet per child. Local building codes sometimes overide state licensing standards.

**See Table 1, Chapter 1, for definition of FTE enrollment. In this report 40 hours per week is used consistently as a definition of full-time-equivalent.

The differences between licensed capacity (one million) and alternative measures of current enrollment (700,000-900,000) should not be taken as evidence that substantial excess capacity currently exists among day care centers. While there may be a number of specific communities in which excess capacity exists, natural constraints on day care centers often cause gross measures of excess capacity to be misleading. Day care centers tend to serve relatively small catchment areas. As a result, excess capacity in one community may exist side by side with shortages in neighboring areas. Due to transportation problems, parents in these neighboring communities cannot utilize the excess slots that exist 15 or 20 miles away. Another factor is equally important. As will be pointed out below, centers tend to arrange children in classrooms homogeneously by age. Centers may have several openings in classrooms for four- and five-year-olds but have to deny admission to two- and three-year-olds because their classrooms for younger children are filled. Because such natural constraints exist, accurate estimates of excess capacity can be determined only on a community-by-community basis.

The average day care center has a licenced capacity of 55 children, actually enrolls 49 children and has a full-time-equivalent enrollment of 43 children (Table 2). Profit non-FFP centers have the lowest average capacity and enrollment. Non-profit non-FFP centers are on average the largest centers, serving 30 percent more children per center than their profit non-FFP counterparts. Halfway between these two groups in terms of size are profit and non-profit FFP centers, both very similar in terms of average capacity and enrollment.

The ratio of FTE enrollment to capacity--the utilization rate--is a useful measure of the degree to which centers make use of the capacity they have available. FFP centers tend to be more fully utilized than non-FFP centers. FTE enrollment as a percentage of capacity is 77-78 percent among non-FFP centers versus 82-84 percent among FFP centers. Since low utilization rates are generally thought to reflect low cost efficiency, it is noteworthy that profit centers have slightly lower utilization rates than non-profit centers. As will be pointed out later, expenditure per child is significantly lower in profit centers than in non-profit centers. Either expenditure per child is not very sensitive to rate of utilization, or profit centers have found other more important mechanisms for controlling cost.

Day care centers appear to be very stable programs. Among currently operating centers, the average facility has been in operation for eight years (Table 3). As a consequence, only a small fraction of the parents using center care will be forced to find alternative day care arrangements because the centers in which their children are currently enrolled close down. One would suspect that such stability may not be characteristic of more informal child care arrangements* and therefore represents an important advantage of center-based care. There are no significant differences in average age across the four major types of centers.

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* Family and group day care homes and care in the child's own home by a relative or non-relative are the most important alternatives to center-based care. Illness and population mobility among caregivers are likely to make such one-caregiver arrangements less stable than multiple-caregiver/specialized-facility day care centers.

Table 3
AGE AND OPERATING SCHEDULES OF DAY CARE CENTERS

	Non-FFP Centers		FFP Centers		
	Profit	Non-Profit	Profit	Non-Profit	All Centers
Years in Operation	8	8	7	7	8
Operating Schedules					
Percent Open 9 or More Hours Per Day	98	90	97	88	93
Percent Open 5 or More Days Per Week	100	99	100	99	99
Percent Open 49 or More Weeks Per Year	94	87	96	90	91

Reference: Tables 36, 42, 43, 44

Day care centers maintain daily, weekly and annual operating schedules that are consistent with the needs of working parents. Virtually all centers are open five or more days per week, and over 90 percent of all centers are open nine or more hours per day and 49 or more weeks per year (Table 3). As a group, non-profit centers are open fewer hours per day than profit centers, regardless of their FFP/non-FFP status. Even so, the differences are not very great. Nine hours per day is a reasonable minimum operating schedule, if parents must work eight hours and still have time to drop off their children in the morning and pick them up in the evening.

Children and Families

Of the children currently enrolled in day care centers, by far the predominant group is three-, four- and five-year-olds (Table 4). About half the children are three or four years old, and an additional 21 percent are five years old. The remaining children are split evenly between infant/toddlers and school-age children. The age composition of enrollment is relatively consistent across different types of centers. Profit centers tend to enroll a higher percentage of infants and toddlers than non-profit centers do, but the differences are relatively small.

Table 4
AGE COMPOSITION OF ENROLLMENT

	Non-FFP Centers		FFP Centers		
	Profit	Non-Profit	Profit	Non-Profit	All Centers*
Children Enrolled by Age					
Two Years or Younger	42,700	33,700	13,800	31,600	121,800
Three Years	51,800	57,600	22,200	72,500	204,100
Four Years	62,300	74,800	25,300	95,300	257,600
Five Years	45,500	51,700	19,600	71,200	188,000
Six Years or Older	36,100	33,900	10,400	45,700	126,100
All Ages*	238,500	251,700	91,400	316,200	897,700
Percent Distribution by Age					
Two Years or Younger	18	13	15	10	14
Three Years	22	23	24	23	23
Four Years	26	30	28	30	29
Five Years	19	21	21	23	21
Six Years or Older	15	13	11	14	14
All Ages*	100	100	100	100	100

*Totals may not equal sum of components due to rounding.

Reference: Table 49

Minorities, especially blacks, account for a relatively high proportion of the children enrolled in centers. Twenty-eight percent of the children in centers are black, and 9 percent are of other minority groups (Table 5).* In contrast, minorities account for only 17 percent of the U.S. population under 15 years of age.**

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* Tables 5 and 6 show slightly different percentages than do the referenced tables of the detailed statistical section, Part 2. This is because in each case the total numbers of children and families were divided by the total number of centers rather than averaging center means.

**U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-25, No. 704, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 1977, p.28.

Table 5
RACIAL COMPOSITION OF ENROLLMENT

	Non-FFP Centers		FFP Centers		
	Profit	Non-Profit	Profit	Non-Profit	All Centers*
Children Enrolled by Race					
White	193,800	167,700	67,700	139,400	568,500
Black	31,400	65,200	18,700	137,600	252,900
Other	13,400	18,800	5,000	39,200	76,200
All Races*	238,500	251,700	91,400	316,200	897,700
Percent Distribution by Race					
White	81	67	74	44	63
Black	13	26	21	44	28
Other	6	7	5	12	9
All Races	100	100	100	100	100

* Totals may not equal sum of components due to rounding.

Reference: Tables 59-62

The representation of minority children varies widely across different types of centers. Profit non-FFP centers have the lowest proportion of minority children enrolled, but, even so, minority representation is higher in these centers (19% of enrollment) than in the general day-care-age population (17% of population). Non-profit FFP centers, by a wide margin, have the highest proportion of minority-group children enrolled. Over half of the children enrolled in non-profit FFP centers are non-white, compared to one-fifth to one-third of the children in other types of centers.

Single-parent families and low-income families constitute a high proportion of the families using center-based day care. Of U.S. families with children under 18 years of age, less than 20 percent are single-parent families and about half have incomes below $15,000 per year.* Of

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* Based on data in U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-23, No. 66, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 1978, pp. 49-53. Median income of families with children in 1976 is approximately $15,000, based on a 1975 median income of $14,160 and a 6-percent inflation adjustment.

U.S. families with one or more children enrolled in day care centers, however, 38 percent are single-parent families and 73 percent have incomes below $15,000 per year (Table 6). Because data are not available on family income and family size for families using center-based day care, the percentage of such families with incomes below currently defined poverty thresholds cannot be determined precisely. Nevertheless, it is likely that the poverty rate among families using center care is somewhere between 25 and 35 percent.*

Table 6
CHARACTERISTICS OF FAMILIES SERVED

	Non-FFP Centers		FFP Centers		
	Profit	Non-Profit	Profit	Non-Profit	All Centers*
Single Parent Families					
Number	60,617	61,775	34,500	145,200	302,100
Percent of Total Families	25	30	41	53	38
Families Served by Income Status					
Below $6,000 per year	12,900	50,600	26,600	150,300	240,500
$6,000-$15,000	108,800	100,100	37,600	99,200	345,600
Above $15,000	118,300	57,200	20,200	22,700	218,300
All Families*	240,000	207,900	84,400	272,200	804,400
Percent Distribution by Income Status					
Below $6,000 per year	5	24	32	55	30
$6,000-$15,000	45	48	45	36	43
Above $15,000	49	28	24	8	27
All Families*	100	100	100	100	100

Reference: Tables 54-58

* Totals may not equal sum of components due to rounding.

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* The current poverty threshold for a non-farm family of four is approximately $6,000 (Beverly L. Johnson, "Women Who Head Families," Monthly Labor Review, Vol. 101, February 1978, p. 37). Thirty percent of families using day care centers have incomes below $6,000, but due to variations in family size a slightly higher or lower percent may fall below the corresponding poverty threshold.

The socioeconomic composition of families served varies widely across different types of centers, in much the same way as the racial composition of enrollment varies. The representation of single-parent families and low-income families is higher in all four types of centers than in the relevant portion of the general population. Between FFP and non-FFP centers and between profit and non-profit centers, however, the socioeconomic composition of families served is quite different. FFP centers, as a group, and non-profit centers, as a group, serve relatively high proportions of single-parent families and families with low incomes.

Non-profit FFP centers and profit non-FFP centers represent the two polar cases. At one extreme, over half the families served by non-profit FFP centers have incomes below $6,000 per year and less than 10 percent have incomes above $15,000. At the other extreme, only five percent of the families served by profit non-FFP centers have incomes below $6,000 and almost half have incomes above $15,000. Since profit non-FFP centers depend primarily on parent fees for their operating revenues, they can afford to provide only a limited number of slots to families unable to pay the full cost of day care.

Program Characteristics

A number of center characteristics fall under the general heading of program characteristics. Perhaps the most important of these pertain to classroom structure--child/staff ratio,* number of children per classroom (class size) and the age composition of children in classrooms. Many centers offer important supplementary services--health examinations, developmental testing, transportation, family counseling and other social services. The degree of parental involvement in center activities is thought by some to be an important program characteristic. These program characteristics vary widely across different types of centers.

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* In this report, the terms "staff/child ratio" and "child/staff ratio" are used interchangeably. All numerical estimates are reported, however, in terms of the ratio of children to adults. A staff/child ratio of 0.2 and a child/staff ratio of 5.0 are numerically equivalent, but the latter is somewhat easier to translate into counts of children and adults.

Classroom Structure

In recent years substantial attention has been focused on child/staff ratios in day care centers, for they are believed to be important determinants of both the quality and cost of day care. As will be discussed in detail in the next chapter, both state day care licensing standards and the Federal Interagency Day Care Requirements (FIDCR, applicable only to FFP centers) limit the maximum number of children that can be supervised by a single adult in day care centers. The average ceiling imposed by state licensing standards is 12.5 children per adult; the ceiling imposed on an average center by the FIDCR is 6.3 children per adult.* The wide discrepancy between federal and state standards is a major cause of the attention child/staff ratios have recently received.

There are a variety of ways one can calculate child/staff ratios for individual centers. The most important alternative computational procedures are discussed below in Chapter 3. The procedures used to derive the estimates presented in this chapter replicate as closely as possible the measurement procedures currently recommended by the Administration for Public Services, the agency within the U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare with responsibility for interpreting federal day care requirements. The ratios reported here should reflect quite accurately the circumstances one would observe in day care center classrooms. Estimated ratios have been adjusted to reflect the number of hours full-time and part-time children are scheduled to be in centers, and they have been adjusted for prevailing absence rates of children. In addition, they take into account only those hours that day care center staff spend working directly with children. As a result, the estimates reported here should accurately measure contact-hour ratios between children and adults.

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* Both of these figures are averages across all ages of children and have been carefully calculated to reflect the current age distribution of children enrolled in day care centers.

The average actual child/staff ratio for day care centers in the U.S. is 6.8 children per adult (Table 7). This average is very close to the average FIDCR standards for FFP centers (6.3 children per adult) and far below the average ceiling imposed by state licensing standards (12.5 children per adult). About one-third of centers maintain ratios of five or fewer children per adult, and about half maintain ratios of between 5:1 and 9:1. Only 20 percent of U.S. centers maintain ratios of more than nine children per adult.

Table 7
CHILD/STAFF RATIOS*

	Non-FFP Centers		FFP Centers		All Centers
	Profit	Non-Profit	Profit	Non-Profit	
Average Child/Staff Ratio (Children per Caregiver)	7.9	7.3	7.3	5.5	6.8
Percent Distribution of Centers by Child/Staff Ratios					
5.0 or Fewer Children per Caregiver	17	27	24	50	32
5.1 to 9.1 Children per Caregiver	53	49	50	43	48
9.1 or More Children per Caregiver	30	24	26	6	20
All Centers	100	100	100	100	100

Reference: Table 78

* Child/staff ratios have been calculated by dividing total child-hours of care provided per week (adjusted for absences) by total number of hours adults work in the classroom per week. Such ratios pertain to the entire center and not to specific classrooms or age-groups of children.

Non-profit FFP centers assign significantly fewer children to individual caregivers, on average, than other types of centers. The average child/staff ratio in non-profit FFP centers is 5.5 children per adult. Half of these centers maintain ratios of five or fewer children per adult, and very few (six percent) maintain ratios of more than nine children per caregiver. The other three major types of centers--profit and non-profit non-FFP centers and profit FFP centers--maintain very similar child/staff ratios. Average ratios for these other three groups are 7.3 to 7.9 children per adult. Only one in four of these other centers maintain ratios of five or fewer children per adult, and a significant fraction (24-30 percent) maintain ratios of more than nine children per adult.

Although the difference in child/staff ratios between non-profit FFP centers and other types may appear small (about two children per caregiver), in fact, such a difference is quite important. Given the same number of classroom staff as a base, centers operating with ratios of 7.3-7.9 children per adult can serve 33-44 percent more children than centers operating with ratios of 5.5 children per adult. Since caregivers' salaries comprise a high percentage of centers' operating budgets, the potential effect of a two-children-per-caregiver difference on cost per child is quite large.

Class size in day care centers has not often received as much attention as class size in public schools.* Since most classrooms in public schools are supervised by a single adult, class size and child/staff ratio in public schools are one and the same issue. In day care centers, however, two or more adults are generally assigned to a single classroom.* The frequency of multiple-caregiver classrooms has separated class size from the controversy surrounding child/staff ratio. Only recently has research evidence become available on the important effects of class size on the cognitive development of children and on the classroom interactions among children and between children and caregivers.** These findings are likely to make class size in day care centers a much more important issue in the future.

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* In this report, the terms "class size" and "group size" are used interchangeably to indicate the number of children per classroom.

Federal day care regulations (applicable to FFP centers) and many state day care licensing codes limit the number of children that day care centers can place in a single classroom. Most regulations differentiate maximum allowable class size by the age of the children in the room. The FIDCR, for example, specify 15 children as a maximum for classrooms containing three-year-olds, 20 as a limit for four- and five-year-olds, and 25 as a limit for groups of older children. Most day care centers do differentiate class sizes according to the age of children; average class size is 14 children for two-year-olds, 17 children for three-year-olds, 19 for four-year-olds, and 20 for five-year-olds (Table 8). Average class size in FFP centers is slightly higher than average class size in non-FFP centers, for each age group of children. More important, average class size in FFP centers is very near or above the maximum limits set by the FIDCR. For a significant number of children in FFP centers currently established class sizes do not meet federal regulations.*

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* No survey data are available which measure directly the frequency of multiple-caregiver classrooms. However, the average number of children per classroom is nearly three times higher than the average child/staff ratio. This suggests that the average classroom has two or three adults in caregiver roles.

**See Travers, J., Ruopp, R., et al, National Day Care Study: Preliminary Findings and Their Implications, Abt Associates Inc., Cambridge, MA, January 1978, pp. 12-14.

When children enter public school they are placed in age-homogeneous classrooms. The same appears to hold in day care centers. In 80-90** percent of the day care center classrooms, the age range of children is less than two years (Table 8). The frequency of age-mixed classrooms is somewhat higher in profit centers than in non-profit centers and somewhat lower in non-FFP centers than in FFP centers. Across all types of centers, however, the frequency and degree of age-mixing are low.

Table 8
SIZE AND AGE MIX OF CLASSROOM GROUPS

	Non-FFP Centers		FFP Centers		All Centers
	Profit	Non-Profit	Profit	Non-Profit	
Mean Class Size for Children of Selected Ages*					
Two-Year-Olds	14	14	16	15	14
Three-Year-Olds	16	16	18	18	17
Four-Year-Olds	19	19	20	19	19
Five-Year-Olds	20	19	20	21	20
All Ages	17	18	19	19	18
Percent Distribution of Classrooms by Age Range of Children**					
Less than Two Years	77	84	74	80	80
Two Years or More***	23	16	26	20	20
All Classrooms	100	100	100	100	100

Reference: Table 72

* Average number of children per classroom; data reflect grouping patterns during morning hours.

** Age range is the difference in age between the oldest and youngest child in the classroom.

*** Since the ages of children were recorded in one year intervals, a classroom containing older three-year-olds, four-year-olds and younger five-year-olds would be recorded as having an age range of two years or more, even though the actual age range is only slightly more than one year.

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* The FIDCR set no limits on group size for children under three years of age. Almost one half (46.4%) of the three-year-olds in FFP centers and almost one third (30.9%) of the four- and five-year-olds are in classrooms containing more than the FIDCR-allowed maximums (15 for three-year-olds, 20 for four- and five-year-olds).

** See the last footnote on Table 8 for an explanation of why a precise estimate of age range cannot be given.

Supplementary Services

Child/staff ratio, class size and the age composition of children in classrooms are characteristics of the basic service all day care centers provide--care and supervision of children. Many day care centers, especially those serving children from low-income families, offer more than this basic day care service. Supplementary services include health examinations and developmental testing of children, family counseling and other social services to parents. Virtually all centers provide some form of meal or snack to children, but some centers provide extensive food service, enough to satisfy the child's basic daily nutritional requirements. Transportation should also be counted as a supplementary service, for it is provided by a minority of centers.

In assessing the services provided by day care centers, it is useful to know not only what services are provided but also how many children or families are receiving each type of service, how frequently the service is provided, and whether or not the service is paid for by the center. In the case of most services, data are available for only the percentage of centers providing each service. Measures of coverage, frequency and source of payment are not available. In addition, the term "provides" is somewhat ambiguous. In the case of medical examinations for children, for example, centers which employ a nurse (or pay a doctor) to provide examinations at the center are counted as providing examinations, but so are centers that arrange appointments for children at a local public health service clinic. These facts should be kept in mind in interpreting the data on service provision presented in this report.

A substantial number of centers provide health-related examinations and developmental testing to children.

Hearing, speech or vision examinations are provided by two out of every three centers (Table 9). Half of all centers provide psychological or developmental tests for child. One out of every three centers provides physical examinations,* and a similar fraction provide dental examinations. For each of these services, the lowest percentage of centers providing a service is found among profit non-FFP centers, and the highest percentage is found among non-profit FFP centers. The differences between the two groups of centers are quite large. Children in non-profit FFP centers have two to three times as high a probability of receiving each type of service as children in profit non-FFP centers.

Table 9
SERVICES PROVIDED TO CHILDREN AND FAMILIES BY TYPE OF CENTER

(Percentage of Centers)

	Non-FFP Centers		FFP Centers		
	Profit	Non-Profit	Profit	Non-Profit	All Centers
Services to Children*					
Physical Exams	13	28	23	55	32
Dental Exams	11	28	20	57	32
Hearing, Speech or Vision Exams	47	62	60	82	64
Psychological or Developmental Testing	32	45	43	72	50
Services to Parents*					
Counseling on Child's Development	79	84	83	94	86
Counseling on Family Problems	36	53	46	77	55
Assistance in Obtaining Food Stamps or Financial Aid	19	36	45	74	45
Assistance in Obtaining Community Services	30	44	45	79	52

Reference: Tables 66, 68

* The data reflect the percent of centers reporting provision of a service; they do not indicate the level or frequency with which a service is provided.

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* Approximately 90 percent of centers require that children have physical examinations at the time they enroll.

Variations across centers in the services offered to parents seem to be consistent with variations in the income status of families served (cf. Table 6 and Table 9). A high percentage (79-94%) of centers of each major type provide counseling to parents on their child's development. One would expect such parent conferences to be a basic service offered by all centers, regardless of the socioeconomic status of families. The percentage of centers offering other services to parents is quite different across different types of centers. Counseling on family problems and assistance in obtaining food stamps, financial aid and community services are clearly not basic components of day care programs but may be very important to the overall well-being of children. These latter services are provided by three-quarters or more of non-profit FFP centers but by only one-fifth to one-third of profit non-FFP centers. These are the two groups of centers for which differences in the income status of families served are most dramatic.* Large differences in provision of social services between the two groups are therefore not surprising.

About one out of every three centers provides transportation for children, but only 17 percent of children actually receive transportation (Table 10). The difference between these two percentages is expected, for not all children in a center would need transportation. The percent of centers providing transportation and the percent of children receiving it are about twice as high among FFP centers as among non-FFP centers.

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* About half the families served by profit non-FFP centers are above the median income level for families with children, and 95 percent of the families served have incomes above the poverty threshold for a family of four. For non-profit FFP centers, the income distribution of families served is almost exactly the reverse.

Table 10
TRANSPORTATION PROVIDED FOR CHILDREN

	Non-FFP Centers		FFP Centers		
	Profit	Non-Profit	Profit	Non-Profit	All Centers
Percent of Centers Providing Transportation	26	21	43	42	32
Percent of Children Transported	9	11	20	26	17

Reference: Table 68

Almost all centers (90-98%) provide lunch and/or an afternoon snack for children, and 80 percent provide a morning snack (Table 11). Dinner and evening snacks are relatively rare, for most day care centers are not open beyond the dinner hour. The one significant difference in food service across different types of centers is the percentage of centers providing breakfast. About 70 percent of non-profit FFP centers provide breakfast,* about twice the percentage found among other types of centers.

Table 11
MEALS AND SNACKS PROVIDED

(Percentage of Centers)

Meals/Snack Provided	Non-FFP Centers		FFP Centers		
	Profit	Non-Profit	Profit	Non-Profit	All Centers
Breakfast	30	41	38	69	47
Morning Snack	88	81	86	71	80
Lunch	90	91	94	97	93
Afternoon Snack	97	94	98	97	96
Dinner	4	2	8	1	3
Evening Snack	3	2	3	5	3

Reference: Table 67

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* It appears that some non-profit FFP centers serve breakfast in place of a morning snack.

It is somewhat surprising to find such small differences between profit and non-profit centers in terms of the scope of meal service provided. Non-profit centers are eligible for reimbursement for meals and snacks served under the Department of Agriculture's Child Care Food Program (CCFP); profit centers are not. The availability of reimbursement to non-profit centers and the unavailability of reimbursement to profit centers should provide a differential incentive to provide a complete meal service.* Since data are not available on the nutritional content of meals and snacks, it is not possible to assess the impact of CCFP in a thorough fashion.

The nature and frequency of parent participation in center activities varies widely by type of center (Table 12). The types of parental activities (roles) for which data are available are the following:

- serve as volunteers (28% of centers);
- participate in staff selection (23% of centers);
- review programs and budgets (35% of centers);
- participate in fund-raising (33% of centers); and
- use centers for social activities (36% of centers).

In three out of every five centers parents participate in at least one of these ways. The frequency of parent participation is much lower among profit centers than among non-profit centers and much higher for each type of FFP center than for the corresponding type of non-FFP center.

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* Reimbursement rates set by the food program are dependent upon the income distribution of families served. Only for families near or below the poverty thresholds do reimbursement rates cover the full cost of food service. Only 57 percent of eligible centers have elected to participate in the program.

Table 12
PARENT PARTICIPATION IN CENTER ACTIVITIES

(Percentage of Centers)

Role of Parents	Non-FFP Centers		FFP Centers		All Centers
	Profit	Non-Profit	Profit	Non-Profit	
Serve as Volunteers	12	29	16	45	28
Participate in Staff Selection	3	22	8	45	23
Review Programs and Budgets	12	36	17	61	35
Fund-Raising	6	38	11	59	33
Use Center for Social Activities	12	40	23	58	36
Do Not Participate in Any of These Five Ways	68	36	56	16	41

Reference: Table 69

Staff

There are 194,800 persons working in day care centers in the U.S. (Table 13). Of these, 158,500 are paid by centers and an additional 9,700 are paid by outside agencies (e.g., CETA*). The remaining 26,700 staff are volunteers. Since day care centers account for only 168,200 of the 88 million** paid civilian employees in the U.S., centers provide only two-tenths of one percent of U.S. employment opportunities.

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* Comprehensive Employment and Training Act program; funded by the U.S. Department of Labor.

**U.S. Department of Labor, Monthly Labor Review, Vol. 100, June 1977, p. 76.

Table 13
NUMBER AND TYPE OF CENTER STAFF

	Non-FFP Centers		FFP Centers		
	Profit	Non-Profit	Profit	Non-Profit	All Centers
National Totals					
Paid by Center	33,500	42,500	14,400	68,000	158,500
Paid by Outside Agency	0	2,100	200	7,400	9,700
Volunteers	2,500	6,600	1,500	16,000	26,700
Total Staff	36,100	51,400	16,100	91,300	194,800
Classroom Staff*	30,800	39,200	13,800	64,900	148,800
FTE Classroom Staff	23,500	27,300	10,200	48,000	108,900
Center Averages					
Total Staff	6	11	9	15	11
Staff Paid by Center	6	9	8	11	9
Classroom Staff	6	8	7	10	8
FTE Classroom Staff	4	6	6	8	6

Reference: Tables 83-87

* Classroom staff are those staff persons who spend some time each week working directly with children, including volunteers and staff paid by outside agencies.

About 148,800 staff-persons, both paid and unpaid, spend some time each week working directly with children. Thus 74 percent of the 194,800 center personnel serve at least part time as caregivers. Converted to 40-hour-week equivalents, total hours spent in the classroom by all caregivers represent 108,900 full-time equivalent positions. The difference between the number of caregivers (148,800) and the number of FTE caregivers (108,900) is large--suggesting that many classroom staff work only part-time and other classroom staff work full-time but spend some of their time on non-caregiver responsibilities.*

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*The average caregiver spends more than 90 percent of her or his working hours in the classroom, so part-time work schedules are the major cause of the large difference between number of caregivers and number of FTE caregivers.

The average center has eleven staff, of which nine are paid by the center and two are either volunteers or paid by outside agencies. Of the eleven staff, eight spend some time each week working with children and the remaining three have no caregiver responsibilities. Non-caregivers serve as cooks, custodians, secretary/bookkeepers, bus drivers, professional specialists (e.g., social workers or nurses) or general administrators (e.g., directors or program coordinators).

On average, FFP centers have more staff than non-FFP centers, but by far the largest differences occur between profit and non-profit centers. The average non-profit center has more total staff, more paid staff, more volunteer staff, more classroom staff and more non-classroom staff than the average profit center. Only a part of the variation in number of staff across centers can be accounted for in terms of number of children enrolled. Non-profit FFP centers, for example, are about 20 percent larger than profit non-FFP centers in terms of enrollment (c.f. Table 2) but are 60 to 100 percent larger in terms of total staff, paid staff and classroom staff. A part of the difference in total staff between profit and non-profit centers is accounted for by volunteers and staff paid by outside agencies--types of personnel to which non-profit centers have inherently easier access.

Many day care centers have professional specialists on their staff, but many others apparently obtain the services of such specialists from community agencies or on a consulting basis. This observation is based on a comparison of the percentage of centers providing professional services (Table 9) with the percentage of centers having corresponding professional specialists on their staff (Table 14). Sixteen out of every twenty-five centers provide hearing, speech or vision testing to children, but only two out of twenty five have a hearing, speech or vision specialist on staff. Fifty percent of centers provide psychological or developmental testing to children, but only eight percent have a staff psychologist, and only 35 percent have a "child development specialist" on staff. One-third of centers provide physical and/or dental examinations to children, but only 23 percent have a staff nurse. More than half of all centers provide social services to parents (counseling and/or assistance in obtaining welfare services), but only one-fifth have a staff social worker. Staff professional specialists are found most frequently at non-profit FFP centers. Even among centers of this type, however, the frequency of professional services being provided is much higher than the frequency of staff professional specialists.

Table 14
USE OF SELECTED TYPES OF PROFESSIONAL STAFF

(Percentage of Centers)

Type of Professional*	Non-FFP Centers		FFP Centers		All Centers
	Profit	Non-Profit	Profit	Non-Profit	
Hearing, Speech or Vision Specialist	4	8	6	11	8
Social Worker	6	20	9	39	21
Nurse	14	23	19	32	23
Psychologist	4	9	4	11	8
Child Development Specialist	23	31	39	48	35

Reference: Table 92

* Data indicate only the presence or absence of a staff specialist, not the intensity or frequency of services they provide to children.

Classroom staff in day care centers are relatively young, and virtually all are female (Table 15). Two out of every three caregivers on average are between the ages of 18 and 35. Relatively few are under 18 years of age (7 percent) or over 50 (8 percent). FFP centers tend to employ a higher fraction of caregivers under the age of 26 than do non-FFP centers. For the most part, however, the age and sex distribution of classroom staff is very similar across the four major types of centers.

Table 15
AGE, SEX AND RACE OF CLASSROOM STAFF

(Percent of Caregivers)

	Non-FFP Centers		FFP Centers		
	Profit	Non-Profit	Profit	Non-Profit	All Centers
Percent Distribution by Age:					
Younger Than 18 Years	5	7	5	7	7
18 to 25 Years	33	30	47	35	34
26 to 35 Years	32	31	29	33	32
36 to 49 Years	20	21	14	18	19
50 Years and Older	9	11	5	7	8
All Ages*	100	100	100	100	100
Percent Distribution by Sex:					
Male	5	4	8	8	6
Female	95	96	92	92	94
Percent Distribution by Race:					
White	84	73	76	50	66
Black	12	23	20	39	28
Other	3	5	4	10	7

Reference: Tables 109, 110

* Totals may not equal sum of components due to rounding.

The racial distribution of classroom staff is virtually identical to the racial distribution of enrollment (c.f. Tables 5 and 15). Sixty-six percent of caregivers are white, 28 percent are black and 7 percent are members of other minority groups. For enrollment the corresponding percentages are 63, 28 and 9, respectively. Among non-profit FFP centers both caregivers and children are split almost equally between whites and non-whites. The proportion of minority caregivers and children is significantly lower among other types of centers but close to or above the proportion of minorities in the general population.

The educational attainment of classroom staff in day care centers is relatively high (Table 16). Twenty-nine percent of caregivers have 16 or more years of formal education--twice the percentage among all employed females in the U.S.* Fifty-four percent of caregivers have some post-secondary education--more than twice the percentage among all employed females. Only one in ten caregivers has not completed high school, compared to about one in four among female employees elsewhere. Directors generally have completed more years of formal education than classroom staff, but in terms of averages, the difference is only one or two years.**

Table 16
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT OF CLASSROOM STAFF

	Non-FFP Centers		FFP Centers		All Centers
	Profit	Non-Profit	Profit	Non-Profit	
Percent Distribution of Classroom Staff by Years of Education:					
Fewer Than 12 Years	9	10	8	11	10
12 Years	38	34	36	34	35
13 to 15 Years	26	24	29	25	25
16 Years or More	28	31	28	30	29
All Caregivers*	100	100	100	100	100
Mean Years of Education:					
Classroom Staff	14	14	14	14	14
Directors	14	15	15	16	15
Percent Classroom Staff Receiving In-Service Training**	50	61	59	73	62

Reference: Tables 99, 102, 112

* Totals may not equal sum of components due to rounding.

** Percentage of classroom staff that have taken courses, seminars or in-service training programs related to day care in the last year.

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* Since 94 percent of caregivers are female, the relevant population for comparison is employed females. Data on educational attainment in the general population are from Kopp Michelotti, "Educational Attainment of Workers, March 1977," Monthly Labor Review, Vol. 100, December 1977, p. 54.

**Data from the on-site follow-up survey indicate that teachers and lead-teachers in day care centers have substantially more education than classroom aides. For example, more than 30 percent of teachers and lead-teachers have completed four years of college--compared to only five percent of aides.

A substantial proportion of caregivers participate in some form of educational or training program while they work. Sixty-two percent have taken courses, seminars or in-service training programs within the last twelve months. Participation rates are highest among caregivers in non-profit FFP centers and lowest for profit non-FFP centers. Even in the latter type of center, however, half of all classroom staff have participated in some educational/training program within the last year.

In addition to their relatively high educational attainment, day care center staff have an appreciable amount of job-related experience (Table 17). Mean previous day care experience is four years for classroom staff and nine years for directors. Thirty-two percent of caregivers have fewer than two years of previous day care experience, 41 percent have two to five years of previous experience, and 27 percent have worked in day care related jobs for six years or more. The proportion of caregivers with limited previous day care experience (fewer than three years) is highest in non-profit FFP centers (35%) and lowest in profit non-FFP centers (27%).

Table 17
PREVIOUS DAY CARE EXPERIENCE OF CLASSROOM STAFF

	Non-FFP Centers		FFP Centers		
	Profit	Non-Profit	Profit	Non-Profit	All Centers
Percent Distribution of Classroom Staff by Years of Experience:					
Fewer Than 2 Years	27	31	31	35	32
2 to 5 Years	41	40	43	40	41
5.1 to 10 Years	23	24	19	22	22
10.1 Years or More	9	5	7	3	5
All Classroom Staff*	100	100	100	100	100
Mean Years of Experience:					
Classroom Staff	5	4	4	4	4
Directors	10	8	8	8	9
Turnover Rate of Classroom Staff (%)*	17	15	20	13	15

Reference: Table 106

* Percentage of classroom staff positions that have been refilled at least once in the last year.

Turnover rates among classroom staff are relatively low and quite similar across different types of centers. Only 15 percent of classroom staff positions have been vacated and refilled within the last year. Of the eight classroom staff in the average center, therefore, only one is likely to be a new staff person each year. This fact suggests that the potential for stable caregiver/child relationships over the course of the year is very high.

Finances

The combined operating expenditures of all U.S. day care centers amount to about $1.3 billion per year (Table 18). This sum includes expenditures for wages, salaries and fringe benefits for center personnel, expenditures for food, housekeeping materials and other supplies, expenditures for rent, mortgage, taxes and other occupancy items, plus miscellaneous expenditures--for contracted services, insurance, etc. The $1.3 billion estimate does not include an imputed value of volunteer labor and donated materials, space and service.*

Average Expenditures

The typical day care center has an annual operating budget of $70,300. More than two-thirds of the total ($48,400) is allocated to personnel expenditures. Purchase of supplies accounts for about one-sixth ($10,600) of the average budget; occupancy expenditures ($6,600) and miscellaneous expenditures ($4,700) account for the remainder.

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*The term expenditure is used here to denote "cash" outlays by day care centers. The term cost denotes the value of all resources used by centers, including the value of donated space, labor and materials. Donated resources and day care cost are discussed below.

Table 18
ANNUAL OPERATING EXPENDITURES

	Non-FFP Centers		FFP Centers		
	Profit	Non-Profit	Profit	Non-Profit	All Centers
Total Expenditures (millions of $)	258.7	297.2	114.4	616.1	1,286.3
Center Averages					
Personnel	27,200	47,000	36,200	72,000	48,400
Supplies	8,600	10,100	9.800	12,800	10,600
Occupancy	7,700	4,200	9,000	6,700	6,600
Other	2,800	3,100	6,600	7,200	4,700
Total*	46,300	64,400	61,600	98,700	70,300
Percent Allocation, Center Averages**					
Personnel	63	73	61	73	69
Supplies	18	17	16	14	16
Occupancy	15	7	15	7	10
Other	5	4	8	6	5
Total	100	100	100	100	100

Reference: Tables 119, 120, 122

* Totals may not equal sum of components due to rounding .

** These percentages have been calculated by averaging percentages across centers (e.g., average of percent of expenditures allocated to personnel). They will differ slightly from percentages calculated by dividing average expenditures in a category by average total expenditures.

Expenditure patterns vary widely across different types of centers. Average expenditures in profit non-FFP centers, for example are $46,300 per year--less than half the $98,700 spent annually by the average non-profit FFP center. About 85 percent of the difference between the average budgets of these two types of centers is due to a very large differential in average personnel expenditures ($27,200 vs. $72,000). In general, non-profit centers allocate a relatively high fraction of their budgets to personnel (73% vs. 61-63% in profit centers) and a relatively low percentage to occupancy expense (7% vs. 15% for profit centers). FFP centers generally have larger budgets and tend to spend more dollars in each budget category than corresponding types of non-FFP centers. When centers of the same legal status (profit/non-profit) are compared, however, the percentage allocation of expenditures across categories within the budget is about the same in FFP centers as in non-FFP centers.

Annual expenditures per full-time-equivalent (FTE) child, averaged across all day care centers in the U.S., is $1630 (Table 19). In contrast, average annual expenditures per pupil in public elementary and secondary schools in the U.S. is about $1480* This comparison is helpful in placing day care cost in perspective--day care is not an inexpensive service. The comparison of expenditure per child in day care centers and in public schools must be used cautiously, however, for the average length of the school term is only about 36 weeks,** compared to the 51 weeks per year the average day care center is open. School costs for a day-care-equivalent year would exceed $2000.

In terms of average expenditures per FTE child, non-profit FFP centers are clearly the most expensive day

Table 19
EXPENDITURES PER CHILD

	Non-FFP Centers		FFP Centers		
	Profit	Non-Profit	Profit	Non-Profit	All Centers
Average Annual Expenditures Per Child	1,230	1,430	1,430	2,190	1,630
Percentage Distribution of Centers by Annual Expenditures Per FTE Child					
Less than $1,000	41	32	19	9	26
$1,000 to $1,999	53	50	68	39	49
$2,000 to $2,999	5	11	10	33	17
$3,000 or More	2	6	3	19	9
All Centers*	100	100	100	100	100

* Totals may not equal sum of components due to rounding.

Reference: Table 121

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* National Center for Education Statistics, U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, Statistics of Public Elementary and Secondary Day Schools, U.S. Government Printing Office, 1977, p. 44. Estimate is for the 1976-77 school year and represents per pupil expenditures, unadjusted for absences.

**Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce, Statistical Abstract of the United States, U.S. Government Printing Office, 1974, p. 122. Data are for the 1972-73 school year.

care programs ($2190 per child per year), and profit non-FFP centers are clearly the least expensive programs ($1230 per child per year). Non-profit non-FFP centers and profit FFP centers (both $1430 per child per year) fall between the two extremes, but below the middle of the cost spectrum.

Averages tend to mask substantial variation in expenditures among centers of a given type. Among non-profit FFP centers, for example, nine percent of centers spend less than $1000 per year per child, and 19 percent spend more than $3000 per year per child. Among profit non-FFP centers, the least expensive programs of the four major types, 41 percent spend less than $1000 per year per child, but a small number of centers (2%) spend more than $3000 per child per year. These within-type variations are important, for they demonstrate the validity of a statement made at the outset of this chapter: Regardless of profit/non-profit status or FFP/non-FFP status, no one type of center is inherently more or less expensive than other types of centers. Variations in services provided, staff/child ratios and salary scales across different types of centers are quite large, and these variations are likely to be the most important causes of differentials in expenditures per child.

Revenue

Differences across centers in the relative inportance of government revenue and parent fees are obviously related to differences in the number of subsidized and non-subsidized children enrolled (c.f. Tables 20 and 21). Profit non-FFP centers rely almost exclusively on parent fees as a source of income, and virtually all of the children they enroll are paid for by parent fees. Only one percent of the children in these centers are on scholarship, have their fees paid by charitable organizations or are receiving free care because their parents work at the centers they attend. Non-profit non-FFP centers rely heavily on parent fees (90% of income) and enroll a high percentage of parent-fee children (83% of average enrollment). Non-profit non-FFP centers do receive some cash contributions (3% of income) and some revenue from government (8% of income), largely from the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Child Care Food Program (CCFP). Income from these non-parent-fee sources allow non-profit non-FFP centers to enroll 43,000 children (17% of enrollment) whose care is paid for by neither parent fees nor government day care reimbursment.

Table 20
SOURCES OF REVENUE

	Non-FFP Centers		FFP Centers		
	Profit	Non-Profit	Profit	Non-Profit	All Centers
Average Percent Distribution of Revenue					
Parent Fees	100	90	72	26	70
Government	0	8	27	71	29
Cash Contributions	0	3	0	3	2
All Sources*	100	100	100	100	100

* Totals may not equal sum of components due to rounding.

Reference: Table 125

Table 21
DISTRIBUTION OF ENROLLMENT BY SOURCE OF PAYMENT

	Non-FFP Centers		FFP Centers		
	Profit	Non-Profit	Profit	Non-Profit	All Centers
Number of Children Whose Care is Paid For By:					
Parent Fees	236,000	208,700	65,700	98,900	609,400
Government Funds	0	0	24,700	201,000	225,700
Other Sources*	2,500	43,000	900	16,300	62,700
All Children**	238,500	251,700	91,400	316,200	897,700
Percent of Enrollment Paid For By:					
Parent Fees	99	83	72	31	68
Government Funds	0	0	27	64	25
Other Sources*	1	17	1	5	7
All Sources**	100	100	100	100	100

Reference: Table 136

* Scholarships and contribution or fees from charitable organizations.

** Totals may not equal sum of components due to rounding.

In profit FFP centers, the percentage distribution of income and the percentage distribution of enrollment are virtually the same--72 percent of income and enrollment is paid by parent fees, and 27 percent of income and enrollment is paid by government day care reimbursement. In non-profit FFP centers income from government is by far the most important source of revenue (71%), and subsidized children comprise a high percentage (64%) of average enrollment. Over 30 percent of the children in non-profit FFP centers, however, are paid for by parent fees. Non-profit FFP centers therefore are not exclusively serving FFP children.

Across all centers, parent fees provide 70 percent of center revenues, income from government provides 29 percent and cash contributions account for two percent. If total revenue across all centers is approximately equal to the $1.3 billion in annual expenditures,* then parents pay about $900 million for center-based day care centers per year. Government sources--federal, state and local day care reimbursement, Head Start funds and CCFP funds--provide about $370 million per year. Cash contributions amount to approximately $20-30 million per year.

Nationally, 68 percent of the children enrolled in day care centers have their day care paid for by parent fees. Since 70 percent of the families utilizing center-based day care have incomes of $6,000 or more per year (Table 6), it would appear that virtually all families with incomes of $6,000 or above are paying for day care services out of family income. About 60 percent of these families have incomes between $6,000 and $15,000 per year, and in this income group the fees paid for day care may consume 10 percent or more of the family budget.

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*Telephone survey data can be used to estimate the percentage distribution of revenue by source but not the absolute dollar amounts derived from various sources.

Fee Structures

Day care centers frequently charge different rates for day care services for different children. The most important determinants of the rates charged for specific children are the following:

- Source of payment--whether the child's care is paid for by parents or government agencies;
- Hours per week the child is in the center;
- Families' financial circumstances, in the case of parent fees;
- Age of the child; higher rates are sometimes charged for care of very young children (infants/toddlers) and lower rates for school-age children, because of differences in required staff/child ratios for children of different ages.

All of the estimates presented here pertain to rates charged for full-time children.* Estimates are provided of the highest rate charged for any full-time child (maximum fee) and the lowest rate charged for any full-time child (minimum fee). Maximum and minimum fees paid by parents and maximum and minimum rates paid by welfare agencies are reported separately (Table 22).

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*A full-time child is defined as one enrolled in a center for 30 hours or more per week. Among children enrolled 30 hours or more, the average number of hours per week in the center is 40.

Table 22
AVERAGE WEEKLY FEES

Average Weekly Fees for Full-Time Children	Non-FFP Centers		FFP Centers		All Centers
	Profit	Non-Profit	Profit	Non-Profit	
Parent Fees					
Maximum	25	24	27	26	26
Minimum	21	19	24	17	19
Welfare Fees					
Maximum	NR	NR	27	32	31
Minimum	NR	NR	25	29	28

Reference: Tables 127-130

NR: Not relevant; non-FFP centers have no children whose care is paid for by government funds.

Note. Centers often charge different fees for different children -- due to differences in families' ability to pay or to differences in age of child. Maximum fee is, for most centers, the standard fee; minimum fee is the lowest fee charged for any full-time child.

The maximum fee that a center establishes for full-time children is generally the standard fee, charged for most of the full-time care provided by the center. Across all centers which charge parent fees, the maximum fee paid by parents is $26 per week on average--or about $1350 for 52 weeks of care per year. Across all centers which receive reimbursement from welfare agencies, the maximum fee paid by welfare departments is $31 per week on average ($1610 per 52-week year). These two averages have been calculated from different samples--the former from centers which receive parent fees, the latter from centers which receive welfare reimbursement.* Nevertheless, the $5 differential per child per week between average parent fees and average welfare fees does reflect differences in expenditures per child between centers which receive parent fees and centers which receive welfare reimbursement (the correlation between fees and expenditures per child is discussed below).

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*In some states welfare departments will not reimburse at a higher rate than the basic rate charged to parents. Because average parent fees and average welfare reimbursement rates have been calculated from different samples, the data in Table 22 cannot be used to determine differentials between parent fees and welfare rates within the same centers. Some of the centers in the survey did receive both parent fees and welfare reimbursement. In 70 percent of these centers maximum welfare rates were less than or equal to maximum rates charged to parents. It is quite possible that in many of the centers in which welfare rates exceed parent fees, parents are paying only partial day care costs under a sliding fee arrangement.

Approximately half the centers which receive fees from parents establish differentials in the rates charged to parents per full-time child (Table 23). Most frequently the differentials are based on one or more factors which determine the ability of families to pay the full cost of day care services:

- Family Income--24 percent of centers charge lower fees to families with low incomes;
- Total Family Size--38 percent charge lower fees per child to large families;
- Multiple Enrollment--19 percent of centers charge lower rates per child to familes with two or more children enrolled in center.

In addition, 14 percent of centers charge differential rates to parents on the basis of the age of the child being cared for.

Table 23
FEE DIFFERENTIALS

	Non-FFP Centers		FFP Centers		
	Profit	Non-Profit	Profit	Non-Profit	All Centers
Parent Fees					
Percent of Centers Charging Differential Fees	47	51	41	59	52
Percent of Centers with Differentials Based on:					
– Family Income	8	20	10	45	24
– Multiple Enrollment*	7	15	11	35	19
-- Family Size	37	37	32	41	38
-- Age of Child	19	15	16	9	14
Welfare Fees					
Percent of Centers Receiving Differential Fees	NR	NR	20	24	23**
Percent of Centers with Differentials Based on Age of Child	NR	NR	8	5	6**

Reference: Table 131

NR: not relevant; no welfare fees in non-FFP centers.

* More than one child enrolled from same family.

** Percent of FFP centers.

The degree to which fees are differentiated on the basis of the age of the child is an important issue. State licensing regulations and the Federal Interagency Day Care Requirements (FIDCR, applicable only to FFP centers) require more adult supervision in classrooms of very young children and less adult supervision in classrooms of older children.* These differences in staffing requirements create differentials in the cost of caring for children of different ages, and the cost differentials should be reflected in fee differentials. Surprisingly, fees differentiated on the basis of age of child are not very common. As noted, only 14 percent of centers receiving parent fees differentiate rates on the basis of age of child. Only six percent of centers receiving welfare reimbursement are paid differential rates based on age of child. It is apparently not common for centers to differentiate fees on the basis of differences in the cost of caring for children of different ages.**

For a number of reasons, a comparison of average fees per full-time child and average expenditures per FTE child does not provide an uncontestable measure of the degree to which fees are set to cover operating expenses. Many centers have fairly complex fee schedules--parent fees and welfare fees, differentiated rates for full-time children, special hourly rates for part-time children. With such an array of fees, it is not possible to calculate from telephone survey data an average rate per FTE child. It is therefore not possible to convert fees and expenditures to a comparable basis (dollars per FTE child per year).

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* The FIDCR set minimum staff/child ratios for two-year-olds at 1:4 and minimum ratios for four- and five-year-olds at 1:7. These regulations require centers to utilize 75% more staff hours in caring for two-year-olds than in caring for four-year-olds ($1/4 \div 1/7 = 1.75$).

**To some extent, the low frequency of fees differentiated on the basis of age of child may be due to the fact that many centers enroll only three-, four- and five-year-olds. Because of the homogeneity of the ages of the children they enroll, such centers have limited incentive to differentiate fees by age of child.

Despite these limitations, a comparison of average fees and expenditures does provide a rough indication of the correlation of fees and expenditures across different types of centers. For profit centers, average fees and expenditures per child are nearly equal. For profit non-FFP centers, average fees range from about $1100 to $1300 per year ($21 to $25 per week, converted to a 52-week year); average expenditures per FTE child are $1230 per year. In profit FFP centers average expenditures ($1430) are slightly higher than the maximum fees paid by parents and welfare agencies ($27 per week, or about $1400 per year). Since profit centers receive very little non-fee income (cash contributions are low, and such centers are ineligible for the Child Care Food Program), a close correlation between fees and expenditures is to be expected.

Among non-profit centers, maximum fees scaled to 52 weeks per year are noticeably lower than average annual expenditures per FTE child. For non-profit non-FFP centers the difference is about $200 per year ($1430 for expenditures vs. $1250 for maximum parent fees). For non-profit FFP centers the difference is greater than $500 per child per year ($2190 for expenditures vs. $1350 for maximum parent fees or $1660 for maximum welfare rates). In non-profit centers, expecially non-profit FFP centers, a substantial fraction of annual revenue comes from non-fee income--contribution from charitable organizations, parent fund-raising efforts, the Child Care Food Program, etc. It appears that non-profit centers, much more commonly than profit centers, set fees below the level necessary to cover annual operating expenses. By covering a significant portion of operating expenses out of non-fee income, non-profit centers are able to maintain fees that are competitive with the rates charged by profit centers.*

Caregiver Salaries

As is common in other occupations, day care centers do not pay all staff members the same salary or wage rate. Salaries are based on job function, education, experience and a variety of other factors. The average salary range for full-time** staff who work in classrooms is $95 to $138 per week (Table 24). Extrapolated to a 52-week year, the average salary range is $4940 to $7180 per year. While the great majority of these staff earn more than the federal minimum wage, day care classroom staff are paid far less than the $13,400 average annual salary of public school teachers.*** Even those staff whose salaries are at the upper end of the average salary range ($7180 per year) are earning barely enough to support a family.*** As measured by the U.S. Department of Labor, the average annual budget of a "low-income" urban family of four in the U.S. is over $10,000.*

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* It should be noted that the comparison of fees and expenditures is more tenuous for non-profit FFP centers than for other types of centers. Non-profit FFP centers include a significant number of Head Start centers and county-operated centers--programs which do not receive revenue on a fee-for-service basis. These centers are not included in the sample from which average fees have been calculated but are included in the sample from which average expenditure per child has been estimated.

** Most full-time staff work a 40-hour week, but staff who work as few as 35 hours per week are classified here as full-time.

*** Federal minimum wage at the time of the survey was $2.30 per hour ($92 for a 40-hour week). Data on public school salaries are from National Center for Educational Statistics, U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, *Statistics of Public Elementary and Secondary Day Schools*, U.S. Government Printing Office, 1977 p. 44. Data from the 70 day care centers in the on-site survey indicate that hourly wage rates for 93 percent of classroom staff are equal to or above the federal minimum wage.

****Thirty percent of caregivers are the sole income earners for their families, and 69 percent provide more than half of their family's income.

Table 24
WEEKLY WAGES PAID TO CLASSROOM STAFF*

	Non-FFP Centers		FFP Centers		
	Profit	Non-Profit	Profit	Non-Profit	All Centers
Average of Highest Weekly Salaries	118	139	124	160	138
Average of Lowest Weekly Salaries	89	94	91	102	95

Reference: Tables 132, 133

* Data reflect wages paid to full-time (35 hours or more per week) classroom staff.

Variations in salary scales across centers are similar to variations in number of paid staff and total personnel expenditures. Non-profit FFP centers have the highest average salaries ($102-160 per week) and a high average number of paid staff per center (c.f. Table 13). It is therefore not surprising that centers of this type have the highest average personnel expenditures (c.f. Table 18). Profit non-FFP centers pay the lowest average salaries ($89-118 per week), have the lowest average number of paid staff per center and consequently have the lowest average annual personnel budget.

Total Resource Cost

Many of the resources--labor, space and materials--utilized by day care centers are not paid for out of operating budgets. Five percent of center staff are paid by outside agencies (e.g., CETA or a community agency which sponsors the day care center); another 14 percent of staff are volunteers. These staff are part of the donated resources that are utilized by many day care centers, especially by non-profit centers (Table 25). Two out of every five non-profit centers use donated space; only two percent of profit centers have donated space. Some equipment--toys, furniture, kitchen appliances, etc.--is donated each year to 34-42 percent of non-profit centers and to 12-14 percent of profit centers. The value of these donated resources must be added to actual center expenditures to estimate the resource cost of center-based day care.*

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* Louise McGraw, "Family Budgets," Monthly Labor Review, Vol. 100, July 1977, p. 35. The budget estimate is based on the cost-of-living indices in Autumn 1976.

Table 25
USE OF DONATED SPACE, EQUIPMENT AND LABOR

	Non-FFP Centers		FFP Centers		All Centers
	Profit	Non-Profit	Profit	Non-Profit	
Percent of Centers With Donated Resources:					
Space	2	40	2	41	25
Equipment	12	34	14	42	28
Volunteer Staff	15	36	22	57	36
Staff Paid by Outside Agencies	1	13	2	39	17
Amount or Value of Donated Resources:					
Annual Value of Donated Equipment ($/Center)	50	300	70	680	330
Average Total Volunteer Hours Per Year	180	520	300	900	530
Percent of Centers Participating in Dept. of Agriculture's Child Care Food Program*	NE	33	NE	75	57*

Reference: Table 126

NE: Not eligible; only non-profit centers are eligible.

* Percent of eligible (non-profit) centers.

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* In virtually all instances, resources provided under CCFP are in the form of cash reimbursement. They are therefore very likely to be fully accounted for in the income and expenditure estimates provided above.

It is difficult to impute a fair market value to the donated resources that day care centers receive. A center may have free use of a very large church basement as space for its day care program but have only 20 children enrolled. To impute a market rental rate to all of the floor space available would likely overestimate the rent the center would actually pay if it had to find and pay full cost for alternative space. Similarly, it is difficult to estimate the extra personnel costs centers would be willing to pay (and pass along to parents in the form of higher fees) were it unable to obtain the services of volunteers and staff paid by outside agencies.

Despite these difficulties, it is possible to provide a rough estimate of the approximate value of donated resources. On the basis of relatively conservative assumptions, the value of donated resources utilized by day care centers each year is about $246 million.* Of this total, the value of donated space accounts for about $185 million, the value of volunteer and second-party-paid labor accounts for about $55 million, and about $6 million is represented by donated equipment. The $246 million total is heavily concentrated in non-profit centers--about 40 percent in non-profit non-FFP centers, 55 percent in non-profit FFP centers. Added to the 1.3 billion in annual operating expenditures across all centers, the value of donated resources brings the total resource cost of center-based day care to slightly more than $1.5 billion per year and increases cost per FTE child per year from $1630, on an expenditure basis, to

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* CCFP resources are not included. As noted in the previous footnote, these resources are likely to be adequately accounted for in reported income and expenditure estimates provided above.

$1940, on a total resource cost basis. The difference between expenditure per child and resource cost per child will of course be the largest in non-profit centers.*

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*The following assumptions were used to impute a value to donated resources: (1) the difference in annual occupancy cost per FTE child between centers with and without donated space ($182 vs. $88 per year) represents the market value of donated space; (2) volunteer hours worked per year were valued at prevailing federal minimum wage ($2.30 per hour at the time of the survey); (3) staff-persons paid by outside agencies work an average of 25 hours per week, and their services are valued at federal minimum wage per hour; (4) directors' estimates of the annual market value of donated equipment ($330 per center per year) is an accurate assessment of what the center would pay were such donated materials not available. These assumptions, especially valuation of donated labor at federal minimum wage, are likely to be conservative. The $246 million estimate is therefore likely to be a reasonable lower-bound estimate of the value of donated resources.

Chapter 3: DAY CARE REGULATIONS AND DEGREE OF COMPLIANCE

Day care centers in the United States are regulated by local, state and federal agencies. Local fire, health and housing codes affect the location and physical characteristics of facilities and mandate operating procedures designed to promote safety, sanitation and availability of emergency medical care. State and/or local licensing standards control program characteristics, enrollment policies, staff qualifications, group size and staff/child ratios. The Federal Interagency Day Care Requirements (FIDCR) regulate centers which receive funds under various titles of the Social Security Act (largely, Title XX) and under the Child Care Food Program of the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Several recent studies have addressed various issues pertaining to day care regulation. The content and language of state licensing standards have been summarized,* and the effect of federal regulations on administrative cost and the day care market has been analyzed by means of case studies in ten states.** To this point, however, discussion of day care regulation has been hampered by the absence of an adequate data base--with which major issues of compliance and market impact could be examined empirically. With data from the Supply Study, such analyses are now possible.

This chapter deals with three specific regulatory issues: (1) the degree to which day care centers are currently in compliance with existing regulations; (2) the alternative definitions, interpretations and computational procedures that can be used in monitoring compliance with the most controversial aspect of existing regulations, staff/child ratio requirements; and (3) the sensitivity of measures of ratio compliance to alternative monitoring interpretations and computational rules.

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* TEAM Associates, *Comparative Licensing Study*, 1977; Pacific Consultants, *Child Day Care Management Study, Volumes 1 and 2*, August, 1976.

**APWA/REAP, *Title XX FIDCR Impact Study*, 1977.

Current Degree of Regulatory Compliance

The task of determining the degree to which centers comply with existing regulations is complicated. The diversity of requirements imposed on centers by state licensing codes is great--both in scope and detail. Some provisions appear to be intended more as recommendations than as requirements. Many components of existing regulations, including the FIDCR, are vague; no uniform and measurable criteria for determining compliance can be derived from the language that is used. To narrow the scope of the task to manageable proportions, a subset of existing regulatory provisions has been selected for discussion--the staffing requirements in both the FIDCR and state licensing codes and other important provisions of the FIDCR.

Compliance with Federal and State Staffing Requirements

Staff/child ratios in day care centers are regulated by both state licensing codes and the FIDCR. With the exception of Mississippi, each state has licensing standards that limit the ratio of children to adults in day care center classrooms. State regulations apply to virtually all day care centers in the state. The FIDCR apply to only those centers receiving particular federal funds. In early 1976, shortly after the enactment of Title XX, a moritorium was placed on the enforcement of FIDCR staff/child ratio regulations for children between six weeks and six years of age in day care centers receiving reimbursement under Title

XX. Enforcement was not suspended, however, for centers receiving reimbursement under other federal programs (e.g., Title IV and CCFP), nor were Title XX centers allowed to increase their ratios of children to adults above the level they maintained in 1975.*

Staff/child ratio requirements are generally different for children of different ages. With the exceptions of Alaska, Montana and New Jersey,** states permit a larger number of children to be supervised by a single caregiver the older the children being supervised; the same is true for the FIDCR. Table 26 compares the maximum child/staff*** ratios permitted by FIDCR for children of different ages with the average ratio permitted by state regulations.

The average state ratio requirements presented in Table 26 require explanation. The language of the staffing requirements in state licensing codes is diverse. Some states (e.g., North Carolina) impose different staffing requirements on centers of different sizes. Some states make staffing requirements contingent upon the number of children of a certain age enrolled in the center.* Some states impose no staffing requirements at all for children above certain ages (e.g., Connecticut has no staffing requirement for children older than three years). This diversity complicates the task of calculating comparable ratio requirements across states.

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* The FIDCR were established in 1968 but never systematically enforced by federal agencies. In 1976 the Title XX amendments to the Social Security A[illegible] modified the 1968 standards somewhat, incorporated them into federal law and instituted severe penalties for non-compliance. The controversy generated by the impending enforcement of the Title XX ratio requirements caused Congress to institute a moratorium on federal enforcement of ratio standards.

** Alaska and Montana both limit the number of children per adult to 10, although Alaska recommends that ratios no higher than 5:1 be maintained for children under three years of age. New Jersey's staffing requirement states simply that there be two staff-persons for each classroom group.

***Ratio requirements are generally expressed in either of two ways--as a minimum ratio of adults to children (staff/child ratio) or as a maximum ratio of children to adults (child/staff ratio). For ease of interpretation, statistical tables in this report express ratio requirements in terms of the maximum allowable ratio of children to adults.

Table 26
MAXIMUM CHILD/STAFF RATIOS PERMITTED BY FIDCR
AND STATE REGULATIONS BY AGE OF CHILD

	Maximum Number of Children per Caregiver	
Age of Child	**FIDCR Ratio***	**Average Effective State Ratio**
Under 2 Years	4.0	6.6
Two	4.0	9.4
Three	5.0	11.4
Four	7.0	13.7
Five	7.0	16.5
Six	15.0	18.6
Seven to Nine	15.0	[illegible]
Ten or Older	20.0	19.6

Reference: Table 27

* The staffing requirements shown for the Federal Interagency Day Care Requirements (FIDCR) are those incorporated into Title XX Amendments to the Social Security Act. Title XX modified the staffing requirements in the 1968 version of the FIDCR by adding an explicit ratio requirement for children under three years of age (1:1 for children under six weeks and 1:4 for children six weeks to three years of age). In addition, the 1968 ratio requirements for children six years and older (1:10) were relaxed (1:15 for children six to ten years old and 1:20 for children ten years old or older). So few children under six weeks of age are cared for in centers that the 1:1 requirement for children in that age group has been ignored in this study.

Table 27 presents "effective" maximum child/staff ratios for each state for each of the eight age categories used in this study. In most cases, the numbers in the table have been taken directly from the language of the pertinent regulation. For example, the FIDCR requirement of no more than five children per adult for three-year-olds translates to a maximum child/staff ratio of 5.0. In other cases

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*Massachusetts, for example, limits group size for children between 15 and 32 months of age to nine and requires one adult for the first four children in the group and a second adult for the next five children.

Table 27
STAFF STAFFING REQUIREMENTS
EFFECTIVE MAXIMUM CHILD/STAFF RATIOS BY AGE OF CHILD

(Children per Caregiver)

State	Under Two Years	Two Years	Three Years	Four Years	Five Years	Six Years	Seven to Nine	Ten or Older	Average for All Ages*
Alabama	5.0	7.5[a]	10.0	20.0	20.0	22.0	23.3[b]	25.0	14.3
Alaska	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Arizona	9.0[a]	10.0	15.0	20.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	17.2
Arkansas	6.0	8.0[b]	12.0	15.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	13.5
California	4.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	11.9
Colorado	5.0	7.0	10.0	12.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	11.3
Connecticut	4.0	4.0	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NER
Delaware	6.5[a]	11.5[a]	15.0	20.0	20.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	15.0
D.C.	4.0[c]	6.0[a]	8.0	10.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	9.3
Florida	7.0[a]	12.0	15.0	20.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	15.9
Georgia	7.8[b]	10.0	15.0	18.0	20.0	20.0	25.0	25.0	15.1
Hawaii	0.0[d]	10.0	15.0	20.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	17.8
Idaho	6.5[a]	9.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	NR	NR	NR	11.2
Illinois	6.0	8.0	10.0	10.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	11.7
Indiana	4.5[a,d]	5.0	10.0	12.0	15.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	11.3
Iowa	4.0	6.0	8.0	12.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	20.0	10.6
Kansas	4.0[a]	6.0[a]	10.0	10.3[b]	10.4[b]	16.0	16.0	16.0	10.0
Kentucky	6.0	8.0	10.0	12.0	15.0	15.0	17.2[a]	20.0	10.9
Louisiana	7.0[a]	12.0	14.0	16.0	20.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	13.7
Maine	0.0[d]	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Maryland	6.0[c,d]	6.0	10.0	10.0	13.0	NR	NR	NR	11.2
Massachusetts	2.9[b]	3.2[b]	4.7[b]	13.5[a]	15.0	15.0	NR	NR	8.4
Michigan	4.0	7.0[a]	10.0	12.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	12.2
Minnesota	5.5[a]	8.5[a]	10.0	10.0	10.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	10.2
Mississippi	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Missouri	NR	5.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	10.1
Montana	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Nebraska	4.0	5.0	7.0	7.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	8.0
Nevada	5.0[a]	8.0	10.2[b]	10.3[b]	10.1[b]	10.0[b]	10.0[b]	10.0[b]	9.5
New Hampshire	4.0	4.0	10.0	15.0	18.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	13.4
New Jersey	6.6[e]	7.7[e]	7.6[e]	7.6[e]	7.6[e]	6.9[e]	7.6[e]	7.5[e]	7.6
New Mexico	10.0	10.0	15.0	15.6[b]	15.5[b]	15.0	15.0	15.0	13.8
New York	4.5[a]	5.0	5.0	7.0	7.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	6.3
North Carolina	8.7[f]	11.8[f]	13.1[f]	15.4[f]	16.3[f]	17.6[f]	18.1[f]	21.3[f]	13.3
North Dakota	4.0	4.0	6.0	6.0	10.0	15.0	15.0	20.0	6.7
Ohio	8.3[a]	10.0	15.0	15.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	15.4
Oklahoma	5.0[a]	8.0	12.0	15.0	15.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	10.8
Oregon	4.0	7.0[a]	10.0	10.0	10.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	10.3
Pennsylvania	8.0[c,d]	8.0[c,d]	8.0	10.0	10.0	13.0	13.0	13.0	9.6
Rhode Island	5.0[c,d]	5.0[c,d]	5.0[a]	7.5[a]	12.5[a]	NR	NR	NR	7.8
South Carolina	6.0	8.0	10.0	14.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	11.2
South Dakota	5.0	5.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	7.2
Tennessee	5.5[a]	8.0	10.0	15.0	25.0	30.0	NR	NR	14.2
Texas	7.0[a]	11.0	15.0	18.0	22.0	26.0	26.0	26.0	15.7
Utah	0.0[d]	10.0	15.0	15.0	20.0	20.0	25.0	25.0	15.4
Vermont	4.0	5.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	9.2
Virginia	4.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	11.1
Washington	6.0[a]	8.5[a]	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	9.7
West Virginia	4.0	8.0	10.0	12.0	15.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	11.3
Wisconsin	3.5[a]	7.0[a]	10.0	12.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	11.1
Wyoming	5.0	8.0	10.0	15.0	20.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	13.3
U.S.	6.6	9.4	11.4	13.7	16.5	18.6	19.1	19.6	12.5
FIDCR	4.0	4.0	5.0	7.0	7.0	15.0	15.0	20.0	6.3

NR = No requirement specified by state regulations.

NER = No effective requirement, exist regulations apply to a very limited age range of children.

* Calculated as the weighted average of requirements for specific age categories (number of children in each age category used as weights).

Footnotes a-f appear on following page.

Table 27 (continued)

[a] In some states, different ratios are specified within one or more of the age categories used in this study. In Alabama, for example, a maximum ratio of 5:1 is allowed for children 2 to 2.5 years old, while 10:1 is the maximum ratio for children 2.5 to 3 years old. In these instances, data from the Supply Study on-site survey were used to estimate the relative weight which should be given to each within-category ratio. These relative weights were used to estimate an average ratio for the Supply Study age category. Since two-year-olds in day care centers are distributed relatively equally between the below-2.5-years and above-2.5-years categories, the 7.5:1 ratio reported and used for two-year-olds in Alabama is a straight average of the 5:1 and 10.1 ratios.

[b] In some states the number of staff required for children of a particular age is dependent upon the number of children enrolled in that age category. In Nevada, for example, one staff-person is required for the first 20 children enrolled above the age of three, and an additional adult is required for each additional 15 children. In such instances, the ratio of children to required staff was calculated for each affected age group on a center-by-center basis, using survey data on actual enrollment. These center-specific ratios were averaged across centers, and the state-wide average is reported in the table.

[c] When states specified no ratio requirement for children under certain ages (e.g., under two years in the District of Columbia), ratios for children of the next oldest age were used for the young children.

[d] Some states prohibit the enrollment of very young children in day centers or require that special permission be obtained. In such instances a 0.0 ratio of children to staff is reported when no centers in the survey reported enrolling children in the excluded age category. When one or more centers reported enrolling children in these age categories, the ratio specified for the next older age category was used to calculate required staff and is reported in the table.

[e] New Jersey's regulations require two caregivers per classroom group; no age-specific ratio requirements are included. "Effective" ratio requirements for New Jersey were calculated by dividing center enrollment by twice the number of classrooms in the center (the appropriate measure of required staff). This center level ratio was then applied to each age group represented in the center and averaged across centers in the state to estimate an average effective ratio for each age category. If a center enrolled no five-year-olds, its ratio was not used to calculate the state's average ratio for the five-year-old category; the same was done for other age categories. The effective ratios reported in the table for New Jersey vary slightly across age categories. These variations are the result of differences in the sample of centers used to calculate ratios from one group to the next (e.g., only centers with six-year-olds enrolled were included in calculations of the average effective ratio for six-year-olds at the state level).

[f] North Carolina's staff/child ratio requirements are contingent upon the size of the center (enrollment) and specify separate classes for very young children. Separate ratios of children to required staff were calculated for each age group in each center and then averaged across centers to estimate the average effective ratios at the state level.

elaborate computations were required to translate the language of regulations into the equivalent of an effective maximum child/staff ratio.

In those cases in which relatively complex calculations were required to calculate effective ratio requirements, the language of the state regulation had to be examined to determine the most appropriate computational approach. No single approach worked in all instances. Some examples are useful to illustrate the types of computations used:

- New Jersey--Two caregivers are required for each classroom in the center, regardless of the ages of children in the room. The number of classrooms in a center was multiplied by 80 (2 staff times 40 hours per week) to determine the number of caregiver-hours required for the entire center. The total number of child-hours of care provided (scheduled-hours multiplied by 0.88 to adjust for absences) was then divided by the total number of caregiver-hours required. The resulting ratio (e.g., 5.0 = 2000 child-hours divided by 400 caregiver-hours) was then used as the maximum allowable ratio for all age-categories of children in the center.

- Nevada--One staff-person is required for the first 20 children under three years of age, and an additional adult is required for each additional 15 children under three. The number of children under three in a center was determined from survey data, and a determination was made of the number of caregiver-hours required to supervise those children (e.g., seven children would require 40 caregiver-hours per week). The total number of child-hours of care provided to children under three (adjusted for absences) was then divided by the required number of caregiver-hours. The resulting ratio (e.g., 7 children times an average of 35 hours per child times 0.88 adjustment for absences divided by 40 caregiver-hours equals a 5.39 ratio of children to adults) was then used as the child-to-adult ratio required by state licensing standards, on the basis of prevailing circumstances in the center. Although Nevada's regulations permit ratios as high as 20:1 for children under three, the language of the regulation is such that some centers (those with fewer than 20 children under three) must provide more than one caregiver-hour for each 30 child-hours of care provided to infants and toddlers.

In all instances the effective child/staff ratio requirements reported in Table 27 represent the ratio of child-hours of care provided to minimum number of caregiver-hours permitted by the language of the pertinent state regulation. Since the denominator is an effective minimum, the reported child/staff ratio is an effective maximum.

State child/staff ratio requirements, computed in this fashion, are reported in Table 27 by state for each of eight age categories of children. These data are useful for comparisons of the relative stringency of age-specific ratio requirements across states. Also reported in Table 27 by state are effective ratio requirements at the center level (averaged across all ages of children and all centers in the sample). These latter estimates provide a single index of the relative stringency of the diverse set of regulations that currently exist.

Large differentials in ratio requirements exist across state requirements and between state and federal requirements. Among the states, New York stands at one end of the spectrum, with state ratio requirements at least as strict as those of any other state for most age categories of children. In fact, when the age distribution of children enrolled in center care in New York is taken into account, New York's staffing requirements average out to stricter standards than those imposed by the FIDCR.* Mississippi stands at the other end of the state spectrum, with no state staffing requirements at all.

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*As Table 27 indicates, the average maximum child/staff ratio permitted by New York's licensing regulations is 6.3 children per adult, the same as the maximum permitted by FIDCR for the average U.S. day care center. When the FIDCR ratio provisions are applied to the age distribution of day care enrollment in New York, the average maximum ratio allowed by FIDCR in New York is 6.5 children per adult--slightly less stringent than the maximum allowed by New York's licensing code.

The differential between federal and state staffing requirements is greatest for children between the ages of two and six years. For this age range the "average" state licensing standard permits about twice the ratio of children to adults as is allowed by the FIDCR. For many states the differential between federal and state standards is much larger, including some states with very large day care populations (e.g., Florida and Texas). Outside the two-to-six age category the comparative strictness of the FIDCR requirements is reduced.

Since the age distribution of enrollment varies widely across centers and, to a lesser extent, also varies across states, comparison of federal and state staffing requirements on an age-by-age basis does not provide a single comprehensive measure of the relative stringency of the two sets of regulations. Center-level ratios have been used in Table 28 to compare the effective ratio requirements under both federal and state regulations. On the basis of national averages, state requirements imply a maximum child/staff ratio of 12.5 children per caregiver, compared to the average FIDCR maximum of 6.3 children per caregiver--a difference of about 2 to 1. Under state licensing codes, about 85 percent of U.S. centers are allowed a center-level maximum of more than seven children per caregiver. In contrast, only 15 percent of U.S. centers would be permitted center-level maximums above 7:1 by the FIDCR.

Table 28
CHILD/STAFF RATIO REQUIREMENTS AND ACTUAL CHILD/STAFF RATIOS

Maximum Number of Children per Caregiver	(Percentage of Centers) State Requirement	FIDCR Requirement	Actual*
No Requirement	3.8	NA	NA
15.1 or More	22.3	0.4	2.1
11.1 to 15.0	36.5	0.5	7.2
9.1 to 11.0	21.9	1.9	10.8
7.1 to 9.0	8.7	11.6	18.4
5.1 to 7.0	6.0	75.1	30.0
3.1 to 5.0	0.6	10.4	25.5
3.0 or Fewer	0.1	0.0	6.0
	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mean Ratio	12.5	6.3	6.8**

NA: Not applicable.

Reference: Tables 142-144

* Ratio of FTE child enrollment adjusted for absences (12%) to scheduled FTE caregiver classroom hours.

** From Table 7 above, actual child/staff ratios by type of center are as follows:

Non-FFP Centers	Average Ratio	FFP Centers:	Average Ratio
Profit	7.9	Profit	7.3
Non-Profit	7.3	Non-Profit	5.5

The child/staff ratios that day care centers currently maintain are much closer to federal standards than to state standards. The average center-level ratio of child-hours to caregiver-hours in U.S. centers is 6.8, just slightly above the FIDCR ceiling of 6.3, but well below the 12.5 average allowed by state regulations. Were centers to change their child/staff ratios to the maximum permitted by state regulations, they could serve almost twice as many FTE children as are presently enrolled without any increases in classroom staff. Conversely, they could serve the same number of children as are presently enrolled but reduce their classroom staff by 50 percent. Such changes would obviously entail an enormous departure from current day care practices.

Table 29 compares the percentage of centers of various types that currently have sufficient staff to satisfy government staff/child ratio requirements.* About 94 percent of the centers in the U.S. have sufficient classroom staff to comply with state requirements. Slightly more than half of all U.S. centers have sufficient staff to comply with FIDCR staffing requirements, but this percentage varies widely across types of centers. Only 38 percent of non-FFP centers have sufficient staff to comply with the FIDCR, compared to 67 percent among all FFP centers and 76 percent among non-profit FFP centers.

The number of classroom staff which would have to be added nationally to achieve compliance with federal and state staffing requirements is not as large as previously anticipated.** To satisfy state staffing requirements in centers not now in compliance, an additional 1,350*** FTE caregivers are needed. Among FFP centers not currently in compliance with the FIDCR, an additional 5,500*** FTE classroom staff are needed. These additional staff would represent one percent and five percent increases, respectively, in the number of FTE caregivers currently employed in all U.S. centers.

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* The definitions and computational procedures used to determine compliance with staffing requirements approximate very closely the monitoring rules currently recommended by the Administration for Public Services, the agency within the U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare with responsibility for interpreting federal day care regulations. Issues of measurement and interpretation are discussed in detail below.

** Congress earmarked an additional $200 million in federal funds under Title XX to ease implementation of staffing requirements. At an annual average wage of $6,900 (including fringe benefits), these funds would have enabled an additional 29,000 full-time classroom staff to be hired in day care facilities.

***These numbers differ slightly from those that can be calculated from Table 29 because the counts of caregivers presented in the table have been rounded to the nearest 100 FTE staff.

Table 29
COMPLIANCE WITH STATE AND FEDERAL STAFFING REQUIREMENTS

(Percentage of Centers)

	Non-FFP Centers		FFP Centers		
	Profit	Non-Profit	Profit	Non-Profit	All Centers
State Ratio Requirements					
Percent Comply	93	92	91	97	94
Current FTE Caregivers	22,100	25,600	9,500	46,800	104,000
Required FTE Caregivers	12,700	12,700	5,600	21,200	52,200
Percent Don't Comply	8	8	9	3	6
Current FTE Caregivers	1,400	1,700	700	1,100	4,900
Required FTE Caregivers	1,800	2,100	900	1,500	6,300
FIDCR Ratio Requirements*					
Percent Comply	32	44	40	76	51
Current FTE Caregivers	7,300	1,220	4,400	38,300	62,300
Required FTE Caregivers	5,900	8,700	3,500	26,800	44,800
Percent Don't Comply	68	56	60	24	49
Current FTE Caregivers	16,200	15,000	5,800	9,600	46,600
Required FTE Caregivers	25,000	21,700	8,600	12,400	67,700

Reference: Tables 149, 150

* Congress has imposed a moratorium on federal enforcement of FIDCR ratio standards; when the moratorium is lifted only FFP centers would be required to comply.

Degree of Compliance with the Other Provisions of the FIDCR

Data from the Supply Study have also been used to measure the degree to which centers currently comply with provisions of the FIDCR other than ratio requirements. The other federal requirements discussed in this report are the following:

- Maximum Group Size--The FIDCR place ceilings on the number of children placed in a single group or classroom. For three-year-olds the maximum group size is 15 children, for four- and five-year-olds the maximum is 20, and for older children no more than 25 children are allowed per group. No group size maximums are specified in the FIDCR for children under three years of age. In the computations presented here two important interpretations have been made of the language of the FIDCR group size provision. per group. No group size maximums are specified in the FIDCR for children under three years of age. In the computations presented here two important interpretations have been made of the language of the FIDCR group size provision. First, the group size ceiling of 15 children for three-year-olds has also been applied for children under three, on the assumption that no more lenient a standard would be appropriate for younger children. Second, in groups containing children of different ages, the group size limit specified for the youngest child in each group has been applied to the entire group.

- Nutritional Requirements--The FIDCR require that centers provide meals and snacks for children. This provision has been interpreted as requiring that centers serve (a) breakfast and/or a morning snack, plus (b) lunch, plus (c) an afternoon snack and/or dinner. To meet the definition of compliance used here, a center would have to provide a minimum of three meals or snacks per day.

- Health Requirement--The FIDCR contain several provisions related to health services offered to children. Survey data are adequate to determine compliance with only one aspect of the FIDCR health requirements, that all children have a physical examination at the time they enroll in the center. The compliance measure used is not that centers actually provide examinations at center expense but that centers require a physical examination as a prerequisite for enrollment.

- Social Services--The FIDCR require that centers provide or coordinate social services to families, under the supervision of a trained and experienced staff member. Supply Study data could not be used to determine whether a trained or experienced social service coordinator was available at each center, but centers were asked whether they provided "counseling on family problems," "assistance in obtaining food stamps or financial aid," or "assistance in obtaining community services such as housing or medical care." An answer of yes for any of these services was interpreted as evidence of compliance with FIDCR social service provisions--even though the answer did not indicate how often and to how many families such services were provided.

- Counseling on a Child's Development--The FIDCR require that centers provide counseling and guidance to parents on the appropriateness of day care for a child and provide a periodic assessment of the child's development and adjustment. Those centers that indicated that they "provided as a service to parents counseling on their child's development" were judged to satisfy this FIDCR provision--again, despite absence of any indication as to how often or to how many families such counseling was provided.

- Parent Participation--The FIDCR require that all centers with enrollments of 40 or more children have a parent advisory board, with 50 percent parent representation, to provide parents with an active voice in center decision-making. Parents must also have an opportunity to observe and participate in the care of their child while at the center. Two alternative definitions of compliance with the parent participation requirement are used here. First and more stringent, centers were judged to comply if they allowed parents to participate in staff selection and/or review budgets and programs and/or participate in fund-raising activities. Alternatively, centers were judged to comply if they allowed parents any of the roles just mentioned and/or if they allowed parents to serve as volunteers at the center.

Supply Study data could not be used to determine the degree of compliance with provisions of the FIDCR other than those listed above.

Table 30 presents estimates of the percentage of centers which currently comply with the provisions of the FIDCR listed above. Separate estimates of the degree of compliance are presented for each of the four principal types of centers discussed in this report. For many of the categories--provision of meals and snacks, requirement of health examinations, provision of social services and counseling on child's development--the degree of compliance is high across all types of centers.

Table 30
COMPLIANCE WITH PROVISIONS OF THE FIDCR OTHER THAN CHILD/STAFF RATIO REQUIREMENTS

(Percentage of Centers)

FIDCR Provision	Non-FFP Centers		FFP Centers		All Centers
	Profit	Non-Profit	Profit	Non-Profit	
Comply with FIDCR Group Size Limits	69	64	63	56	63
Provide Adequate Meals and Snacks*	82	83	89	92	87
Require Health Exam When Child Enrolls	91	94	85	91	91
Provides Counseling to Parents on Child's Development	79	84	83	94	86
Provides Family Counseling and/or Assistance in Obtaining Welfare Aid and/or Help in Obtaining Community Services	51	63	70	89	69
Allows Parents an Active Voice in Center Governance					
– Enrollment Below 40**	19	50	27	75	43
– Enrollment 40 or More	17	55	4	78	51
Allows Parents an Active Voice in Center Governance and/or Uses Parents as Volunteers at Center					
– Enrollment Below 40**	28	55	33	78	49
– Enrollment 40 or More	26	60	34	81	57

Reference: Table 152

* Three or more meals and/or snacks served per day.

** The FIDCR require parent advisory councils only in centers with 40 or more children enrolled.

Two important conclusions emerge which will need to be addressed in future monitoring efforts. First, a higher percentage of FFP centers (42%) than non-FFP centers (33%) maintain group sizes in excess of the ceilings imposed by the FIDCR. Non-profit FFP centers, the group with the best performance record in other regulated areas, have the poorest record for compliance with FIDCR group size provisions. Second, profit FFP centers adhere to many of the FIDCR provisions (e.g., child-development counseling to parents, parent participation) with only slightly higher frequency than profit non-FFP centers and sometimes with a lower frequency than non-profit non-FFP centers. It would appear that current monitoring efforts are not successful in significantly influencing the behavior of profit FFP centers in some of the areas regulated by the FIDCR.

Alternative Guidelines for Monitoring Compliance with Staffing Requirements

If the staffing requirements in government day care regulations are to be enforced in an effective and equitable fashion, the language of the regulations must be translated into a precise, detailed and realistic set of monitoring guidelines. The task of developing such a set of guidelines is difficult, but the definitions, interpretations and computational procedures which are chosen will have a significant impact on the effective stringency of a given set of staffing regulations. Which monitoring procedures are chosen will also affect the volume of information which must be collected from centers and, as a result, the administrative cost of the monitoring process.

Problems of defining and measuring compliance with staff/child ratio requirements are discussed below in terms of FIDCR ratios. The diversity of staffing requirements in state licensing regulations--in both language and substance--is so great that state regulations are not useful for illustration of some basic and important points about interpretation and measurement. The monitoring issues which are discussed here are those which can be analyzed with data collected from the Supply Study. Issues such as the appropriate frequency of monitoring visits and the use of observation versus record-based monitoring procedures are outside the scope of this report.*

Although the language of the staffing provisions in the FIDCR appear to be quite specific, in fact a number of questions concerning definition and measurement are left unanswered. Among these unanswered questions are the following:

Must compliance be measured on a group-by-group basis or at the center level?

If compliance is measured on a group-by-group basis, monitoring agents must determine the number of children in each group in the center, identify the age composition of the children in the group, determine the number of staff required to satisfy FIDCR staffing requirements for each group and count the number of staff assigned. If the number of staff assigned falls short of the number of staff required for even a single group in a center, the center is not in compliance with ratio standards. If compliance is measured at the center level, the monitoring agent must determine the total number of children in the center (or the number of child-hours of care provided) for each age category for which seperate FIDCR ratio standards are specified. Ratio requirements would then be applied to these center-level counts of children (or child-hours) to determine the number of caregivers (or caregiver-hours) required for the entire center. This number would be compared to the total staff available at the center level to determine compliance.

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*See Travers, J., Coelen, C., Ruopp, R., et al, National Day Care Study: Second Annual Report, (Cambridge, MA.: Abt Associates Inc., April 1977), pp. 21-30 for discussion of some of these other issues.

Measuring compliance at the center level rather than the group level has two important consequences. First, it avoids the problem of having to deal with frequent changes in group structure over the course of the day, as activities change and part-time children arrive and leave. Second, it permits excess staff in one classroom to cancel out a shortage of staff in another classroom. The monitoring agent in an enforcement role ignores the appropriateness of specific matchings between children and staff in some groups and determines regulatory compliance on the basis of whether or not the center as a whole has sufficient staff resources to satisfy the intent of ratio requirements. The monitoring agent would then be able to suggest ways in which specific matchings between children and adults could be improved and, in an advisory (technical assistance) capacity, could promote the recommended changes. The choice of measuring compliance at the center level rather than at the group level decreases the effective stringency of ratio requirements. It also decreases the complexity of the enforcement process.

Which ratios apply in age-mixed classrooms?

If compliance is measured at the center level, the sensible monitoring rule is to apply different ratios to each of the age groups in the center--4:1 ratios to two-year-olds, 5:1 ratios to three-year-olds, etc. If monitoring occurs at the group level, however, a decision must be made as to which ratio requirements are to be used in groups containing children of different ages.

As an illustration of the choices available, consider a group of 20 children, comprised of 4 two-year-olds, 10 three-year-olds, and 6 four-year-olds. There appear to be three reasonable choices as to which ratio requirement to apply: (A) use the ratio stipulated for the largest age cohort in a group for all the children in the group; (B) use different ratios for each age group; (C) use the ratio stipulated for the youngest age child in a group for the entire group. The implications of the three rules in this illustration are as follows:

(A) 20 children x 1/5 ratio = 4 staff-persons;

(B) 4 x (1/4) + 10 x (1/5) + 6 x (1/7) = 3.86 staff-persons;

(C) 20 children x 1/4 ratio = 5 staff-persons.

The issue of how to deal with fractional staff requirements (e.g., 3.86 staff) will be discussed shortly.

Which of the three alternatives is chosen will have an impact on center behavior. First, the use of rule C rather than A or B increases the relative stringency of staffing requirements in any center which age-mixes groups across FIDCR ratio categories. Thus rule C creates an incentive for centers to not mix two-year-olds with three-year-olds, three-year-olds with four-year-olds, etc. It also imposes a hardship on small centers, for which low enrollments limit the centers' ability to control the age composition of groups. Rule A, in contrast, encourages age mixing. By scattering a limited number of two-year-olds in groups of predominantly three-, four- and five-year-olds, the center avoids entirely the relatively stringent staffing requirements that the FIDCR imposes for young children. Only rule B has a neutral effect on center's decisions about age composition of groups.

Should children and staff be counted on a head-count or an hours-count basis?

For purposes of computing child-to-staff ratios, monitoring agents can count children and staff in terms of number of individuals, without regard to the number of hours each individual spends at the center per week. Part-time children would be counted equally with full-time children, the same for part-time and full-time staff. Such an approach is a head-count method. Alternatively, monitoring agents can count children and staff in terms of hours spent at the center per week--an hours-count method. The hours-count method ignores what hours of the day and what days of the week children and staff are present but does adjust for duration of time at the center. The head-count method ignores both when children and staff are present and the duration of the time in the center.*

The only potential advantage of the use of a head-count method is that it significantly reduces the amount of information which has to be collected from centers. Relative to an hours-count approach, it creates a strong incentive for centers to utilize many part-time staff and to refuse part-time enrollment. Heavy reliance on part-time staff has the potential disadvantage of reducing the stability of child-caregiver relationships.

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*A third, much more time-consuming monitoring procedure, is to obtain schedules of attendence for both staff and children for all hours of the week. Such schedules would allow the monitoring agent to identify serious mismatches between child schedules and staff schedules.

Which staff-members should be counted in computation of ratios?

Non-classroom staff, volunteers, even classroom aides can be excluded from computation of ratios. The time that classroom staff spend outside the classroom (e.g., attending meetings, preparing meals or filling out records) can also be excluded from computations. There are a variety of arguments that can be made for or against the exclusion of certain staff or portions of the time of caregivers from ratio computations. Two observations are germane to the themes being developed here. First, difficulties in determining who works in the classroom and for how many hours per week make the task of both center directors and monitoring agents more difficult as more exclusions are made in monitoring guidelines. Second, the greater the number of staff categories and staff functions which are excluded from countable staff hours, the greater the effective stringency of a given set of ratio requirements.

What adjustments, if any, should be made for child absences?

A monitoring agent can ignore absences completely in calculating ratio compliance or can make some adjustment in required staff-hours, in recognition of the fact that some children are likely to be absent on any given day. If some adjustment is to be made, a decision must be made as to how the adjustment factor is to be determined. If the adjustment is to be based on the average previous absence rate experienced by the center, data must be collected on numbers of children absent for each center. It should be clear that a decision to make no adjustment for absences increases the effective stringency of ratio requirements.

How should fractional staff requirements be handled in determining compliance and additional staff requirements?

In the illustration used above to discuss which ratio requirement is applicable at the group level, computation rule B yielded a staff requirement of 3.86 persons for a group of 20 children. When ratio requirements are computed at the center level, fractional staff requirements occur quite frequently. An important question faced by monitoring agents is how to deal with fractional requirements. Would a group-level requirement of 3.86 caregivers be satisfied closely enough by a staff of three full-time and one three-quarter-time staff persons, or would the monitoring agent have to round up to four full-time caregivers? This is essentially an issue of what tolerance, if any, the center is allowed when compliance is determined.

Three observations should be made on the issue of tolerances. First and most obvious, the less tolerance is allowed the greater the effective stringency of ratio requirements. Second, unless some tolerance is allowed, centers may experience relatively severe "notch" effects. Consider a center that enrolls 20 full-time three-year-olds and 20 full-time four-year-olds. If no tolerance is allowed, the cost of enrolling one additional child is a full additional caregiver--an incremental cost of $5000-$6000 for one child. Until the center has a waiting list of at least several children, it cannot effectively provide care to more children. Finally, if compliance is measured on a group-by-group basis, a decision to allow no tolerances may cause the center to add several more caregivers to satisfy fractional staffing requirements in each group or to significantly rearrange its grouping patterns (including the age composition of groups) to isolate the fractional requirement in one or two groups.

The Administration for Public Services (APS)* of the U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare is responsible for interpreting the FIDCR and defining appropriate monitoring guidelines. Since the federal government has postponed full enforcement of the ratio provisions of the FIDCR, APS has deferred specification of a definitive set of guidelines. However, APS has provided states with substantial suggestions for monitoring procedures and, as a result, has provided interpretations and guidance on many of the monitoring issues raised above.** To the extent possible the measures of compliance presented in this report are based on APS interpretations and suggestions.

Sensitivity of Measures of FIDCR Ratio Compliance to Alternative Monitoring Approaches

Which particular set of monitoring guidelines are adopted by APS will significantly influence the effective stringency of whatever set of staff/child ratio requirements the federal government ultimately chooses to enforce.*** A relatively lenient set of regulations combined with a relatively stringent set of monitoring guidelines may have exactly the same impact on actual day care center grouping and staffing patterns as a relatively stringent set of regulations combined with a relatively lenient set of monitoring procedures. Any significant relaxation of federal staffing requirements and the simultaneous adoption of lenient monitoring guidelines could virtually eliminate the large differential that currently exists between federal and state staff/child ratio regulations. In effect, the choice of monitoring guidelines may have almost as important an impact on the quality and cost of day care as the choice of regulations themselves.

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* APS was formerly known as the Public Services Administration.

** Public Services Administration, U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, "Monitoring Out-of Home Child Care Services: A Guide" (1976) and "Guide for Monitoring Day Care Centers" (1976); Administration for Public Services, U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, "Information Memorandum, IM-77-19 (APS)," (August 4, 1977).

***As already noted, there is currently a federal moratorium on enforcement of the staffing requirements incorporated in Title XX legislation. In the interim, the Department of Health, Education and Welfare is conducting an intensive study of the appropriateness of existing federal regulations. Monitoring guidelines are also being evaluated.

The objective of the discussion that follows is to demonstrate the sensitivity of measures of ratio compliance to the choice of measurement procedures. Of the variety of choices that must be made in selecting an explicit and detailed set of monitoring procedures, some decisions will have little effect on the percentage of centers found to be out of compliance with staffing requirements and on the number of additional staff that would be necessary to bring non-complying centers into accord with regulations. In these instances, choices should be based on feasibility--the amount of information that must be collected from centers, the ease of obtaining the information and the degree to which alternative choices cause centers to change their natural patterns of matching children and staff. Some of the choices that must be made, however, will have a very significant effect on the relative stringency of a given set of regulations. In these instances choices should be based on quality and cost considerations--the same criteria that should be used in selecting regulations themselves.*

Table 31 presents several measures of the effective stringency of FIDCR staff requirements under alternative monitoring scenarios. These measures demonstrate the

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*Volume I of the NDCS final report, Children at the Center (forthcoming, Abt Associates Inc., Cambridge, MA), will discuss the cost and quality implications of alternative day care center regulations and monitoring guidelines.

Table 31
COMPARISON OF MEASURES OF FIDCR RATIO COMPLIANCE UNDER ALTERNATIVE MONITORING GUIDELINES

Method Used to Calculate Compliance with Ratio Requirement	Average Ratio of FTE Children To Required FTE Caregivers (FFP Centers)	Percentage of FFP Centers in Compliance	Characteristics of Non-Complying FFP Centers		
			Number of Additional FTE Caregivers Required	Number of FTE Caregivers Currently Available	Number of FTE Children Currently Enrolled
1. **Supply Study:** 12% Adjustment for Absences; Compliance measured at center-level; Volunteers counted; Children and caregivers counted on hours-basis (rather than head-count basis); Additional staff required rounded-off to nearest quarter-time staff person (staff-hour deficit of less than 5 hours per week allowed as tolerance).	6.41	68	5,500	15,400	143,800
2. No adjustment for absences; otherwise, the same rules applied as listed for row 1.	6.41	56	9,000	22,400	186,800
3. Monitoring on group-by-group basis, using age of largest age-cohort in group as determinant of which ratio to apply to entire group, otherwise, the same rules applied as listed in row 1.	5.90	60	7,600	20,200	173,400
4. Monitoring on group-by-group basis, using specific ratios for each age-cohort in group to determine required staff for group; otherwise, the same rules applied as listed in row 1.	5.82	59	8,000	20,800	176,800
5. Monitoring on group-by-group basis, using age of youngest child in group as determinant of which ratio to apply to entire group; otherwise, the same rules applied as listed in row 1.	5.53	54	9,600	23,300	192,500
6. Volunteers not counted as satisfying ratio requirement; otherwise, the same rules applied as listed in row 1.	6.41[a]	64[a]	5,700[a]	18,100[a]	151,700[a]
7. Children and staff counted without regard to hours per week (head-count basis); otherwise, the same rules applied as listed in row 1.	6.52[b]	80	3,600[b]	10,600[b]	97,900[b]
8. Additional Staff required rounded up to the next half-time person (no tolerance for very slight deficits between actual and required staff); otherwise, the same rules applied as listed in row 1.	6.41	65	6,300	16,700	150,500
9. **Most Stringent Monitoring Guidelines:** No adjustment for absences; Monitoring on group-by-group basis with ratio requirement for youngest aged child in group applied to entire group; **Volunteers counted***; Children and staff counted on an hours-basis; Additional staff required rounded up to next half-time person (no tolerance).	5.53	39	16,100	32,300	247,000

[a] These estimates are not *strictly* comparable to the other estimates presented in the table. They were derived from data collected during the fall and winter rounds of telephone interviews. Because they do not account for variations during summer months (the other estimates are annual averages), they do not represent "annual average" measures of ratio, compliance and center characteristics.

[b] Staff, children and the ratio of children to required staff are measured in terms of number of individuals (head-count) rather than in terms of FTE's.

* Exclusion of volunteers would have increased the stringency of the compliance measure applied. Data on volunteer hours in the classroom were available for only two rounds of the survey, so annual-average measures could not have been calculated were volunteers to be excluded. Since exclusion of volunteers has only a slight effect on compliance measures (compare rows 1 and 6), the divergence from "most stringent" practice is relatively minor.

sensitivity of degree-of-compliance and additional-staff-requirements to the various choices which must be made in developing an operational set of monitoring guidelines. All of the issues discussed in the previous section of this chapter are addressed by the estimates presented in the table. The computational procedures used to generate the estimates are relatively complex and are not discussed here.

As was noted earlier, the primary measure of ratio compliance presented in this report is based on guidelines and interpretations currently recommended by APS. On the basis of APS guidelines, approximately two-thirds of the FFP centers in the U.S. have sufficient classroom staff to comply with FIDCR staffing requirements. Among those centers not currently in compliance, an additional 5500 FTE caregivers would be required to achieve full compliance. The average center-level ratio of FTE children to FTE required staff is 6.4. These are baseline figures against which measures of compliance under alternative monitoring procedures can be compared.

As alternative monitoring interpretations and computational procedures are compared, one at a time, against the set of procedures currently recommended by APS, several conclusions emerge:

- Conversion from an hours-count basis for measuring compliance to a head-count basis would significantly increase the percentage of centers currently satisfying the FIDCR staffing requirements;
- A decision to provide centers with no tolerance in cases of fractional staffing requirements or a decision to exclude volunteers as countable toward satisfaction of staffing requirements would have little impact on the measured degree of compliance nationally; such decisions would significantly reduce the flexibility of monitoring offices to adapt regulations to special

circumstances, however, and would impose significant hardships on some centers (e.g., co-op centers staffed entirely by volunteers);

- A decision to make no adjustment for child absences or to monitor on a group-by-group basis would significantly reduce the degree of measured compliance. If monitoring is carried out on a group-by-group basis, which rule is used to determine the applicable ratio at the group level is quite important.

A serious compliance problem would emerge if all of the monitoring guidelines were changed simultaneously and the most stringent choices were adopted in each instance. Under the most stringent set of monitoring rules, the percentage of centers in compliance with the FIDCR staffing provisions would fall from 68 under the current APS guidelines to 39 percent. The number of additonal caregivers required in non-complying centers would increase from 5,500 to 16,100. Such a major change in monitoring procedures would require strong evidence that the changes were necessary to protect the welfare and to promote the development of children enrolled in center-based day care.

Table 32 provides two estimates for each state of the percentage of centers currently satisfying FIDCR staffing requirements. One estimate is based on the current APS recommended guidelines, the other on the most stringent set of monitoring rules. Again, there is dramatic evidence that measured compliance is very sensitive to which set of monitoring guidelines is employed. Under current APS guidelines 26 or more states have 60 percent or more of their FFP centers in compliance with FIDCR. Under the most stringent guidelines only 5 states have 60 percent or more of their FFP centers in compliance. These data indicate the validity of a point raised earlier: The stringency of the monitoring guidelines used to interpret and enforce a set of day care regulations can have as large an impact on the characteristics of day care services as the stringency of the regulations themselves.

Table 32
COMPLIANCE WITH FIDCR CHILD/STAFF RATIO REQUIREMENTS UNDER ALTERNATIVE MONITORING GUIDELINES BY STATE

State	Percentage of FFP Centers in Compliance, Supply Study Monitoring Guidelines*	Percentage of FFP Centers in Compliance, Most Stringent Monitoring Guidelines*
Alabama	92	64
Alaska	NA	NA
Arizona	34	22
Arkansas	57	28
California	71	42
Colorado	48	16
Connecticut	71	25
Delaware	93	73
D.C.	39	7
Florida	31	7
Georgia	68	27
Hawaii	50	11
Idaho	42	6
Illinois	60	32
Indiana	73	49
Iowa	73	25
Kansas	88	54
Kentucky	68	29
Louisiana	58	47
Maine	100	38
Maryland	100	93
Massachusetts	73	49
Michigan	38	26
Minnesota	87	45
Mississippi	NA	NA
Missouri	43	19
Montana	53	36
Nebraska	71	56
Nevada	NA	NA
New Hampshire	87	56
New Jersey	80	41
New Mexico	54	19
New York	86	52
North Carolina	91	65
North Dakota	NA	NA
Ohio	57	36
Oklahoma	57	17
Oregon	89	57
Pennsylvania	85	55
Rhode Island	52	41
South Carolina	78	43
South Dakota	87	21
Tennessee	76	45
Texas	51	23
Utah	23	11
Vermont	92	64
Virginia	33	9
Washington	62	41
West Virginia	66	24
Wisconsin	78	43
Wyoming	51	7
U.S.	68	39

NA: Sample size too small (less than 10); no estimate provided.

Reference: Table 157

* For the following states estimates are based on sample size of only 10 to 19 centers: Arizona, Arkansas, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Hawaii, Idaho, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Mexico, Oregon, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Utah, Virginia, Washington, Wisconsin and Wyoming. See preceeding table for definition of monitoring and computational rules used.

PART 2--DETAILED STATISTICAL TABLES

- General Characteristics
- Characteristics of Children and Families
- Program Characteristics
- Staff Characteristics
- Financial Characteristics
- Regulatory Compliance

PART 2: STATISTICAL TABLES

This section consists entirely of detailed statistical tables. Organizationally, the tables have been grouped as follows:

- General Characteristics;
- Characteristics of Children and Families;
- Program Characteristics;
- Staff Characteristics;
- Financial Characteristics, and
- Regulatory Compliance.

Most frequently, the data are presented in the form of cross-tabulations by center types. Both the number (count) and percent of respondents in each category are shown in the cells. Where appropriate, the means and standard deviations of the variable being presented are also shown. This will enable the reader to estimate confidence intervals* and test the significance of differences in means across center types.

The reader will note the number of centers used varies somewhat from table to table. This is due to the fact that the number of valid responses varied from question to question. In the case of computed variables, non-overlapping non-response rates to each of the component questions tended to reduce the valid sample even further. In the case of variables for which the frequency of missing data was high, weighting techniques were used in the preparation of tables--to correct for non-response bias and to eliminate distortion in estimates of national averages and totals. Since the count of centers shown in frequency distributions and cross-tabulations are adjusted as the result of weighting, the number of centers shown in the tables for a particular stratum of the sample (e.g., profit non-FFP centers) will differ somewhat from the actual (unweighted) count of centers used to estimate means and standard deviations for that stratum.*

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* See Appendix A, pages 266-270, for the appropriate formulae.

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*Note that in cross-tabulation tables that are estimated from weighted samples the count of centers shown within cells has been rounded off to the nearest "whole" center. The actual count of centers for many cells, however, are not integers (e.g., 27.35 centers) because of the weighting process. The percentages shown within cells are based on the non-integer counts.

TABLE 33

SUMMARY PROFILE OF CENTER CHARACTERISTICS

	NON-FFP CENTERS		FFP CENTERS				
			NON-WAIVERABLE		WAIVERABLE		
	PROFIT	NON-PROFIT	PROFIT	NON-PROFIT	PROFIT	NON-PROFIT	ALL CENTERS
CENTERS	5,594	4,617	1,189	5,423	668	816	18,307
ENROLLMENT							
CHILDREN	238,516	251,660	61,383	275,726	29,987	40,461	897,733
FTE CHILDREN	214,477	212,898	55,627	250,575	26,432	31,454	791,463
STAFF							
TOTAL	36,067	51,373	10,999	81,453	5,069	9,871	194,832
PAID	33,508	42,643	9,827	60,542	4,524	7,448	158,492
CAREGIVERS	30,817	39,161	9,600	57,272	4,228	7,674	148,752
FTE CAREGIVERS	23,484	27,263	7,110	42,983	3,106	4,971	108,917
ANNUAL EXPENDITURES							
PER CENTER	46,253	64,370	66,862	102,479	52,180	73,887	70,264
PER FTE CHILD	1,227	1,431	1,447	2,268	1,400	1,635	1,626

TABLE 34

LEGAL STATUS AND SPONSORSHIP OF CENTERS
DISTRIBUTION OF CENTERS

ORGANIZATION TYPE	PERCENT OF CENTERS
PROFIT*	
GROUP	5.6
INDEPENDENT	35.1
NON-PROFIT*	
INDEPENDENT	19.0
SPONSORED	
HEAD-START	4.0
CHURCH	16.7
SCHOOL	3.2
GOVERNMENT	7.0
COMMNITY	7.7
OTHER	1.6
TOTAL	100.0

SAMPLE SIZE 2496

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* CENTERS WERE ASKED IF THEY HAD CHANGED THEIR PROFIT/NON-PROFIT STATUS WITHIN THE LAST TWO YEARS: 4.3 PERCENT HAD CHANGED FROM NON-PROFIT TO PROFIT; 2.0 PERCENT HAD CHANGED FROM PROFIT TO NON-PROFIT; 93.7 PERCENT HAD NOT CHANGED THEIR STATUS.

TABLE 35

NUMBER OF YEARS CENTERS HAVE BEEN OPEN
DISTRIBUTION OF CENTERS

YEARS OPEN	PERCENT OF CENTERS	CUMULATIVE PERCENT
1 YEAR	8.3	8.3
2 YEARS	8.4	16.7
3 YEARS	12.6	29.3
4 YEARS	10.8	40.0
5 YEARS	10.9	50.9
6 YEARS	8.1	59.0
7 YEARS	6.2	65.1
8 YEARS	4.7	69.9
9 YEARS	3.8	73.7
10 YEARS	6.0	79.7
11 TO 15 YEARS	9.5	89.3
16 TO 20 YEARS	5.0	94.2
MORE THAN 20 YEARS	5.8	100.0
TOTAL	100.0	

MEAN 7.7 MEDIAN 5.4 STD. DEV. 8.0

SAMPLE SIZE 2501

TABLE 36

NUMBER OF YEARS OPEN BY TYPE OF CENTER DISTRIBUTION OF CENTERS

(COUNT/COLUMN PERCENTAGE)

			FFP CENTERS				
	NON-FFP CENTERS		NON-WAIVERABLE		WAIVERABLE		
YEARS OPEN	PROFIT	NON-PROFIT	PROFIT	NON-PROFIT	PROFIT	NON-PROFIT	ALL CENTERS
1 TO 2 YEARS	119 15.7	94 15.1	33 19.5	131 17.6	18 18.9	23 20.5	418 16.7
3 TO 5 YEARS	222 29.4	212 34.0	62 36.7	283 38.0	32 33.7	43 38.4	854 34.1
6 TO 10 YEARS	191 25.3	196 31.4	49 29.0	238 31.9	19 20.0	31 27.7	724 28.9
11 TO 15 YEARS	110 14.6	62 9.9	14 8.3	36 4.8	11 11.6	6 5.4	239 9.6
MORE THAN 15 YEARS	114 15.1	60 9.6	11 6.5	57 7.7	15 15.8	9 8.0	266 10.6
COLUMN TOTAL	756 30.2	624 25.0	169 6.8	745 29.8	95 3.8	112 4.5	2501 100.0
MEAN	8.4	8.0	6.3	7.2	8.2	7.1	7.7
STD. DEV.	6.7	8.6	5.2	8.9	8.9	8.5	8.0

TABLE 37

LICENSED CAPACITY BY TYPE OF CENTER
DISTRIBUTION OF CENTERS

(COUNT/COLUMN PERCENTAGE)

			FFP CENTERS				
	NON-FFP CENTERS		NON-WAIVERABLE		WAIVERABLE		
LICENSED CAPACITY	PROFIT	NON-PROFIT	PROFIT	NON-PROFIT	PROFIT	NON-PROFIT	ALL CENTERS
25 OR LESS	192 28.9	84 15.3	30 21.5	100 15.4	17 21.3	13 14.3	436 20.1
26 TO 50	269 40.3	222 40.6	51 36.5	273 42.2	36 44.0	51 55.6	901 41.5
51 TO 75	88 13.3	109 19.9	24 17.2	136 21.0	17 21.1	13 13.8	386 17.8
76 TO 100	56 8.4	58 10.6	19 13.8	73 11.4	5 6.3	10 10.6	221 10.2
101 TO 125	30 4.6	33 6.0	7 4.7	27 4.1	1 1.3	2 2.2	100 4.6
126 TO 150	17 2.6	16 2.9	6 4.2	19 3.0	1 1.6	3 3.5	63 2.9
151 TO 175	5 0.8	11 2.1	1 0.7	10 1.6	2 2.3	0 0.0	30 1.4
176 TO 200	6 0.9	7 1.3	1 0.9	5 0.7	0 0.0	0 0.0	19 0.9
MORE THAN 200	2 0.3	7 1.3	1 0.5	3 0.5	2 2.1	0 0.0	15 0.7
COLUMN TOTAL	666 100.0	546 100.0	140 100.0	646 100.0	81 100.0	93 100.0	2171 100.0
MEAN	48.8	61.5	57.2	56.5	52.9	49.4	55.0
STD. DEV.	35.0	47.2	38.5	35.9	40.7	28.7	39.2

TABLE 38

ENROLLMENT BY TYPE OF CENTER
DISTRIBUTION OF CENTERS

(COUNT/COLUMN PERCENTAGE)

NUMBER OF CHILDREN	NON-FFP CENTERS		FFP CENTERS				ALL CENTERS
			NON-WAIVERABLE		WAIVERABLE		
	PROFIT	NON-PROFIT	PROFIT	NON-PROFIT	PROFIT	NON-PROFIT	
25 OR LESS	250 37.5	145 26.3	42 30.0	141 21.8	26 32.3	25 26.5	629 28.9
26 TO 50	247 36.9	200 36.4	40 28.5	263 40.5	30 36.9	39 41.5	818 37.5
51 TO 75	84 12.6	85 15.5	31 22.2	137 21.1	15 18.6	14 15.5	367 16.8
76 TO 100	45 6.8	49 8.8	12 8.8	56 8.6	7 8.2	5 5.4	174 8.0
101 TO 125	23 3.4	33 6.0	6 4.4	25 3.8	1 1.6	6 6.6	95 4.3
126 OR MORE	19 2.8	38 6.8	8 6.1	27 4.2	2 2.4	4 4.4	98 4.5
COLUMN TOTAL	668 100.0	550 100.0	140 100.0	648 100.0	81 100.0	93 100.0	2180 100.0
MEAN	42.5	54.5	52.3	50.6	44.0	50.3	49.0
STD. DEV.	34.1	44.6	40.4	33.2	28.4	37.2	37.4

TABLE 39

FULL-TIME-EQUIVALENT (FTE) ENROLLMENT BY TYPE OF CENTER
DISTRIBUTION OF CENTERS

(COUNT/COLUMN PERCENTAGE)

	NON-FFP CENTERS		FFP CENTERS				
			NON-WAIVERABLE		WAIVERABLE		
FTE ENROLLMENT	PROFIT	NON-PROFIT	PROFIT	NON-PROFIT	PROFIT	NON-PROFIT	ALL CENTERS
25 OR LESS	282	199	45	177	29	30	763
	42.3	36.1	32.1	27.3	36.3	32.6	35.0
26 TO 50	236	187	44	265	28	42	802
	35.4	34.0	31.8	40.8	34.9	44.8	36.8
51 TO 75	74	70	29	119	17	10	319
	11.1	12.7	20.8	18.4	21.5	10.3	14.6
76 TO 100	43	46	10	44	4	7	155
	6.4	8.3	7.5	6.8	5.0	7.9	7.1
101 TO 125	20	29	4	23	2	3	82
	3.1	5.3	3.1	3.6	2.4	3.3	3.8
126 OR MORE	12	20	7	20	0	1	59
	1.7	3.6	4.7	3.1	0.0	1.2	2.7
COLUMN TOTAL	668	550	140	648	81	93	2180
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
MEAN	38.4	46.2	46.3	45.6	38.5	40.0	43.1
STD. DEV.	30.3	38.2	33.2	31.6	23.6	27.6	32.9

TABLE 40

UTILIZATION RATES* BY TYPE OF CENTER
DISTRIBUTION OF CENTERS

(COUNT/COLUMN PERCENTAGE)

	NON-FFP CENTERS		FFP CENTERS				
			NON-WAIVERABLE		WAIVERABLE		
UTILIZATION RATE	PROFIT	NON-PROFIT	PROFIT	NON-PROFIT	PROFIT	NON-PROFIT	ALL CENTERS
50 PCT OR LESS	102 16.0	111 21.1	12 9.0	75 11.5	13 15.7	14 13.9	327 15.3
51 TO 60 PCT	61 9.6	53 10.1	16 11.9	39 6.0	6 7.2	10 9.9	185 8.7
61 TO 70 PCT	78 12.2	69 13.1	13 9.7	79 12.1	6 7.2	14 13.9	259 12.1
71 TO 80 PCT	90 14.1	76 14.4	18 13.4	90 13.8	13 15.7	13 12.9	300 14.0
81 TO 90 PCT	88 13.8	74 14.1	21 15.7	125 19.1	6 7.2	15 14.9	329 15.4
91 TO 100 PCT	91 14.3	69 13.1	28 20.9	136 20.8	14 16.9	14 13.9	352 13.5
101 TO 110 PCT	71 11.1	45 8.6	14 10.4	82 12.5	11 13.3	11 10.9	234 11.0
111 TO 120 PCT	28 4.4	10 1.9	6 450	19 2.9	7 8.4	1 1.0	71 3.3
121 TO 130 PCT	12 1.9	3 0.6	2 1.5	6 0.9	2 2.4	6 5.9	31 1.5
MORE THAN 130 PCT	17 2.7	16 3.0	4 3.0	3 0.5	5 6.0	3 3.0	48 2.2
COLUMN TOTAL	638 100.0	526 100.0	134 100.0	654 100.0	83 100.0	101 100.0	2136 100.0
MEAN	77.6	76.9	82.1	84.5	82.0	81.8	80.2
STD. DEV.	25.8	28.3	23.9	21.4	27.9	27.3	25.4

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* THE RATIO OF FULL-TIME-EQUIVALENT (FTE) ENROLLMENT TO LICENSED CAPACITY IS A USEFUL MEASURE OF THE DEGREE TO WHICH CENTERS ARE FULLY UTILIZING THE NUMBER OF SLOTS THEY HAVE AVAILABLE. SINCE 12 PERCENT OF CHILDREN, ON AVERAGE, ARE ABSENT PER DAY, CENTERS WITH UTILIZATION RATES AS HIGH AS 110 PERCENT MAY NORMALLY HAVE NO MORE CHILDREN IN ATTENDANCE THAN THEIR LICENSED CAPACITY PERMITS.

Table 41

NATIONAL ESTIMATES OF CHANGES IN ENROLLMENT AND CAPACITY BY TYPE OF CENTER
DISTRIBUTION OF CENTERS

	NON-FFP CENTERS		FFP CENTERS				
			NON-WAIVERABLE		WAIVERABLE		
	PROFIT	NON-PROFIT	PROFIT	NON-PROFIT	PROFIT	NON-PROFIT	ALL CENTERS
TOTAL NUMBER OF CENTERS	5,594	4,617	1,189	5,423	668	816	18,307
NEW CENTERS, OPEN ONE YEAR OR LESS*	506	272	95	501	117	90	1,582
ENROLLMENT*	18,361	13,204	3,437	19,035	6,308	4,141	64,486
CAPACITY*	23,783	13,129	4,060	22,878	5,211	4,021	73,083
PERCENTAGE OF CENTERS OPEN MORE THAN ONE YEAR FOR WHICH DURING PAST YEAR							
ENROLLMENT . . .							
INCREASED	31.3	38.5	45.2	31.0	23.9	50.7	34.5
REMAINED SAME	49.2	38.2	39.8	47.5	43.6	31.2	44.3
DECREASED	19.5	23.3	15.1	21.6	32.5	18.2	21.2
CAPACITY . . .							
INCREASED	12.8	18.2	10.2	13.1	2.8	16.6	14.0
REMAINED SAME	85.3	79.7	86.1	82.2	92.9	83.0	83.2
DECREASED	1.9	2.1	3.7	4.7	4.3	0.4	2.9

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* THE ESTIMATES PRESENTED HERE MAY UNDERSTATE THE ACTUAL INCREASES IN NUMBER OF CENTERS, ENROLLMENT AND CAPACITY BY AS MUCH AS 50 PERCENT. SINCE IT WAS NOT POSSIBLE TO OBTAIN COMPLETELY CURRENT LICENSING LISTS FROM STATE DAY CARE AGENCIES (FROM WHICH THE SAMPLE FOR THE STUDY WAS DRAWN), A NUMBER OF NEWLY OPENED CENTERS MAY NOT HAVE BEEN INCLUDED IN THE SURVEY. ANOTHER CONSEQUENCE OF THE USE OF LICENSING LISTS NOT COMPLETELY UPDATED IS THAT NO DETERMINATION COULD BE MADE FOR CENTERS WHICH HAD CLOSED (E.G., PHONE DISCONNECTED) AS TO HOW LONG AGO THE CENTER HAD SHUT DOWN. AS A RESULT OF THESE TWO PROBLEMS, NO ACCURATE ESTIMATES CAN BE PROVIDED OF THE NET CHANGE IN NUMBER OF CENTERS, ENROLLMENT AND CAPACITY OVER THE LAST TWELVE MONTHS.

Table 41

NATIONAL ESTIMATES OF CHANGES IN ENROLLMENT AND CAPACITY BY TYPE OF CENTER
DISTRIBUTION OF CENTERS

	NON-FFP CENTERS		FFP CENTERS				
			NON-WAIVERABLE		WAIVERABLE		
	PROFIT	NON-PROFIT	PROFIT	NON-PROFIT	PROFIT	NON-PROFIT	ALL CENTERS
TOTAL NUMBER OF CENTERS	5,594	4,617	1,189	5,423	668	816	18,307
NEW CENTERS, OPEN ONE YEAR OR LESS*	506	272	95	501	117	90	1,582
ENROLLMENT*	18,361	13,204	3,437	19,035	6,308	4,141	64,486
CAPACITY*	23,783	13,129	4,060	22,878	5,211	4,021	73,083
PERCENTAGE OF CENTERS OPEN MORE THAN ONE YEAR FOR WHICH DURING PAST YEAR							
ENROLLMENT . . .							
INCREASED	31.3	38.5	45.2	31.0	23.9	50.7	34.5
REMAINED SAME	49.2	38.2	39.8	47.5	43.6	31.2	44.3
DECREASED	19.5	23.3	15.1	21.6	32.5	18.2	21.2
CAPACITY . . .							
INCREASED	12.8	18.2	10.2	13.1	2.8	16.6	14.0
REMAINED SAME	85.3	79.7	86.1	82.2	92.9	83.0	83.2
DECREASED	1.9	2.1	3.7	4.7	4.3	0.4	2.9

* THE ESTIMATES PRESENTED HERE MAY UNDERSTATE THE ACTUAL INCREASES IN NUMBER OF CENTERS, ENROLLMENT AND CAPACITY BY AS MUCH AS 50 PERCENT. SINCE IT WAS NOT POSSIBLE TO OBTAIN COMPLETELY CURRENT LICENSING LISTS FROM STATE DAY CARE AGENCIES (FROM WHICH THE SAMPLE FOR THE STUDY WAS DRAWN), A NUMBER OF NEWLY OPENED CENTERS MAY NOT HAVE BEEN INCLUDED IN THE SURVEY. ANOTHER CONSEQUENCE OF THE USE OF LICENSING LISTS NOT COMPLETELY UPDATED IS THAT NO DETERMINATION COULD BE MADE FOR CENTERS WHICH HAD CLOSED (E.G., PHONE DISCONNECTED) AS TO HOW LONG AGO THE CENTER HAD SHUT DOWN. AS A RESULT OF THESE TWO PROBLEMS, NO ACCURATE ESTIMATES CAN BE PROVIDED OF THE NET CHANGE IN NUMBER OF CENTERS, ENROLLMENT AND CAPACITY OVER THE LAST TWELVE MONTHS.

TABLE 43

NUMBER OF DAYS OPEN PER WEEK BY TYPE OF CENTER
DISTRIBUTION OF CENTERS

(COUNT/COLUMN PERCENTAGE)

	NON-FFP CENTERS		FFP CENTERS				
			NON-WAIVERABLE		WAIVERABLE		
DAYS PER WEEK	PROFIT	NON-PROFIT	PROFIT	NON-PROFIT	PROFIT	NON-PROFIT	ALL CENTERS
3 DAYS PER WEEK	0 0.0	1 0.2	0 0.0	1 0.1	0 0.0	0 0.0	2 0.1
4 DAYS PER WEEK	1 0.1	3 0.5	0 0.0	8 1.1	0 0.0	0 0.0	12 0.5
5 DAYS PER WEEK	714 94.4	605 97.0	150 88.8	726 97.4	92 96.8	110 98.2	2397 95.8
6 DAYS PER WEEK	29 3.8	8 1.3	13 7.7	6 0.8	2 2.1	1 0.9	59 2.4
7 DAYS PER WEEK	12 1.6	7 1.1	6 3.6	4 0.5	1 1.1	1 0.9	31 1.2
COLUMN TOTAL	756 100.0	624 100.0	169 100.0	745 100.0	95 100.0	112 100.0	2501 100.0
MEAN	5.1	5.0	5.1	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0
STD. DEV.	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3

TABLE 44

NUMBER OF WEEKS OPEN PER YEAR BY TYPE OF CENTER
DISTRIBUTION OF CENTERS

(COUNT/COLUMN PERCENTAGE)

	NON-FFP CENTERS		FFP CENTERS				
			NON-WAIVERABLE		WAIVERABLE		
WEEKS PER YEAR	PROFIT	NON-PROFIT	PROFIT	NON-PROFIT	PROFIT	NON-PROFIT	ALL CENTERS
	15	21	1	28	0	3	68
40 WEEKS OR LESS	2.0	3.4	0.6	3.8	0.0	2.7	2.7
	8	20	1	17	2	5	53
41 TO 44 WEEKS	1.1	3.2	0.6	2.3	2.1	4.5	2.1
	5	15	1	4	0	4	29
45 TO 46 WEEKS	0.7	2.4	0.6	0.5	0.0	3.6	1.2
	17	23	2	20	3	4	69
47 TO 48 WEEKS	2.3	3.7	1.2	2.7	3.2	3.6	2.8
	75	87	10	104	9	13	298
49 TO 50 WEEKS	9.9	14.0	5.9	14.0	9.6	11.6	11.9
	635	457	154	570	80	83	1979
51 TO 52 WEEKS	84.1	73.4	91.1	76.7	85.1	74.1	79.3
COLUMN	755	623	169	743	94	112	2496
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
MEAN	51.1	50.4	51.6	50.6	51.3	50.4	50.8
STD. DEV.	2.4	3.4	1.6	3.2	1.9	3.2	2.9

TABLE 45

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF DAY CARE CENTERS BY STATE

STATE	NUMBER OF ORGANIZATIONS ON DAY CARE LICENSING LIST*	ESTIMATED NUMBER OF CENTERS**		
		TOTAL	NON-FFP	FFP
ALABAMA	647	488	298	190
ALASKA	49	29	10	19
ARIZONA	329	209	65	144
ARKANSAS	482	277	185	92
CALIFORNIA	4064	1981	1271	710
COLORADO	423	206	109	97
CONNECTICUT	232	205	118	87
DELAWARE	101	82	40	42
D.C.	239	154	83	71
FLORIDA	1563a	1073a	838a	235a
GEORGIA	1322	992	697	295
HAWAII	191	150	64	86
IDAHO	123	55	26	29
ILLINOIS	1576	823	354	469
INDIANA	272	223	117	106
IOWA	266	174	103	71
KANSAS	168	62	14	48
KENTUCKY	433	276	111	165
LOUISIANA	590	459	344	115
MAINE	81	46	18	28
MARYLAND	439	350	226	124
MASSACHUSETTS	809	324	76	248
MICHIGAN	864	358	93	265
MINNESOTA	314	195	63	132
MISSISSIPPI	818	511	378	133
MISSOURI	366	333	92	241
MONTANA	50	36	4	32
NEBRASKA	329	107	8	99
NEVADA	101	74	59	15
NEW HAMPSHIRE	99	65	23	42
NEW JERSEY	1143	419	164	255
NEW MEXICO	327	162	75	87
NEW YORK	1406	829	289	540
NORTH CAROLINA	1495	1156	782	374
NORTH DAKOTA	43	28	15	13
OHIO	778	503	286	217
OKLAHOMA	538	466	68	398
OREGON	352	241	113	128
PENNSYLVANIA	602	442	141	301
RHODE ISLAND	35	34	3	31
SOUTH CAROLINA	575	376	195	181
SOUTH DAKOTA	45	30	8	22
TENNESSEE	925	530	330	200
TEXAS	2340	1767	1438	329
UTAH	79	62	15	47
VERMONT	71	42	1	41
VIRGINIA	391	305	199	106
WASHINGTON	369	278	85	193
WEST VIRGINIA	85	71	7	64
WISCONSIN	346	227	103	124
WYOMING	83	22	7	15
U.S.	29,368	18,307	10,211	8,096

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* IN JANUARY 1976 STATE DAY CARE AGENCIES WERE ASKED TO PROVIDE LISTS OF CHILD CARE PROVIDERS WHICH SATISFIED THE DEFINITION OF DAY CARE CENTER USED IN THE SUPPLY STUDY. MANY STATES COULD PROVIDE ONLY GENERAL LICENSING LISTS, INCLUDING NAMES OF DAY CARE HOMES, NURSERY SCHOOLS, SUMMER CAMPS, ETC. SOME LISTS CONTAINED INFORMATION (CAPACITY, MONTHS PER YEAR OPEN, ETC.) WHICH ALLOWED SOME NON-CENTERS TO BE CROSSED OFF. THE FIRST COLUMN ABOVE PRESENTS COUNTS OF ORGANIZATIONS REMAINING AFTER LISTS HAD BEEN SCREENED TO ELIMINATE OBVIOUS NON-CENTERS. THE NUMBER OF NAMES REMAINING ON THE SCREENED LISTS STILL SUBSTANTIALLY OVERESTIMATED THE DAY CARE CENTER POPULATION IN MOST STATES, HOWEVER.

** THE LAST THREE COLUMNS ABOVE PROVIDE ESTIMATES OF POPULATIONS OF CENTERS BY STATE. THESE ESTIMATES ARE BASED ON ORIGINAL ESTIMATES OF NUMBER OF CENTERS BY STATE (COLUMN 1) AND THE RATE AT WHICH ORGANIZATIONS CALLED DURING THE TELEPHONE SURVEY PASSED ALL OF THE SCREENING QUESTIONS ASKED AT THE OUTSET OF EACH TELEPHONE INTERVIEW. OVERALL 5634 ORGANIZATIONS WERE CALLED, OF WHICH ONLY 62 PERCENT SATISFIED THE SUPPLY STUDY'S DEFINITION OF A DAY CARE CENTER. SEE APPENDIX A FOR FURTHER DISCUSSION.

a: LISTS OF CENTERS COULD BE OBTAINED FOR ONLY 17 OF 67 COUNTIES IN FLORIDA. ESTIMATES ARE FOR 17 COUNTY SUB-STATE AREA ONLY.

TABLE 46

TOTAL CAPACITY AND ENROLLMENT OF CENTERS BY STATE
(NUMBER OF CHILDREN)

	TOTAL CAPACITY			TOTAL ENROLLMENT		
STATE	ALL CENTERS	NON-FFP CENTERS	FFP CENTERS	ALL CENTERS	NON-FFP CENTERS	FFP CENTERS
ALABAMA	29,384	18,375	11,009	27,255	16,831	10,424
ALASKA	1,185	NA	NA	1,008	NA	NA
ARIZONA	13,378	NA	9,611	12,106	NA	8,891
ARKANSAS	13,628	10,234	3,394	11,441	8,139	3,302
CALIFORNIA	111,547	68,502	43,045	113,775	72,465	41,310
COLORADO	11,161	5,832	5,329	11,306	6,084	5,222
CONNECTICUT	7,800	4,442	3,358	7,365	3,907	3,458
DELAWARE	4,209	2,519	1,690	3,441	2,038	1,403
D.C.	7,933	4,079	3,854	6,315	3,280	3,035
FLORIDA*	65,774	47,729	18,045	49,012	34,493	14,519
GEORGIA	50,845	34,454	16,391	38,047	25,776	12,271
HAWAII	9,668	4,006	5,662	8,613	3,702	4,911
IDAHO	2,627	NA	1,669	2,209	NA	1,562
ILLINOIS	42,897	19,736	23,161	41,039	19,835	21,204
INDIANA	15,027	8,044	6,983	13,566	6,396	7,170
IOWA	6,653	3,936	2,717	6,760	3,542	3,218
KANSAS	2,752	NA	2,288	2,728	NA	2,101
KENTUCKY	12,514	4,435	8,079	9,384	3,741	5,643
LOUISIANA	20,595	15,774	4,821	16,208	12,352	3,856
MAINE	2,418	951	1,467	2,076	794	1,282
MARYLAND	15,654	10,691	4,963	13,449	9,249	4,200
MASSACHUSETTS	14,291	NA	11,592	13,753	NA	11,384
MICHIGAN	21,169	NA	16,657	20,085	NA	15,379
MINNESOTA	8,282	NA	5,238	8,056	NA	4,928
MISSISSIPPI	35,551	25,633	NA	31,284	21,757	NA
MISSOURI	18,317	NA	12,846	17,034	NA	12,806
MONTANA	1,745	NA	1,548	1,739	NA	1,619
NEBRASKA	5,420	NA	5,098	4,354	NA	4,057
NEVADA	3,936	2,382	NA	4,222	2,399	NA
NEW HAMPSHIRE	3,414	1,018	2,396	2,980	720	2,260
NEW JERSEY	23,482	7,450	16,032	22,068	8,613	13,455
NEW MEXICO	7,277	3,054	4,223	6,729	2,873	3,856
NEW YORK	49,422	15,343	34,079	50,766	14,297	36,469
NORTH CAROLINA	59,231	43,726	15,505	50,678	36,900	13,778
NORTH DAKOTA	1,238	NA	NA	985	NA	NA
OHIO	32,227	19,102	13,125	27,666	15,900	11,766
OKLAHOMA	26,795	NA	21,585	22,200	NA	17,728
OREGON	10,762	4,019	6,743	9,515	3,665	5,850
PENNSYLVANIA	18,661	6,706	11,955	18,788	6,681	12,107
RHODE ISLAND	1,947	NA	1,841	1,971	NA	1,865
SOUTH CAROLINA	20,045	9,060	10,985	16,853	6,967	9,886
SOUTH DAKOTA	1,200	NA	890	1,003	NA	747
TENNESSEE	26,879	14,202	12,677	20,163	11,529	8,634
TEXAS	112,641	91,235	21,406	100,045	79,738	20,307
UTAH	3,623	NA	3,096	3,405	NA	2,911
VERMONT	1,517	NA	1,479	1,487	NA	1,452
VIRGINIA	22,643	13,412	9,231	15,592	10,248	5,344
WASHINGTON	12,808	NA	9,132	14,534	NA	8,729
WEST VIRGINIA	2,544	NA	2,316	2,194	NA	2,023
WISCONSIN	10,771	3,839	6,932	9,197	3,289	5,908
WYOMING	1,418	NA	956	1,278	NA	854
U.S.	1,006,899	557,195	449,704	897,733	490,176	407,557

NA: SAMPLE SIZE TOO SMALL (LESS THAN 10); NO ESTIMATE PROVIDED.

* DATA FOR ONLY 17 OF 67 COUNTIES.

TABLE 47

AVERAGE CAPACITY AND ENROLLMENT OF CENTERS BY STATE
(NUMBER OF CHILDREN PER CENTER)

	AVERAGE CAPACITY			AVERAGE ENROLLMENT		
STATE	ALL CENTERS	NON-FFP CENTERS	FFP CENTERS	ALL CENTERS	NON-FFP CENTERS	FFP CENTERS
ALABAMA	60.2	61.7	57.9	55.9	56.5	54.9
ALASKA	40.9	NA	NA	34.7	NA	NA
ARIZONA	64.0	NA	66.7	57.9	NA	61.7
ARKANSAS	49.2	55.3	36.9	41.3	44.0	35.9
CALIFORNIA	56.3	53.9	60.6	57.4	57.0	58.2
COLORADO	54.2	53.5	54.9	54.9	55.8	53.8
CONNECTICUT	38.0	37.6	38.6	35.9	33.1	39.7
DELAWARE	51.3	63.0	40.2	42.0	51.0	33.4
D.C.	51.5	49.1	54.3	41.0	39.5	42.7
FLORIDA*	61.3	57.0	76.8	45.7	41.2	61.8
GEORGIA	51.3	49.4	55.6	38.4	37.0	41.6
HAWAII	64.5	62.6	65.8	57.4	57.8	57.1
IDAHO	47.8	NA	57.6	40.2	NA	53.9
ILLINOIS	52.1	55.8	49.4	49.8	56.0	45.2
INDIANA	67.4	68.8	65.9	60.8	54.7	67.6
IOWA	38.2	38.2	38.3	38.8	34.4	45.3
KANSAS	44.4	NA	47.7	44.0	NA	43.8
KENTUCKY	45.3	40.0	49.0	34.0	33.7	34.2
LOUISIANA	44.9	45.9	41.9	35.3	35.9	33.5
MAINE	52.6	52.8	52.4	45.1	44.1	45.8
MARYLAND	44.7	47.3	40.0	38.4	40.9	33.9
MASSACHUSETTS	44.1	NA	46.7	42.5	NA	45.9
MICHIGAN	59.1	NA	62.9	56.1	NA	58.0
MINNESOTA	42.5	NA	39.7	41.3	NA	37.3
MISSISSIPPI	69.6	67.8	NA	61.2	57.6	NA
MISSOURI	55.0	NA	53.3	51.1	NA	53.1
MONTANA	48.5	NA	48.4	48.3	NA	50.6
NEBRASKA	50.7	NA	51.5	40.7	NA	41.0
NEVADA	53.2	40.4	NA	57.1	40.7	NA
NEW HAMPSHIRE	52.5	44.3	57.0	45.8	31.8	53.8
NEW JERSEY	56.0	45.4	62.9	52.7	52.5	52.8
NEW MEXICO	44.9	40.7	48.5	41.5	38.3	44.3
NEW YORK	59.6	53.1	63.1	61.2	49.5	67.5
NORTH CAROLINA	51.2	55.9	41.5	43.8	47.2	36.8
NORTH DAKOTA	44.2	NA	NA	35.2	NA	NA
OHIO	64.1	66.8	60.5	55.0	55.6	54.2
OKLAHOMA	57.5	NA	54.2	47.6	NA	44.5
OREGON	44.7	35.6	52.7	39.5	32.4	45.7
PENNSYLVANIA	42.2	47.6	39.7	42.5	47.4	40.2
RHODE ISLAND	57.3	NA	59.4	58.0	NA	60.2
SOUTH CAROLINA	53.3	46.5	60.7	44.8	35.7	54.6
SOUTH DAKOTA	40.0	NA	40.5	33.5	NA	34.0
TENNESSEE	50.7	43.0	63.4	38.0	34.9	43.2
TEXAS	63.7	63.4	65.1	56.7	55.5	61.7
UTAH	58.4	NA	65.9	54.9	NA	61.9
VERMONT	36.1	NA	36.1	35.4	NA	35.4
VIRGINIA	74.2	67.4	87.1	51.1	51.5	50.4
WASHINGTON	46.1	NA	47.3	52.3	NA	45.2
WEST VIRGINIA	35.8	NA	36.2	30.9	NA	31.6
WISCONSIN	47.4	37.3	55.9	40.5	31.9	47.6
WYOMING	64.5	NA	63.7	58.1	NA	56.9
U.S.	55.0	54.6	55.6	49.0	47.9	50.3

NA: SAMPLE SIZE TOO SMALL (LESS THAN 10); NO ESTIMATE PROVIDED.

* DATA FOR ONLY 17 OF 67 COUNTIES.

TABLE 48

POPULATION OF DAY CARE AGE BY STATE, JULY 1976
(THOUSANDS OF CHILDREN)

STATE	AGE OF CHILD UNDER 3 YEARS	 3-4 YEARS	 5-13 YEARS
ALABAMA	166	118	579
ALASKA	24	16	76
ARIZONA	120	77	352
ARKANSAS	99	66	322
CALIFORNIA	900	593	3,170
COLORADO	119	78	391
CONNECTICUT	104	77	475
DELAWARE	24	17	92
D.C.	26	21	98
FLORIDA	326	225	1,119
GEORGIA	236	170	813
HAWAII	45	29	138
IDAHO	47	28	132
ILLINOIS	475	337	1,730
INDIANA	233	166	848
IOWA	115	78	442
KANSAS	94	64	331
KENTUCKY	115	108	533
LOUISIANA	192	132	663
MAINE	44	32	169
MARYLAND	148	113	657
MASSACHUSETTS	197	149	875
MICHIGAN	386	283	1,493
MINNESOTA	160	110	631
MISSISSIPPI	125	88	403
MISSOURI	193	137	705
MONTANA	35	23	117
NEBRASKA	67	45	233
NEVADA	28	19	97
NEW HAMPSHIRE	33	24	131
NEW JERSEY	270	197	1,127
NEW MEXICO	62	41	199
NEW YORK	663	481	2,703
NORTH CAROLINA	238	172	845
NORTH DAKOTA	29	19	99
OHIO	446	322	1,674
OKLAHOMA	124	83	400
OREGON	99	64	338
PENNSYLVANIA	472	313	1,728
RHODE ISLAND	32	26	140
SOUTH CAROLINA	138	97	463
SOUTH DAKOTA	32	21	105
TENNESSEE	182	128	642
TEXAS	623	423	2,006
UTAH	90	52	213
VERMONT	20	14	77
VIRGINIA	203	147	773
WASHINGTON	148	97	548
WEST VIRGINIA	81	56	271
WISCONSIN	185	126	732
WYOMING	20	12	60
U.S.*	9,029	6,313	32,962

* TOTALS MAY NOT EQUAL SUM OF COMPONENTS DUE TO ROUNDING.

SOURCE: UNPUBLISHED DATA FROM BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

NOTE: THE POPULATION ESTIMATES PRESENTED IN THIS TABLE FOR SEPARATE AGE CATEGORIES ARE BASED ON SAMPLE SIZES WHICH DO NOT MEET NORMAL STANDARD FOR RELIABILITY USED BY THE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS. THE READER IS WARNED THAT STANDARD ERRORS FOR SOME OF THE STATE-LEVEL ESTIMATES ARE LARGE.

TABLE 49

TOTAL ENROLLMENT BY AGE OF CHILD BY TYPE OF CENTER DISTRIBUTION OF CHILDREN

(NUMBER OF CHILDREN)

AGE OF CHILD	NON-FFP CENTERS		FFP CENTERS				ALL CENTERS
			NON-WAIVERABLE		WAIVERABLE		
	PROFIT	NON-PROFIT	PROFIT	NON-PROFIT	PROFIT	NON-PROFIT	
UNDER TWO YEARS	15,364	11,209	3,001	8,218	977	1,080	39,849
TWO YEARS	27,328	22,519	6,401	18,972	3,462	3,292	81,974
THREE YEARS	51,841	57,589	14,662	62,861	7,561	9,603	204,117
FOUR YEARS	62,309	74,788	17,109	82,966	8,151	12,297	257,620
FIVE YEARS	45,547	51,656	13,299	63,161	6,299	8,074	188,036
SIX YEARS	17,703	15,827	3,684	19,994	2,293	2,748	62,249
SEVEN TO NINE	15,485	13,667	2,751	15,059	1,131	2,454	50,547
TEN AND OLDER	2,939	4,405	476	4,495	113	913	13,341
ALL CHILDREN	238,516	251,660	61,383	275,726	29,987	40,461	897,733

TABLE 50

TOTAL FTE ENROLLMENT* BY AGE OF CHILD BY TYPE OF CENTER DISTRIBUTION OF FTE ENROLLMENT

(NUMBER OF CHILDREN)

AGE OF CHILD	NON-FFP CENTERS		FFP CENTERS				ALL CENTERS
			NON-WAIVERABLE		WAIVERABLE		
	PROFIT	NON-PROFIT	PROFIT	NON-PROFIT	PROFIT	NON-PROFIT	
UNDER TWO YEARS	16,329	11,400	3,041	8,731	972	1,050	41,523
TWO YEARS	26,506	21,130	6,391	18,724	3,006	2,859	78,616
THREE YEARS	48,764	50,122	14,259	61,786	6,974	7,859	189,764
FOUR YEARS	53,927	60,625	15,017	75,981	7,068	9,035	221,653
FIVE YEARS	40,233	43,713	11,632	55,021	5,558	6,477	162,634
SIX YEARS	14,611	12,587	2,919	16,170	1,918	2,151	50,356
SEVEN TO NINE	11,824	10,045	1,991	10,745	846	1,509	36,960
TEN AND OLDER	2,283	3,276	377	3,417	90	514	9,957
ALL CHILDREN	214,477	212,898	55,627	250,575	26,432	31,454	791,463

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* FULL-TIME-EQUIVALENT ENROLLMENT WAS CALCULATED BY ADDING HOURS IN CARE FOR ALL CHILDREN OF A SPECIFIC AGE AND DIVIDING THE SUM BY 40. IN CENTERS WITH MOST OR ALL OF THEIR CHILDREN UNDER FOUR YEARS OF AGE ENROLLED FULL-TIME, FTE ENROLLMENT FOR THESE AGE GROUPS EXCEEDED A HEAD COUNT OF NUMBER OF CHILDREN ENROLLED.

TABLE 51

AGE COMPOSITION OF ENROLLMENT*
DISTRIBUTION OF CHILDREN

AGE OF CHILD	NUMBER OF CHILDREN	PERCENT CHILDREN	CUMULATIVE PERCENT
0 TO 5 MONTHS	15	0.4	0.4
6 TO 11 MONTHS	27	0.7	1.1
12 TO 17 MONTHS	48	1.3	2.4
18 TO 23 MONTHS	54	1.5	3.9
24 TO 29 MONTHS	96	2.6	6.5
30 TO 35 MONTHS	118	3.2	9.7
36 TO 40 MONTHS	277	7.6	17.3
42 TO 47 MONTHS	404	11.0	28.3
48 TO 53 MONTHS	550	15.0	43.3
54 TO 59 MONTHS	597	16.3	59.6
60 TO 65 MONTHS	539	14.7	74.3
66 TO 71 MONTHS	421	11.5	85.8
6 YEARS	324	8.8	94.6
7 YEARS	97	2.6	97.2
8 YEARS	45	1.2	98.4
9 YEARS	30	0.8	99.2
10 YEARS OR OLDER	28	0.8	100.0
	3670	100.0	

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* BASED ON INFORMATION GATHERED FROM ON-SITE SURVEY.

TABLE 52

HOURS IN CENTER PER WEEK BY AGE OF CHILD AND FULL-TIME/PART-TIME STATUS* DISTRIBUTION OF CHILDREN

AGE OF CHILD	PERCENT FULL-TIME**	HOURS IN CENTER PER WEEK	
		FULL-TIME***	PART-TIME
UNDER 2 YEARS	81.3	42.1	NA
2 YEARS	73.3	43.0	NA
3 YEARS	72.2	41.8	13.0
4 YEARS	74.1	40.0	15.6
5 YEARS	79.8	38.8	18.6
6 YEARS	62.5	37.2	17.9
7 TO 9 YEARS	7.0	NA	16.3
10 YEARS OR OLDER	3.7	NA	NA
ALL AGES	70.8	40.0	16.1

* BASED ON INFORMATION GATHERED FROM ON-SITE SURVEY.

** FULL-TIME CHILDREN ARE DEFINED HERE AS CHILDREN WHO SPEND THIRTY HOURS OR MORE PER WEEK IN THEIR DAY CARE CENTERS.

*** NUMBERS HAVE BEEN ADJUSTED TO ELIMINATE VARIATIONS DUE TO DIFFERENCES IN HOURS CENTER IS OPEN PER WEEK. THE ESTIMATES REFLECT AVERAGES FOR A CENTER OPEN 48 HOURS PER WEEK, THE AVERAGE OBTAINED FROM THE NATIONAL TELEPHONE SURVEY.

NA: SAMPLE SIZES TOO SMALL TO PROVIDE RELIABLE ESTIMATES FOR INDIVIDUAL AGE CATEGORIES. WHEN SAMPLES WERE COMBINED ACROSS AGE CATEGORIES, THE FOLLOWING ESTIMATES WERE DERIVED: PART-TIME, UNDER 36 MONTHS--16.1 HOURS PER WEEK; FULL-TIME, 72 MONTHS AND OVER--37.3 HOURS PER WEEK; PART-TIME, 84 MONTHS AND OVER--16.5 HOURS PER WEEK.

TABLE 53

CHILD ABSENCE RATES* BY TYPE OF CENTER
DISTRIBUTION OF CENTERS

(COUNT/COLUMN PERCENTAGE)

	NON-FFP CENTERS		FFP CENTERS				
			NON-WAIVERABLE		WAIVERABLE		
PERCENT ABSENT	PROFIT	NON-PROFIT	PROFIT	NON-PROFIT	PROFIT	NON-PROFIT	ALL CENTERS
NONE	123 17.4	69 11.9	23 14.2	54 7.7	11 12.0	12 11.3	292 12.4
1 TO 5 PCT	105 14.9	82 14.1	14 8.6	66 9.4	8 8.7	12 11.3	287 12.2
6 TO 10 PCT	174 24.6	174 30.0	52 32.1	193 27.4	29 31.5	34 32.1	656 27.9
11 TO 15 PCT	126 17.8	100 17.2	26 16.0	159 22.6	19 20.7	17 16.0	447 19.0
16 TO 20 PCT	64 9.1	68 11.7	23 14.2	111 15.8	13 14.1	12 11.3	291 12.4
21 TO 30 PCT	66 9.3	47 8.1	19 11.7	68 9.7	5 5.4	14 13.2	219 9.3
31 PCT OR MORE	49 6.9	40 6.9	5 3.1	53 7.5	7 7.6	5 4.7	159 6.8
COLUMN TOTAL	707 100.0	580 100.0	162 100.0	704 100.0	92 100.0	106 100.0	2351 100.0
MEAN	11.5	11.9	11.4	13.4	12.3	12.2	12.2
STD. DEV.	11.1	10.9	8.9	10.0	10.5	9.7	10.5

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* PERCENT OF CHILDREN ABSENT ON DAY OF SURVEY.

TABLE 54

CHARACTERISTICS OF FAMILIES SERVED

(NUMBER OF FAMILIES)

			FFP CENTERS				
	NON-FFP CENTERS		NON-WAIVERABLE		WAIVERABLE		
	PROFIT	NON-PROFIT	PROFIT	NON-PROFIT	PROFIT	NON-PROFIT	ALL CENTERS
SINGLE PARENT FAMILIES	60,167	61,775	25,767	132,435	8,762	12,756	302,112
ANNUAL INCOME							
BELOW $6,000	12,933	50,598	22,094	140,933	4,526	9,368	240,452
$6,000 - $15,000	108,759	100,050	23,526	79,729	14,105	19,473	345,642
ABOVE $15,000	118,274	57,214	10,906	13,400	9,260	9,271	218,325
ALL FAMILIES	239,966	207,862	56,526	234,062	27,891	38,112	804,419

TABLE 55

PERCENTAGE OF FAMILIES WITH INCOME LESS THAN $6,000 BY TYPE OF CENTER DISTRIBUTION OF CENTERS

(COUNT/COLUMN PERCENTAGE)

PERCENT OF FAMILIES	NON-FFP CENTERS		FFP CENTERS				ALL CENTERS
			NON-WAIVERABLE		WAIVERABLE		
	PROFIT	NON-PROFIT	PROFIT	NON-PROFIT	PROFIT	NON-PROFIT	
NONE	378 63.9	160 32.6	7 5.3	14 2.4	7 9.8	4 4.7	568 29.3
1 TO 10 PCT	111 18.8	77 15.7	11 8.9	22 3.8	34 48.4	30 34.7	285 14.7
11 TO 20 PCT	40 6.8	35 7.1	19 14.8	33 5.8	13 18.8	15 17.7	155 8.0
21 TO 30 PCT	9 1.4	40 8.2	16 12.8	38 6.7	4 5.3	13 15.1	120 6.2
31 TO 40 PCT	11 1.9	21 4.4	11 8.9	52 9.0	1 2.0	7 7.7	103 5.3
41 TO 50 PCT	14 2.4	33 6.7	20 16.0	68 11.9	7 10.5	7 8.2	150 7.7
51 TO 60 PCT	5 0.8	15 3.1	6 4.7	42 7.3	0 0.0	1 0.8	69 3.6
61 TO 70 PCT	4 0.7	5 1.0	2 1.8	45 7.9	0 0.0	2 2.1	58 3.0
71 TO 80 PCT	7 1.1	32 6.6	10 8.2	68 11.9	2 3.4	6 6.6	126 6.5
81 TO 90 PCT	2 0.3	28 5.6	13 10.7	80 13.9	0 0.0	0 0.0	123 6.3
91 TO 99 PCT	2 0.3	13 2.7	0 0.0	45 7.9	0 0.0	0 0.0	60 3.1
100 PCT	9 1.6	31 6.4	10 7.9	67 11.6	1 1.7	2 2.3	120 6.2
COLUMN TOTAL	591 100.0	489 100.0	126 100.0	574 100.0	71 100.0	86 100.0	1937 100.0
MEAN*	8.2	30.2	44.3	62.0	17.3	24.2	33.1
STD. DEV.	19.6	35.2	31.2	29.8	21.3	24.5	35.5

* CALCULATED BY AVERAGING PERCENTAGES ACROSS CENTERS.

TABLE 56

PERCENTAGE OF FAMILIES WITH INCOME BETWEEN $6,000 AND $15,000 BY TYPE OF CENTER DISTRIBUTION OF CENTERS

(COUNT/COLUMN PERCENTAGE)

	NON-FFP CENTERS		FFP CENTERS				
			NON-WAIVERABLE		WAIVERABLE		
PERCENT OF FAMILIES	PROFIT	NON-PROFIT	PROFIT	NON-PROFIT	PROFIT	NON-PROFIT	ALL CENTERS
NONE	71 12.0	50 10.2	14 11.5	73 12.8	1 1.7	2 2.8	212 11.0
1 TO 10 PCT	42 7.1	50 10.1	10 8.2	104 18.1	8 10.7	2 2.5	215 11.1
11 TO 20 PCT	34 5.8	35 7.1	13 10.2	70 12.2	6 8.9	8 9.5	166 8.6
21 TO 30 PCT	30 5.0	36 7.4	14 11.3	60 10.4	7 10.3	8 9.3	155 8.0
31 TO 40 PCT	44 7.4	31 6.3	14 11.2	58 10.1	6 9.0	7 8.0	160 8.3
41 TO 50 PCT	90 15.2	75 15.3	23 18.3	69 12.0	5 6.6	18 20.5	279 14.4
51 TO 60 PCT	25 4.2	36 7.3	8 6.1	39 6.9	4 5.2	6 6.5	117 6.1
61 TO 70 PCT	35 5.9	36 7.3	6 4.8	53 9.2	13 17.9	14 16.8	157 8.1
71 TO 80 PCT	65 10.9	56 11.4	10 8.3	20 3.6	8 11.3	9 10.5	168 8.7
81 TO 90 PCT	58 9.8	35 7.2	10 7.9	12 2.0	7 9.8	7 7.7	128 6.6
91 TO 99 PCT	32 5.5	24 5.0	2 1.2	11 1.9	5 6.6	5 5.8	79 4.1
100 PCT	66 11.1	26 5.3	1 1.1	5 0.9	1 2.0	0 0.0	99 5.1
COLUMN TOTAL	591 100.0	489 100.0	126 100.0	574 100.0	71 100.0	86 100.0	1937 100.0
MEAN*	52.5	47.6	39.5	32.6	51.3	52.0	44.4
STD. DEV.	33.8	31.7	28.0	26.5	29.7	25.1	31.4

* CALCULATED BY AVERAGING PERCENTAGES ACROSS CENTERS.

TABLE 57

PERCENTAGE OF FAMILIES WITH INCOME GREATER THAN $15,000 BY TYPE OF CENTER DISTRIBUTION OF CENTERS

(COUNT/COLUMN PERCENTAGE)

PERCENT OF FAMILIES	NON-PFP CENTERS		PFP CENTERS				ALL CENTERS
			NON-WAIVERABLE		WAIVERABLE		
	PROFIT	NON-PROFIT	PROFIT	NON-PROFIT	PROFIT	NON-PROFIT	
NONE	104 17.6	173 35.4	39 30.8	339 59.1	5 7.5	15 17.3	675 34.9
1 TO 10 PCT	87 14.7	95 19.4	38 30.0	157 27.3	19 26.9	24 27.8	419 21.6
11 TO 20 PCT	67 11.4	43 8.7	16 12.6	34 5.9	11 14.9	9 11.0	180 9.3
21 TO 30 PCT	44 7.4	43 8.7	6 4.9	20 3.5	11 15.2	13 14.7	136 7.0
31 TO 40 PCT	29 4.9	20 4.0	11 9.0	6 1.0	4 6.3	5 6.4	76 3.9
41 TO 50 PCT	74 12.5	46 9.4	8 6.4	11 1.9	5 7.0	10 11.2	154 7.9
51 TO 60 PCT	24 4.0	9 1.9	1 1.0	1 0.2	2 2.7	1 0.9	38 2.0
61 TO 70 PCT	18 3.1	8 1.7	2 1.3	2 0.4	1 1.9	0 0.4	33 1.7
71 TO 80 PCT	41 7.0	23 4.8	4 3.1	3 0.5	5 7.6	8 9.1	85 4.4
81 TO 90 PCT	36 6.1	13 2.6	0 0.0	0 0.0	5 7.3	0 0.0	54 2.8
91 TO 99 PCT	10 1.6	5 1.0	1 0.9	0 0.0	2 2.7	1 1.1	19 1.0
100 PCT	57 9.6	11 2.2	0 0.0	1 0.2	0 0.0	0 0.0	69 3.6
COLUMN TOTAL	591 100.0	489 100.0	126 100.0	574 100.0	71 100.0	86 100.0	1937 100.0
MEAN*	39.3	22.1	16.2	5.4	31.4	23.8	22.5
STD. DEV.	34.7	28.6	21.4	12.3	29.3	24.9	29.7

* CALCULATED BY AVERAGING PERCENTAGES ACROSS CENTERS.

TABLE 58

SINGLE-PARENT FAMILIES AS A PERCENT OF TOTAL FAMILIES BY TYPE OF CENTER DISTRIBUTION OF CENTERS

(COUNT/COLUMN PERCENTAGE)

	NON-FFP CENTERS		FFP CENTERS				
			NON-WAIVERABLE		WAIVERABLE		
PERCENT SINGLE-PARENT	PROFIT	NON-PROFIT	PROFIT	NON-PROFIT	PROFIT	NON-PROFIT	ALL CENTERS
NONE	58 10.0	26 5.3	3 2.2	6 1.0	4 5.2	2 2.5	98 5.1
1 TO 20 PCT	259 44.6	201 41.5	11 9.2	81 14.2	20 27.7	31 36.1	603 31.5
21 TO 40 PCT	141 24.3	108 22.4	31 25.2	104 18.3	26 36.7	20 23.6	431 22.5
41 TO 60 PCT	39 15.3	65 13.5	39 31.1	127 22.3	16 21.9	20 23.1	356 18.6
61 TO 80 PCT	23 4.0	38 7.9	28 22.7	121 21.2	6 8.5	9 10.1	225 11.8
81 TO 100 PCT	10 1.7	45 9.3	12 9.5	131 23.0	0 0.0	4 4.6	202 10.5
COLUMN TOTAL	581 100.0	483 100.0	124 100.0	576 100.0	71 100.0	86 100.0	1915 100.0
MEAN*	24.6	32.1	49.8	56.0	31.2	35.5	38.1
STD. DEV.	21.3	28.4	24.0	28.8	21.2	24.3	28.9

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* CALCULATED BY AVERAGING PERCENTAGES ACROSS CENTERS.

TABLE 59

RACIAL COMPOSITION OF ENROLLMENT

(NUMBER OF CHILDREN)

RACE OF CHILD	NON-FFP CENTERS		FFP CENTERS				ALL CENTERS
			NON-WAIVERABLE		WAIVERABLE		
	PROFIT	NON-PROFIT	PROFIT	NON-PROFIT	PROFIT	NON-PROFIT	
WHITE	193,769	167,683	43,933	114,558	23,669	24,796	568,468
BLACK	31,377	65,169	14,293	127,187	4,408	10,427	252,861
OTHER	13,370	18,808	3,097	33,981	1,910	5,238	76,404
ALL RACES	238,516	251,660	61,383	275,726	29,987	40,461	897,733

TABLE 60

PERCENTAGE OF WHITE CHILDREN BY TYPE OF CENTER
DISTRIBUTION OF CENTERS

(COUNT/COLUMN PERCENTAGE)

PERCENT OF CHILDREN	NON-FFP CENTERS		FFP CENTERS				ALL CENTERS
			NON-WAIVERABLE		WAIVERABLE		
	PROFIT	NON-PROFIT	PROFIT	NON-PROFIT	PROFIT	NON-PROFIT	
NONE	29 4.9	85 17.4	16 13.0	102 17.8	5 7.3	13 15.4	251 12.9
1 TO 10 PCT	14 2.4	35 7.2	6 4.8	81 14.1	1 1.8	5 5.7	143 7.4
11 TO 20 PCT	9 1.5	29 5.9	4 3.5	49 8.6	0 0.0	5 5.3	96 5.0
21 TO 30 PCT	3 0.5	10 2.1	1 0.7	30 5.2	0 0.0	2 2.8	46 2.4
31 TO 40 PCT	5 0.9	6 1.3	2 1.6	34 6.0	1 1.8	1 0.8	50 2.6
41 TO 50 PCT	12 2.0	25 5.0	5 3.9	49 8.5	3 3.7	4 4.7	97 5.0
51 TO 60 PCT	16 2.7	15 3.1	9 6.8	23 4.0	0 0.4	1 1.7	65 3.3
61 TO 70 PCT	15 2.6	22 4.5	4 3.1	23 4.1	6 8.3	5 5.4	75 3.9
71 TO 80 PCT	36 6.0	29 5.9	10 8.2	31 5.4	7 9.6	12 13.8	124 6.4
81 TO 90 PCT	83 14.1	34 6.9	17 13.5	44 7.6	10 14.7	13 15.2	201 10.4
91 TO 99 PCT	129 21.9	76 15.5	24 19.4	56 9.7	22 30.8	17 19.2	324 16.7
100 PCT	239 40.5	123 25.2	27 21.3	52 9.0	15 21.7	9 9.9	465 24.0
COLUMN TOTAL	591 100.0	489 100.0	126 100.0	574 100.0	71 100.0	86 100.0	1937 100.0
MEAN*	83.0	59.9	67.2	43.4	79.1	60.8	63.3
STD. DEV.	28.2	40.8	36.9	37.6	29.0	37.9	38.9

* CALCULATED BY AVERAGING PERCENTAGES ACROSS CENTERS.

TABLE 61

PERCENTAGE OF BLACK CHILDREN BY TYPE OF CENTER DISTRIBUTION OF CENTERS

(COUNT/COLUMN PERCENTAGE)

PERCENT OF CHILDREN	NON-FFP CENTERS		FFP CENTERS				ALL CENTERS
			NON-WAIVERABLE		WAIVERABLE		
	PROFIT	NON-PROFIT	PROFIT	NON-PROFIT	PROFIT	NON-PROFIT	
NONE	289 48.9	167 34.2	35 27.7	95 16.6	20 27.7	20 22.8	625 32.3
1 TO 10 PCT	153 25.8	86 17.6	39 30.8	83 14.5	29 41.2	27 31.6	417 21.5
11 TO 20 PCT	68 11.4	38 7.8	10 7.7	47 8.2	11 14.9	11 13.1	184 9.5
21 TO 30 PCT	11 1.8	23 4.7	10 8.3	36 6.3	2 3.4	3 3.8	86 4.5
31 TO 40 PCT	14 2.4	10 2.0	3 2.5	30 5.3	2 2.9	2 2.0	61 3.2
41 TO 50 PCT	7 1.1	14 2.8	2 1.5	31 5.4	1 1.7	14 5.1	59 3.1
51 TO 60 PCT	4 0.6	9 1.9	2 1.4	22 3.8	0 0.6	0 0.0	37 1.9
61 TO 70 PCT	3 0.5	6 1.3	1 0.7	27 4.8	0 0.0	1 1.5	38 2.0
71 TO 80 PCT	5 0.8	16 3.3	0 0.0	22 3.9	0 0.0	6 7.5	50 2.6
81 TO 90 PCT	6 1.0	23 4.7	7 5.6	47 8.2	0 0.0	3 3.2	86 4.4
91 TO 99 PCT	7 1.2	20 4.1	4 2.8	52 9.0	1 1.8	2 2.3	86 4.4
100 PCT	26 4.4	76 15.5	14 11.1	80 13.9	4 5.8	6 7.1	206 10.6
COLUMN TOTAL	591 100.0	489 100.0	126 100.0	574 100.0	71 100.0	86 100.0	1937 100.0
MEAN*	12.6	33.2	26.2	45.9	14.9	26.5	29.3
STD. DEV.	25.6	40.3	36.2	39.1	26.5	34.3	37.5

* CALCULATED BY AVERAGING PERCENTAGES ACROSS CENTERS.

TABLE 62

PERCENTAGE OF OTHER MINORITY CHILDREN BY TYPE OF CENTER* DISTRIBUTION OF CENTERS

(COUNT/COLUMN PERCENTAGE)

PERCENT OF CHILDREN	NON-FFP CENTERS		FFP CENTERS				ALL CENTERS
			NON-WAIVERABLE		WAIVERABLE		
	PROFIT	NON-PROFIT	PROFIT	NON-PROFIT	PROFIT	NON-PROFIT	
NONE	424 71.8	317 64.8	81 64.6	339 59.1	40 56.4	37 43.2	1239 63.9
1 TO 10 PCT	102 17.3	85 17.3	17 18.6	99 17.2	20 28.2	22 26.0	345 17.8
11 TO 20 PCT	28 4.7	34 7.0	15 11.8	43 7.4	6 8.3	11 13.3	137 7.1
21 TO 30 PCT	8 1.3	19 3.9	6 4.5	18 3.2	1 1.4	6 7.3	58 3.0
31 TO 40 PCT	16 2.7	14 2.8	5 3.6	14 2.4	2 2.6	0 0.0	49 2.6
41 TO 50 PCT	4 0.6	3 0.7	0 0.0	17 3.0	0 0.0	2 2.2	26 1.4
51 TO 60 PCT	1 0.2	3 0.6	0 0.0	11 1.9	1 1.4	1 1.0	17 0.9
61 TO 70 PCT	0 0.0	0 0.0	1 1.1	9 1.6	0 0.4	1 0.8	11 0.6
71 TO 80 PCT	4 0.6	6 1.2	0 0.0	5 1.0	0 0.0	1 1.6	16 0.8
81 TO 90 PCT	1 0.2	3 0.6	0 0.0	5 0.9	1 1.4	0 0.0	10 0.5
91 TO 99 PCT	4 0.6	4 0.7	0 0.0	7 1.3	0 0.0	2 2.8	17 0.9
100 PCT	0 0.0	1 0.3	1 0.9	6 1.0	0 0.0	2 1.9	10 0.5
COLUMN TOTAL	591 100.0	489 100.0	126 100.0	574 100.0	71 100.0	86 100.0	1937 100.0
MEAN**	4.5	6.9	6.7	10.7	6.0	12.7	7.5
STD. DEV.	12.4	16.9	14.3	22.0	13.6	23.6	17.7

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* NEITHER WHITE NOR BLACK

** CALCULATED BY AVERAGING PERCENTAGES ACROSS CENTER

TABLE 63

TOTAL ENROLLMENT BY AGE OF CHILD BY STATE (NUMBER OF CHILDREN)

	ALL CENTERS			PFP CENTERS		
STATE	UNDER THREE YEARS	THREE OR FOUR	FIVE OR OVER	UNDER THREE YEARS	THREE OR FOUR	FIVE OR OVER
ALABAMA	4038	11684	11534	467	4767	5191
ALASKA	193	502	313	NA	NA	NA
ARIZONA	1725	5689	4693	1119	4284	3489
ARKANSAS	1454	6338	3650	294	2065	943
CALIFORNIA	13684	61216	38874	5223	17856	18231
COLORADO	1137	5397	4771	442	2485	2294
CONNECTICUT	275	5009	2080	194	2344	920
DELAWARE	923	1486	1032	339	610	454
D.C.	1008	3399	1908	469	1704	863
FLORIDA*	9385	26267	13360	2870	8533	3116
GEORGIA	7157	17074	13816	1226	6885	4160
HAWAII	352	7099	1162	267	3920	725
IDAHO	304	1082	823	255	650	657
ILLINOIS	4549	23851	12640	2449	12111	6644
INDIANA	1186	6544	5836	309	3310	3551
IOWA	551	3898	2311	402	1646	1170
KANSAS	256	1418	1054	201	1071	829
KENTUCKY	2029	4378	2977	1343	2558	1742
LOUISIANA	3839	8832	3536	651	2369	836
MAINE	35	1434	608	0	864	418
MARYLAND	809	8542	4098	54	2676	1469
MASSACHUSETTS	794	8890	4069	738	6882	3764
MICHIGAN	2358	10396	7332	2128	7880	5371
MINNESOTA	1114	4222	2719	602	2580	1747
MISSISSIPPI	4170	13360	13754	NA	NA	NA
MISSOURI	977	10876	5180	631	8580	3595
MONTANA	165	922	652	149	859	611
NEBRASKA	348	2221	1785	301	2047	1709
NEVADA	595	2085	1542	NA	NA	NA
NEW HAMPSHIRE	211	1386	1383	165	1000	1096
NEW JERSEY	2218	14075	5775	1572	8479	3403
NEW MEXICO	1099	3278	2352	751	2031	1074
NEW YORK	2691	27237	20838	1511	18767	16191
NORTH CAROLINA	8693	23384	18601	1343	8499	3935
NORTH DAKOTA	180	467	338	NA	NA	NA
OHIO	3499	14670	9497	1435	5961	4370
OKLAHOMA	6498	8379	7323	5268	6736	5724
OREGON	867	4313	4335	563	2315	2972
PENNSYLVANIA	720	10961	7107	639	7752	3716
RHODE ISLAND	0	1262	709	0	1198	667
SOUTH CAROLINA	3782	7267	5804	1433	4362	4091
SOUTH DAKOTA	197	469	337	162	328	257
TENNESSEE	1833	11389	6941	409	5130	3095
TEXAS	18632	44407	37006	3308	9833	7166
UTAH	286	1792	1327	251	1478	1182
VERMONT	178	799	510	174	780	498
VIRGINIA	1611	8071	5910	653	2853	1838
WASHINGTON	1653	6712	6169	1253	4349	3127
WEST VIRGINIA	261	1259	674	254	1151	618
WISCONSIN	1030	5322	2845	609	3454	1845
WYOMING	277	721	280	138	502	214
U.S.	121823	461737	314173	45403	215210	146944

NA: SAMPLE SIZE TOO SMALL (LESS THAN 10); NO ESTIMATE PROVIDED.

* DATA FOR ONLY 17 OF 67 COUNTIES.

TABLE 64

AVERAGE ENROLLMENT BY AGE OF CHILD BY STATE
(NUMBER OF CHILDREN)

	ALL CENTERS			FPP CENTERS		
STATE	UNDER THREE YEARS	THREE OR FOUR	FIVE OR OVER	UNDER THREE YEARS	THREE OR FOUR	FIVE OR OVER
ALABAMA	8.3	23.9	23.6	2.5	25.1	27.3
ALASKA	6.7	17.3	10.8	NA	NA	NA
ARIZONA	8.3	27.2	22.5	7.8	29.8	24.2
ARKANSAS	5.2	22.9	13.2	3.2	22.4	10.3
CALIFORNIA	6.9	30.9	19.6	7.4	25.1	25.7
COLORADO	5.5	26.2	23.2	4.6	25.6	23.6
CONNECTICUT	1.3	24.4	10.1	2.2	26.9	10.6
DELAWARE	11.3	18.1	12.6	8.1	14.5	10.8
D.C.	6.5	22.1	12.4	6.6	24.0	12.2
FLORIDA*	8.7	24.5	12.5	12.2	36.3	13.3
GEORGIA	7.2	17.2	13.9	4.2	23.3	14.1
HAWAII	2.3	47.3	7.7	3.1	45.6	8.4
IDAHO	5.5	19.7	15.0	8.8	22.4	22.7
ILLINOIS	5.5	29.0	15.4	5.2	25.8	14.2
INDIANA	5.3	29.3	26.2	2.9	31.2	33.5
IOWA	3.2	22.4	13.3	5.7	23.2	16.5
KANSAS	4.1	22.9	17.0	4.2	22.3	17.3
KENTUCKY	7.4	15.9	10.8	8.1	15.5	10.6
LOUISIANA	8.4	19.2	7.7	5.7	20.6	7.3
MAINE	0.8	31.2	13.2	0.0	30.9	14.9
MARYLAND	2.3	24.4	11.7	0.4	21.6	11.8
MASSACHUSETTS	2.5	27.4	12.6	3.0	27.8	15.2
MICHIGAN	6.6	29.0	20.5	8.0	29.7	20.3
MINNESOTA	5.7	21.7	13.9	4.6	19.5	13.2
MISSISSIPPI	8.2	26.1	26.9	NA	NA	NA
MISSOURI	2.9	32.7	15.6	2.6	35.6	14.9
MONTANA	4.6	25.6	18.1	4.7	26.8	19.1
NEBRASKA	3.3	20.8	16.7	3.0	20.7	17.3
NEVADA	8.0	28.2	20.8	NA	NA	NA
NEW HAMPSHIRE	3.2	21.3	21.3	3.9	23.8	26.1
NEW JERSEY	5.3	33.6	13.8	6.2	33.3	13.3
NEW MEXICO	6.8	20.2	14.5	8.6	23.3	12.3
NEW YORK	3.2	32.9	25.1	2.8	34.8	30.0
NORTH CAROLINA	7.5	20.2	16.1	3.6	22.7	10.5
NORTH DAKOTA	6.4	16.7	12.1	NA	NA	NA
OHIO	7.0	29.2	18.9	6.6	27.5	20.1
OKLAHOMA	13.9	18.0	15.7	13.2	16.9	14.4
OREGON	3.6	17.9	18.0	4.4	18.1	23.2
PENNSYLVANIA	1.6	24.8	16.1	2.1	25.8	12.3
RHODE ISLAND	0.0	37.1	20.9	0.0	38.6	21.5
SOUTH CAROLINA	10.1	19.3	15.4	7.9	24.1	22.6
SOUTH DAKOTA	6.6	15.6	11.2	7.4	14.9	11.7
TENNESSEE	3.5	21.5	13.1	2.0	25.6	15.5
TEXAS	10.5	25.1	20.9	10.1	29.9	21.8
UTAH	4.6	28.9	21.4	5.3	31.4	25.1
VERMONT	4.2	19.0	12.1	4.2	19.0	12.1
VIRGINIA	5.3	26.5	19.4	6.2	26.9	17.3
WASHINGTON	5.9	24.1	22.2	6.5	22.5	16.2
WEST VIRGINIA	3.7	17.7	9.5	4.0	18.0	9.7
WISCONSIN	4.5	23.4	12.5	4.9	27.9	14.9
WYOMING	12.6	32.8	12.7	9.2	33.5	14.3
U.S.	6.7	25.2	17.2	5.6	26.6	18.2

NA: SAMPLE SIZE TOO SMALL (LESS THAN 10); NO ESTIMATE PROVIDED.

* DATA FOR ONLY 17 OF 67 COUNTIES.

TABLE 65

BLACK CHILDREN AND LOW-INCOME CHILDREN AS PERCENTAGES OF TOTAL ENROLLMENT BY STATE*

	BLACK CHILDREN AS PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL ENROLLMENT			FAMILIES WITH INCOMES BELOW $6,000 AS PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL FAMILIES**		
STATE	ALL CENTERS	NON-FFP CENTERS	FFP CENTERS	ALL CENTERS	NON-FFP CENTERS	FFP CENTERS
ALABAMA	40.6	9.3	89.8	35.0	3.6	84.2
ALASKA	3.6	NA	NA	6.8	NA	NA
ARIZONA	9.3	NA	12.9	29.4	NA	33.6
ARKANSAS	26.4	19.4	40.4	39.7	20.3	78.7
CALIFORNIA	21.1	18.4	25.8	30.7	16.4	56.3
COLORADO	12.2	8.3	16.5	22.2	7.1	39.2
CONNECTICUT	27.6	13.3	47.0	29.5	19.2	43.4
DELAWARE	51.1	34.5	67.0	52.5	22.5	81.2
D.C.	88.3	86.2	90.8	37.6	19.8	58.4
FLORIDA***	34.7	24.8	69.9	32.5	23.5	64.9
GEORGIA	46.6	31.5	82.3	37.6	23.8	70.0
HAWAII	1.2	0.5	1.7	32.5	9.7	49.4
IDAHO	1.8	NA	2.2	27.3	NA	21.8
ILLINOIS	40.1	34.7	44.2	31.0	17.9	40.9
INDIANA	20.0	7.6	33.8	38.6	28.3	50.1
IOWA	10.4	6.1	16.6	35.1	27.6	45.9
KANSAS	18.9	NA	24.2	37.4	NA	46.1
KENTUCKY	13.6	0.9	22.0	38.3	23.7	48.1
LOUISIANA	38.2	19.7	93.5	25.5	8.8	75.6
MAINE	1.2	NA	0.9	47.5	NA	61.7
MARYLAND	39.8	35.5	47.8	24.1	10.4	49.1
MASSACHUSETTS	19.7	NA	16.8	45.8	NA	58.4
MICHIGAN	31.5	40.1	28.4	34.8	30.7	36.2
MINNESOTA	18.6	10.5	22.4	24.0	10.5	30.5
MISSISSIPPI	50.2	39.4	80.9	44.3	33.8	74.4
MISSOURI	36.3	NA	44.7	39.8	NA	52.2
MONTANA	2.6	NA	2.9	44.5	NA	47.5
NEBRASKA	18.0	NA	19.5	55.0	NA	58.3
NEVADA	10.2	11.7	NA	15.9	12.9	NA
NEW HAMPSHIRE	1.6	NA	2.1	26.4	NA	40.6
NEW JERSEY	41.8	28.0	50.7	34.7	30.1	37.6
NEW MEXICO	3.9	NA	4.0	26.3	NA	33.3
NEW YORK	38.3	26.5	44.6	41.1	23.8	50.3
NORTH CAROLINA	35.4	24.0	59.1	33.3	14.2	73.3
NORTH DAKOTA	2.5	NA	NA	35.4	NA	NA
OHIO	32.6	27.3	39.7	38.0	22.1	58.9
OKLAHOMA	28.4	NA	29.4	50.5	NA	50.9
OREGON	4.0	NA	5.5	32.2	NA	48.2
PENNSYLVANIA	33.4	20.1	39.6	49.6	26.6	60.4
RHODE ISLAND	26.5	NA	24.4	55.3	NA	54.6
SOUTH CAROLINA	39.3	9.5	71.5	37.6	9.8	67.7
SOUTH DAKOTA	0.6	NA	0.9	36.8	NA	33.6
TENNESSEE	42.8	30.8	62.6	41.1	24.4	68.6
TEXAS	21.1	21.3	20.4	25.3	18.0	57.3
UTAH	3.4	NA	4.5	41.7	NA	53.0
VERMONT	1.2	NA	1.2	52.0	NA	52.9
VIRGINIA	47.8	34.4	NA	23.1	17.2	NA
WASHINGTON	12.5	NA	16.8	36.5	NA	46.7
WEST VIRGINIA	20.6	NA	20.6	34.6	NA	34.6
WISCONSIN	19.8	20.2	19.6	30.6	29.7	31.3
WYOMING	4.7	NA	NA	33.9	NA	NA
U.S.	29.3	21.9	38.5	33.1	18.2	51.9

NA: SAMPLE SIZE TOO SMALL (LESS THAN 10); NO ESTIMATE PROVIDED.

* STATE AVERAGES OF CENTER-LEVEL PERCENTAGES.

** CALCULATED AS RATIO OF NUMBER OF FAMILIES SERVED BY CENTER WITH INCOMES BELOW $6,000 TO TOTAL NUMBER OF FAMILIES SERVED.

***DATA FOR ONLY 17 OF 67 COUNTIES.

TABLE 66

SERVICES PROVIDED TO CHILDREN BY TYPE OF CENTER

(PERCENTAGE OF CENTERS)

			FFP CENTERS				
	NON-FFP CENTERS		NON-WAIVERABLE		WAIVERABLE		
SERVICES PROVIDED	PROFIT	NON-PROFIT	PROFIT	NON-PROFIT	PROFIT	NON-PROFIT	ALL CENTERS
PHYSICAL EXAMINATIONS	12.7	28.2	26.8	59.8	16.1	27.0	32.2
DENTAL EXAMINATIONS	10.7	28.1	25.6	61.6	10.8	25.2	31.8
HEARING, SPEECH OR VISION TESTING	46.6	61.7	59.5	83.9	61.3	69.4	63.8
PSYCHOLOGICAL OR DEVELOPMENTAL TESTING	31.9	44.8	49.4	73.5	32.3	61.3	49.9
FREQUENT PATTERNS							
ALL OF THE FOUR SERVICES	4.1	18.3	13.6	45.7	5.4	16.2	21.2
HEARING, SPEECH OR VISION TEST AND PSYCHOLOGICAL OR DEVELOPMENTAL TESTING	15.1	14.6	20.1	11.6	18.3	20.7	14.6
HEARING, SPEECH OR VISION TEST ONLY	16.9	14.6	13.0	5.6	26.9	14.4	13.0
NONE OF THE FOUR SERVICES	43.8	32.7	28.4	9.8	33.3	20.7	28.5

TABLE 67

MEALS AND SNACKS PROVIDED BY TYPE OF CENTER

(PERCENTAGE OF CENTERS)

MEALS AND SNACKS PROVIDED	NON-FFP CENTERS		FFP CENTERS				ALL CENTERS
			NON-WAIVERABLE		WAIVERABLE		
	PROFIT	NON-PROFIT	PROFIT	NON-PROFIT	PROFIT	NON-PROFIT	
BREAKFAST	30.1	40.5	42.6	72.5	30.1	44.1	46.8
MORNING SNACK	88.0	81.4	88.2	68.9	81.7	85.6	80.3
LUNCH	90.2	90.9	94.7	98.0	93.5	91.0	93.2
AFTERNOON SNACK	96.7	94.0	96.4	96.6	100.0	100.0	96.2
DINNER	3.7	2.0	10.1	1.6	3.2	0.9	3.0
EVENING SNACK	2.7	2.1	3.6	5.3	2.2	3.6	3.4
FREQUENT PATTERNS							
BREAKFAST PLUS LUNCH PLUS MORNING AND AFTERNOON SNACKS*	20.1	22.5	25.4	34.6	11.8	26.1	25.3
BREAKFAST PLUS LUNCH PLUS AFTERNOON SNACK*	6.6	14.0	7.1	29.6	15.1	13.5	16.0
MORNING AND AFTERNOON SNACK PLUS LUNCH*	54.4	46.7	50.3	24.6	59.1	46.8	43.1

* NO OTHER MEALS OR SNACKS SERVED

TABLE 68

SERVICES PROVIDED TO PARENTS BY TYPE OF CENTER

(PERCENTAGE OF CENTERS)

	NON-FFP CENTERS		FFP CENTERS				
			NON-WAIVERABLE		WAIVERABLE		
SERVICES PROVIDED	PROFIT	NON-PROFIT	PROFIT	NON-PROFIT	PROFIT	NON-PROFIT	ALL CENTERS
COUNSELING ON CHILD'S DEVELOPMENT	79.4	83.6	86.3	94.8	78.5	91.0	86.0
FAMILY COUNSELING	35.5	53.4	48.8	78.9	41.9	62.2	55.2
ASSISTANCE IN OBTAINING FOOD STAMPS OR FINANCIAL AID	19.3	36.3	50.6	76.7	34.4	57.7	45.1
ASSISTANCE IN OBTAINING COMMUNITY SERVICES	29.8	44.4	48.2	82.7	39.8	57.7	52.1
FREQUENT PATTERNS							
ALL OF THE FOUR SERVICES	8.9	27.1	24.9	64.8	15.1	38.7	32.7
COUNSELING ON CHILD'S DEVELOPMENT ONLY	32.3	24.1	17.8	6.7	24.7	14.4	20.5
COUNSELING ON CHILD'S DEVELOPMENT AND FAMILY COUNSELING	14.8	12.9	10.1	4.5	12.9	11.7	10.7
NONE OF THE FOUR SERVICES	16.7	12.6	8.3	2.7	11.8	5.4	10.2
TRANSPORTATION							
PERCENTAGE OF CENTERS THAT PROVIDE TRANSPORTATION	25.7	20.9	46.1	45.6	38.3	15.3	31.8
PERCENTAGE OF ENROLLMENT THAT RECEIVE TRANSPORTATION*	8.9	10.6	21.4	30.4	13.3	5.1	16.6

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* CALCULATED BY AVERAGING PERCENT OF CHILDREN TRANSPORTED FOR ALL CENTERS IN THE SAMPLE, INCLUDING THOSE CENTERS WHICH DO NOT PROVIDE TRANSPORTATION.

TABLE 69

PARENT PARTICIPATION IN CENTER ACTIVITIES BY TYPE OF CENTER

(PERCENTAGE OF CENTERS)

	NON-FFP CENTERS		FFP CENTERS				
			NON-WAIVERABLE		WAIVERABLE		
ROLE OF PARENTS	PROFIT	NON-PROFIT	PROFIT	NON-PROFIT	PROFIT	NON-PROFIT	ALL CENTERS
SERVE AS VOLUNTEERS IN CENTER	12.1	29.2	16.7	47.7	14.0	25.2	27.9
PARTICIPATE IN SELECTION OF STAFF	2.9	22.2	8.9	47.7	6.5	25.2	22.6
REVIEW BUDGETS AND PROGRAMS	11.9	35.6	19.2	64.0	14.0	40.5	35.2
RAISE FUNDS FOR CENTER	6.0	38.1	14.3	62.3	4.3	38.7	32.7
USE CENTER FOR SOCIAL ACTIVITIES	11.9	39.5	28.0	60.9	12.9	38.7	35.7
DO NOT PARTICIPATE IN ANY OF THESE FIVE WAYS	67.6	36.1	53.6	13.4	61.3	35.1	41.0

TABLE 70

HANDICAPPED CHILDREN SERVICED BY DAY CARE CENTERS

	NON-FFP CENTERS	FFP CENTERS	ALL CENTERS
NATIONAL ESTIMATE OF HANDICAPPED CHILDREN PRESENTLY IN DAYCARE CENTERS			
PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED	3334	7655	10989
EMOTIONALLY HANDICAPPED	4213	8082	12295
MENTALLY RETARDED	1212	3627	4839
PERCENTAGE OF CENTERS PRESENTLY SERVING HANDICAPPED CHILDREN			
PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED	14.3	30.5	21.4
EMOTIONALLY HANDICAPPED	17.2	27.4	21.7
MENTALLY RETARDED	8.3	20.8	13.7
PERCENTAGE OF CENTERS NOT PRESENTLY SERVING HANDICAPPED CHILDREN WHICH ARE NOT EQUIPPED TO CARE FOR SUCH CHILDREN*	21.4	21.8	21.5

* THE READER IS CAUTIONED IN HIS INTERPRETATION OF THESE PERCENTAGES. CENTERS WERE ASKED: "HAVE YOU EVER HAD TO REFUSE ADMISSION TO A HANDICAPPED CHILD BECAUSE YOUR CENTER WAS NOT EQUIPPED TO CARE FOR SUCH A CHILD?" SOME CENTERS MAY HAVE NEVER BEEN ASKED TO ENROLL A HANDICAPPED CHILD BUT WOULD REFUSE IF THEY WRE ASKED. THE PERCENTAGES PRESENTED HERE DO NOT INCLUDE SUCH CENTERS.

TABLE 71

DISTRIBUTION OF CHILDREN BY GROUP* SIZE, BY AGE OF CHILD AND TYPE OF CENTER
(CUMULATIVE PERCENTAGE** OF ENROLLMENT BY TYPE OF CENTER)

	AGE OF CHILD AND TYPE OF CENTER															
	UNDER TWO YEARS		TWO YEARS		THREE YEARS		FOUR YEARS		FIVE YEARS		SIX YEARS		SEVEN TO NINE		TEN AND OLDER	
GROUP SIZE	ALL CENTERS	FFP CENTERS	ALL CENTERS	FFP CENTERS	ALL CENTERS	FFP CENTERS	ALL CENTERS	FFP CENTERS	ALL CENTERS	FFP CENTERS	ALL CENTERS	FFP CENTERS	ALL CENTERS	FFP CENTERS	ALL CENTERS	FFP CENTERS
LESS THAN 6	16.0	16.7	5.5	6.9	2.3	2.9	1.3	1.6	1.8	2.0	1.6	1.6	1.7	0.8	1.6	1.3
LESS THAN 11	56.3	52.7	41.4	36.2	24.5	23.9	16.4	16.6	14.9	15.1	15.6	17.0	14.9	9.7	9.7	9.1
LESS THAN 16	83.9	81.5	68.9	62.9	58.5	53.6	43.8	40.3	37.5	34.7	40.9	39.6	26.8	21.4	25.7	23.2
					FIDCR[a]											
LESS THAN 21	93.6	91.2	86.8	83.3	81.4	79.2	74.7	71.5	68.5	65.9	66.9	67.8	45.0	40.7	41.4	36.4
								FIDCR[a]								
LESS THAN 26	97.1	94.6	93.4	91.8	89.8	88.5	87.1	85.0	84.8	84.3	84.5	85.2	70.5	70.2	63.6	57.6
													FIDCR[a]			
LESS THAN 31	98.7	94.2	96.3	95.0	93.6	91.7	91.6	90.7	90.6	89.7	90.0	90.1	79.2	77.2	79.1	78.6
LESS THAN 36	99.7	99.2	97.4	96.4	95.2	93.7	94.2	93.6	93.2	92.7	93.9	95.2	86.2	85.3	85.2	86.3
ALL GROUPS	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
MEDIAN GROUP SIZE	9.8	10.2	12.0	13.9	14.9	15.3	17.0	17.8	18.2	19.0	17.6	17.9	21.8	22.1	24.4	24.4
MEAN GROUP SIZE	11.0	11.5	14.3	15.2	17.1	17.9	19.1	19.5	20.1	20.6	19.8	19.0	23.7	24.1	25.5	25.4
STANDARD DEVIATION OF GROUP SIZE	6.1	6.6	9.4	10.2	11.2	12.3	12.0	12.7	12.7	13.6	11.8	9.0	12.9	10.9	14.2	11.6

*DATA WERE COLLECTED, DURING TELEPHONE INTERVIEWS, ON THE SIZE AND AGE COMPOSITION OF GROUPS OR CLASSROOMS FOR ONLY MORNING ACTIVITY PERIODS. DATA COLLECTED FROM CLASSROOM OBSERVATION AS PART OF THE NATIONAL DAY CARE CENTER COST-EFFECTIVENESS STUDY (NDCS) INDICATE THAT MOST STRUCTURED, EDUCATIONALLY ORIENTED ACTIVITIES IN DAY CARE CENTERS OCCUR DURING MORNING HOURS. NAP-TIME AND FREE-PLAY PERIODS TYPICALLY COMPRISE THE SCHEDULE FOR AFTERNOONS. SEE RICHARD RUOPP, ET AL., NATIONAL DAY CARE STUDY: SECOND ANNUAL REPORT (CAMBRIDGE, MASS.: ABT ASSOC ATES INC., APRIL 1977), P.27.

**EACH COLUMN DISPLAYS THE CUMULATIVE PERCENTAGE OF ENROLLMENT, IN ALL CENTERS OR IN FFP CENTERS, FOR CHILDREN IN SPECIFIC AGE CATEGORIES. FOR EXAMPLE, THE FIRST COLUMN INDICATES THAT 83.9 PERCENT OF ALL CHILDREN UNDER TWO YEARS OF AGE IN DAY CARE CENTERS ARE IN GROUPS CONTAINING LESS THAN 16 CHILDREN. THUS, 16.1 PERCENT OF THESE CHILDREN ARE IN GROUPS CONTAINING 16 OR MORE CHILDREN.

[a] THE FEDERAL INTERAGENCY DAY CARE REQUIREMENTS (FIDCR) PLACE THE FOLLOWING CEILINGS ON GROUP SIZE BY AGE OF CHILD: 0-2 YEARS--NOT SPECIFIED; 3-4 YEARS--15 CHILDREN; 4-6 YEARS--20 CHILDREN; 6 YEARS AND OLDER--25 CHILDREN.

TABLE 72

AVERAGE GROUP* SIZE FOR CHILDREN, BY AGE OF CHILD BY TYPE OF CENTER

(This table displays, for children in selected age categories, the size of the group or classroom for the "average" child. The averages reported in the table are those one would obtain from a sample of children, rather than from a sample of classrooms or a sample of centers.**)

(CHILDREN PER GROUP)

			FFP CENTERS				
	NON-FFP CENTERS		NON-WAIVERABLE		WAIVERABLE		
AGE OF CHILD	PROFIT	NON-PROFIT	PROFIT	NON-PROFIT	PROFIT	NON-PROFIT	ALL CENTERS
UNDER 2	10.6	10.7	9.9	12.2	10.2	11.1	11.0
2 YEARS	13.9	13.5	16.7	14.4	15.6	17.1	14.3
3 YEARS	16.4	16.2	18.4	17.5	18.4	19.3	17.1
4 YEARS	18.5	18.7	19.9	19.7	19.6	17.3	19.1
5 YEARS	20.4	18.8	20.2	20.9	20.2	18.8	20.1
6 YEARS	19.3	21.8	17.0	19.5	18.6	17.4	19.8
7 YEARS AND OLDER	20.9	26.8	20.0	25.1	25.8	17.4	24.1
ALL CHILDREN	17.3	17.5	18.6	19.0	18.8	17.9	18.1

*THE NUMBERS REPORTED HERE REFLECT GROUPING PATTERNS IN CENTERS DURING MORNING HOURS.

**IF ONE CONDUCTED A SURVEY IN A DAY CARE CENTER WITH TWO CLASSES OF THREE-YEAR-OLDS, ONE CONTAINING FIVE CHILDREN AND THE OTHER THIRTY CHILDREN, TWO DIFFERENT MEASURES OF AVERAGE GROUP SIZE COULD BE CALCULATED. USING THE GROUP AS THE UNIT OF ANALYSIS, ONE WOULD OBTAIN:

$$\frac{5 + 30}{2} = 17.5 \text{ CHILDREN PER GROUP}$$

USING THE INDIVIDUAL CHILD AS THE UNIT OF ANALYSIS:

$$\frac{(5 + 5 + \ldots + 5) + (30 + 30 + \ldots + 30)}{35} = \frac{25 + 900}{30} = 27.5 \text{ CHILDREN PER GROUP}$$

THE HIGHER NUMBER, 27.5, REFLECTS THE FACT THAT MORE CHILDREN ARE EXPOSED TO A GROUP SIZE OF 30 THAN TO A GROUP SIZE OF 5. GROUP SIZE FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF THE "AVERAGE" CHILD IS MUCH CLOSER TO 30 THAN TO 5. THE TABLE ABOVE REFLECTS GROUP SIZE FROM THE AVERAGE-CHILD-PERSPECTIVE. THE MEANS REPORTED HERE ARE THE SAME AS THOSE REPORTED IN THE PRECEDING TABLE--BUT FOR A MORE FINELY DIFFERENTIATED TYPOLOGY OF CENTERS.

TABLE 73

DISTRIBUTION OF GROUPS BY GROUP SIZE* BY AGE OF YOUNGEST CHILD AND TYPE OF CENTER

(CUMULATIVE PERCENTAGE** OF GROUPS BY TYPE OF CENTER)

	AGE OF YOUNGEST CHILD IN GROUP AND TYPE OF CENTER													
	UNDER ONE YEAR		ONE YEAR		TWO YEARS		THREE YEARS		FOUR YEARS		FIVE YEARS		SIX YEARS AND OLDER	
GROUP SIZE	ALL CENTERS	FFP CENTERS	ALL CENTERS	FFP CENTERS	ALL CENTERS	FFP CENTERS	ALL CENTERS	FFP CENTERS	ALL CENTERS	FFP CENTERS	ALL CENTERS	FFP CENTERS	ALL CENTERS	FFP CENTERS
LESS THAN 6	35.2	35.3	24.2	27.2	9.9	12.1	5.6	7.1	4.8	5.6	8.3	9.3	9.6	8.5
LESS THAN 11	74.4	72.2	68.8	66.7	51.1	47.5	35.2	36.0	31.4	34.1	32.4	35.8	37.9	34.6
LESS THAN 16	93.1	92.5	89.3	88.3	75.5	70.8	69.5	65.9	62.4	59.9	56.3	57.1	59.5	53.6
							FIDCR[a]							
LESS THAN 21	97.3	95.5	96.6	96.7	89.2	86.4	89.6	88.0	87.8	86.2	82.2	82.2	75.7	70.6
										FIDCR[a]				
LESS THAN 26	98.4	96.2	98.5	98.9	94.7	93.6	95.7	94.7	95.9	94.9	94.0	95.6	89.4	86.3
													FIDCR[a]	
LESS THAN 31	99.5	99.2	98.8	99.4	97.0	95.9	97.7	97.1	97.9	97.3	97.0	97.5	94.0	92.8
LESS THAN 36	99.7	99.2	99.5	99.4	98.0	97.6	98.6	98.1	98.8	98.5	98.4	98.5	96.3	96.1
ALL GROUPS	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
MEDIAN GROUP SIZE	7.2	7.7	8.1	7.9	10.4	11.4	13.0	13.9	13.9	14.1	14.8	14.7	13.7	15.1
MEAN GROUP SIZE	8.4	8.8	9.4	9.3	12.9	13.5	14.1	14.4	14.5	14.7	15.1	14.8	15.6	16.5
STANDARD DEVIATION OF GROUP SIZE	5.3	6.1	5.6	5.5	8.6	9.2	7.8	8.4	6.9	7.4	7.9	7.8	9.8	9.2

*DATA REFLECT GROUPING PATTERNS DURING MORNING HOURS.

**EACH COLUMN DISPLAYS CUMULATIVE PERCENTAGES OF GROUPS, IN ALL CENTERS OR IN FFP CENTERS AND FOR A SPECIFIC YOUNGEST-AGE-OF-CHILD-IN-GROUP, FOR WHICH GROUP SIZE IS BELOW SELECTED LEVELS.

[a] THIS LINE DENOTES THE CEILINGS ON GROUP SIZE SET BY THE FIDCR FOR CHILDREN OF SPECIFIC AGES. THE FIDCR SPECIFY NO GROUP SIZE LIMIT FOR CHILDREN UNDER THREE YEARS OF AGE.

TABLE 74

AVERAGE GROUP* SIZE FOR GROUPS, BY AGE OF YOUNGEST CHILD BY TYPE OF CENTER

(This table displays, for groups or classrooms differentiated by the age of the youngest child they contain, the number of children in the "average" group.**)

(CHILDREN PER GROUP)

			FFP CENTERS				
	NON-FFP CENTERS		NON-WAIVERABLE		WAIVERABLE		
AGE OF YOUNGEST CHILD	PROFIT	NON-PROFIT	PROFIT	NON-PROFIT	PROFIT	NON-PROFIT	ALL CENTERS
UNDER 2 YEARS	8.5	9.0	8.0	10.3	8.1	8.3	8.9
2 YEARS	12.3	12.3	13.1	13.6	12.9	14.3	12.8
3 YEARS	13.7	13.5	14.6	14.4	13.0	13.9	13.9
4 YEARS	14.5	14.0	15.0	14.5	14.7	13.1	14.3
5 YEARS	14.8	14.9	15.7	15.1	18.0	13.2	15.0
6 YEARS AND OLDER	13.2	17.7	10.4	16.9	NA	NA	15.7
ALL GROUPS	12.8	13.3	13.6	14.2	15.0	11.7	13.5

NA: SAMPLE SIZE TOO SMALL FOR ESTIMATES TO BE RELIABLE.

*THE NUMBERS REPORTED HERE REFLECT GROUPING PATTERNS IN CENTERS DURING MORNING HOURS.

**THE AVERAGES REPORTED IN THE TABLE HAVE BEEN CALCULATED BY USING THE GROUP AS THE UNIT OF ANALYSIS--BY ADDING UP GROUP SIZE FOR ALL GROUPS IN THE SAMPLE (IN WHICH THE YOUNGEST CHILD IS OF A GIVEN AGE) AND THEN DIVIDING THE SUM BY THE NUMBER OF GROUPS. THE MEANS REPORTED HERE ARE THE SAME AS THOSE REPORTED IN THE PRECEDING TABLE--BUT FOR A MORE FINELY DIFFERENTIATED TYPOLOGY OF CENTERS.

TABLE 75

AVERAGE GROUP SIZE BY SIZE OF CENTER BY TYPE OF CENTER

(CHILDREN PER GROUP)

ENROLLMENT LEVEL	NON-FFP CENTERS		FFP CENTERS			
			NON-WAIVERABLE		WAIVERABLE	
	PROFIT	NON-PROFIT	PROFIT	NON-PROFIT	PROFIT	NON-PROFIT
1 TO 15 CHILDREN IN CENTER	7.9	8.9	7.7	8.4	6.3	4.7
16 TO 30 CHILDREN IN CENTER	11.1	11.7	11.2	12.6	11.7	12.6
31 TO 50 CHILDREN IN CENTER	14.0	14.5	11.6	15.0	15.0	16.0
51 TO 100 CHILDREN IN CENTER	16.8	16.2	15.2	18.3	18.8	15.7
MORE THAN 100 CHILDREN IN CENTER	20.7	18.7	22.1	21.5	20.3	19.6

TABLE 76

AGE OF OLDEST CHILD IN GROUP BY AGE OF YOUNGEST CHILD IN GROUP*
DISTRIBUTION OF GROUPS

(COUNT/COLUMN PERCENTAGE)

	AGE OF YOUNGEST CHILD										
AGE OF OLDEST CHILD	LESS THAN 1 YEAR	1 YEAR	2 YEARS	3 YEARS	4 YEARS	5 YEARS	6 YEARS	7 YEARS	8 YEARS	9 AND OLDER	ROW TOTAL
LESS THAN 1 YEAR	63 16.4										63 0.8
1 YEAR	203 52.7	165 27.7									368 4.5
2 YEARS	86 22.3	314 52.7	379 22.2								779 9.5
3 YEARS	7 1.8	84 14.1	873 51.2	773 36.3							1737 21.1
4 YEARS	5 1.3	7 1.2	171 10.0	892 41.9	850 41.7						1925 23.4
5 YEARS	7 1.8	7 1.2	181 10.6	375 17.6	994 48.7	566 53.4					2130 25.9
6 YEARS	1 0.3	8 1.3	76 4.5	67 3.1	166 8.1	398 37.6	68 30.8				784 9.5
7 YEARS	2 0.5	2 0.3	6 0.4	10 0.5	8 0.4	29 2.7	28 12.7	8 14.5			93 1.1
8 YEARS	0 0.0	0 0.0	8 0.5	4 0.2	9 0.4	31 2.9	27 12.2	13 23.6	2 12.5		94 1.1
9 AND OLDER	11 2.9	9 1.5	10 0.6	10 0.5	12 0.6	35 3.3	98 44.3	34 61.8	14 87.5	25 96.2	258 3.1
COLUMN TOTAL	385 100.0	596 100.0	1704 100.0	2131 100.0	2039 100.0	1059 100.0	221 100.0	55 100.0	16 100.0	26 100.0	8231 100.0

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* DATA REFLECT GROUP PATTERNS IN CENTERS DURING MORNING HOURS.

TABLE 77

AGE RANGE* OF GROUPS BY TYPE OF CENTER
DISTRIBUTION OF GROUPS

(COUNT/COLUMN PERCENTAGE)

	NON-FFP CENTERS		FFP CENTERS				
			NON-WAIVERABLE		WAIVERABLE		
AGE RANGE	PROFIT	NON-PROFIT	PROFIT	NON-PROFIT	PROFIT	NON-PROFIT	ALL CENTERS
LESS THAN 1 YEAR	635 28.6	908 42.0	192 32.5	924 36.9	72 24.6	103 30.3	2834 34.9
1 YEAR	1069 48.2	907 41.9	302 41.1	1093 43.7	148 50.5	159 46.8	3678 45.4
2 YEARS	289 13.0	210 9.7	56 9.5	299 11.9	39 13.3	41 12.1	934 11.5
3 YEARS	101 4.6	81 3.7	20 3.4	96 3.8	20 6.8	23 6.8	341 4.2
4 YEARS	51 2.3	25 1.2	7 1.2	48 1.9	9 3.1	11 3.2	151 1.9
5 YEARS	29 1.3	15 0.7	5 0.8	14 0.6	0 0.0	1 0.3	64 0.8
6 YEARS	13 0.6	9 0.4	5 0.8	20 0.8	2 0.7	1 0.3	50 0.6
7 YEARS	10 0.5	3 0.1	2 0.3	4 0.2	0 0.0	0 0.0	19 0.2
8 YEARS	3 0.1	2 0.1	0 0.0	1 0.0	1 0.3	0 0.0	7 0.1
MORE THAN 8 YEARS	17 0.8	4 0.2	2 0.3	5 0.2	2 0.7	1 0.3	31 0.4
COLUMN TOTAL	2217 100.0	2164 100.0	591 100.0	2504 100.0	293 100.0	340 100.0	8109 100.0

* AGE RANGE HAS BEEN CALCULATED AS THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE AGE OF THE OLDEST AND YOUNGEST CHILD IN THE GROUP. SINCE AGES WERE RECORDED IN YEARS, A GROUP IN WHICH THE YOUNGEST CHILD WAS THREE YEARS AND TEN MONTHS OLD AND THE OLDEST CHILD WAS FOUR YEARS AND TWO MONTHS OLD WOULD BE COUNTED HERE IN THE "1 YEAR" CATEGORY.

TABLE 78

CENTER-LEVEL CHILD/STAFF RATIOS (FTE CHILDREN/FTE CAREGIVERS) BY TYPE OF CENTER DISTRIBUTION OF CENTERS

(COUNT/COLUMN PERCENTAGE)

	NON-FFP CENTERS		FFP CENTERS				
			NON-WAIVERABLE		WAIVERABLE		
CHILD/STAFF RATIO*	PROFIT	NON-PROFIT	PROFIT	NON-PROFIT	PROFIT	NON-PROFIT	ALL CENTERS
3.0 OR LOWER	17 2.5	33 5.9	2 1.4	72 10.9	1 1.3	8 8.0	132 6.0
3.1 TO 5.0	98 14.4	115 20.6	39 27.6	272 41.3	14 16.5	28 29.8	565 25.6
5.1 TO 7.0	204 30.2	140 25.1	41 28.8	227 34.6	25 30.9	26 27.8	664 30.0
7.1 TO 9.0	154 22.7	136 24.3	25 18.0	56 8.5	20 23.7	17 18.0	407 18.4
9.1 TO 11.0	109 16.2	68 12.2	19 13.7	22 3.3	14 17.0	6 6.0	238 10.8
11.1 TO 15.0	71 10.5	52 9.3	12 8.3	9 1.3	7 8.5	8 8.6	158 7.2
15.1 OR HIGHER	24 3.6	15 2.7	3 2.3	0 0.0	2 2.2	2 1.9	46 2.1
COLUMN TOTAL	677 100.0	558 100.0	142 100.0	657 100.0	82 100.0	95 100.0	2210 100.0
MEAN	7.9	7.3	7.2	5.3	7.6	6.5	6.8
STD. DEV.	3.1	3.2	3.1	2.0	2.8	3.0	3.0

RATIO OF FTE ENROLLMENT TO FTE CAREGIVER CLASSROOM HOURS.

TABLE 79

SELECTED SERVICES OFFERED TO CHILDREN BY STATE
(PERCENTAGE OF CENTERS)

STATE	PHYSICAL EXAMS	DENTAL EXAMS	HEARING SPEECH VISION	DEVELOPMENTAL TESTS
ALABAMA	35.5	41.2	61.4	47.2
ALASKA	27.3	25.8	64.1	47.8
ARIZONA	28.1	23.5	67.8	42.8
ARKANSAS	38.3	33.7	64.7	53.6
CALIFORNIA	31.7	36.8	67.2	56.8
COLORADO	33.0	27.5	76.3	61.1
CONNECTICUT	35.0	41.7	80.8	60.0
DELAWARE	67.4	56.4	92.6	85.7
D.C.	19.7	27.2	81.1	37.5
FLORIDA*	22.8	22.3	59.5	47.0
GEORGIA	32.5	32.0	49.4	38.8
HAWAII	23.4	32.9	93.5	78.5
IDAHO	15.3	3.1	42.9	31.2
ILLINOIS	24.8	22.4	76.7	56.3
INDIANA	17.9	18.0	78.1	45.4
IOWA	38.3	24.1	76.6	73.1
KANSAS	38.0	38.2	76.1	61.2
KENTUCKY	26.4	24.7	51.0	40.3
LOUISIANA	30.9	18.4	35.1	30.0
MAINE	31.5	35.3	63.1	53.5
MARYLAND	26.6	35.0	92.1	45.8
MASSACHUSETTS	34.2	32.2	72.6	63.0
MICHIGAN	37.6	35.8	66.8	63.8
MINNESOTA	17.2	24.7	54.0	52.5
MISSISSIPPI	43.6	46.6	61.4	47.8
MISSOURI	26.6	14.4	51.1	58.3
MONTANA	29.1	18.3	69.1	59.2
NEBRASKA	28.1	31.7	56.1	57.1
NEVADA	20.2	17.4	63.6	35.2
NEW HAMPSHIRE	24.6	42.4	70.2	53.5
NEW JERSEY	45.1	41.4	73.0	68.9
NEW MEXICO	15.1	15.2	42.7	38.4
NEW YORK	49.1	56.4	85.1	64.8
NORTH CAROLINA	31.3	28.2	54.8	48.8
NORTH DAKOTA	23.1	17.4	40.4	52.9
OHIO	44.0	42.0	71.1	59.7
OKLAHOMA	24.6	21.6	44.5	32.8
OREGON	26.6	20.6	79.8	43.7
PENNSYLVANIA	56.3	62.0	90.4	82.6
RHODE ISLAND	62.5	64.4	98.3	78.2
SOUTH CAROLINA	36.2	24.7	49.9	38.5
SOUTH DAKOTA	47.2	23.7	66.8	52.0
TENNESSEE	40.2	40.4	63.4	51.6
TEXAS	25.7	24.2	51.4	32.4
UTAH	17.3	14.5	46.2	35.2
VERMONT	54.2	47.7	77.9	79.3
VIRGINIA	21.0	16.5	49.1	35.7
WASHINGTON	25.7	25.8	72.6	45.6
WEST VIRGINIA	38.6	35.3	56.1	67.8
WISCONSIN	37.4	42.4	77.1	50.0
WYOMING	30.8	24.7	73.7	43.7
U.S.	32.2	31.8	63.8	49.9

* DATA FOR ONLY 17 OF 67 COUNTIES.

TABLE 80

SELECTED SERVICES OFFERED TO PARENTS BY STATE
(PERCENTAGE OF CENTERS)

STATE	COUNSELING ON CHILD'S DEVELOPMENT	FAMILY COUNSELING	ASSISTANCE IN OBTAINING GENERAL FINANCIAL AID	ASSISTANCE IN OBTAINING COMMUNITY SERVICES
ALABAMA	84.7	54.9	36.8	43.6
ALASKA	91.3	66.2	70.0	49.2
ARIZONA	80.9	58.8	44.4	44.5
ARKANSAS	82.9	53.0	51.6	55.5
CALIFORNIA	89.2	64.6	45.2	59.2
COLORADO	91.6	57.6	49.1	54.7
CONNECTICUT	84.4	57.0	41.5	54.7
DELAWARE	85.7	62.1	50.5	67.5
D.C.	87.5	39.5	31.9	34.4
FLORIDA*	80.0	46.2	45.6	43.5
GEORGIA	78.4	54.0	39.5	45.9
HAWAII	90.4	70.6	49.1	44.5
IDAHO	78.1	40.1	33.7	29.5
ILLINOIS	86.5	55.7	38.7	48.4
INDIANA	88.6	67.3	46.9	49.2
IOWA	95.1	65.0	62.3	58.0
KANSAS	90.3	66.9	50.7	59.0
KENTUCKY	84.6	47.4	52.9	49.2
LOUISIANA	77.1	43.7	29.5	32.8
MAINE	96.4	63.5	52.6	56.2
MARYLAND	93.7	53.5	38.8	50.3
MASSACHUSETTS	97.8	75.1	59.7	79.1
MICHIGAN	85.1	63.1	64.7	69.9
MINNESOTA	87.5	56.8	39.3	56.6
MISSISSIPPI	77.7	50.7	46.4	52.7
MISSOURI	87.5	61.8	49.1	54.4
MONTANA	85.1	47.5	58.2	54.7
NEBRASKA	85.7	45.9	45.6	58.3
NEVADA	85.2	40.6	54.8	52.0
NEW HAMPSHIRE	78.5	52.9	49.1	66.8
NEW JERSEY	90.5	62.8	58.4	67.8
NEW MEXICO	74.3	40.5	42.7	40.3
NEW YORK	91.9	64.4	57.9	72.9
NORTH CAROLINA	85.5	45.1	41.1	44.3
NORTH DAKOTA	94.1	64.0	52.0	57.8
OHIO	90.8	59.0	45.1	60.6
OKLAHOMA	70.3	39.1	39.9	39.6
OREGON	93.7	51.4	40.9	48.1
PENNSYLVANIA	88.0	80.1	71.6	76.8
RHODE ISLAND	100.0	81.7	76.8	76.0
SOUTH CAROLINA	82.4	47.6	37.8	43.9
SOUTH DAKOTA	84.0	63.3	56.9	59.0
TENNESSEE	92.4	62.7	54.9	63.1
TEXAS	87.3	45.9	29.4	38.6
UTAH	85.2	52.3	40.4	31.9
VERMONT	93.1	71.6	88.0	70.2
VIRGINIA	83.3	51.7	30.4	36.0
WASHINGTON	80.4	53.7	51.2	55.6
WEST VIRGINIA	85.7	67.0	73.7	73.8
WISCONSIN	90.4	54.1	53.7	60.0
WYOMING	62.5	43.2	55.2	73.8
U.S.	86.0	55.2	44.9	52.0

* DATA FOR ONLY 17 OF 67 COUNTIES.

TABLE 81

PARENT PARTICIPATION IN CENTER ACTIVITIES BY STATE (PERCENTAGE OF CENTERS)

STATE	SERVE AS CLASSROOM VOLUNTEERS	PARTICIPATE IN STAFF SELECTION	REVIEW PROGRAMS AND BUDGETS	FUND RAISING	USE CENTER FOR SOCIAL ACTIVITIES
ALABAMA	44.4	35.2	36.6	34.7	44.4
ALASKA	17.3	21.7	34.7	21.7	26.0
ARIZONA	30.9	23.8	35.7	21.4	30.9
ARKANSAS	46.3	34.1	46.3	39.0	46.3
CALIFORNIA	23.8	15.6	30.5	37.4	39.7
COLORADO	22.2	19.4	22.2	19.4	41.6
CONNECTICUT	42.2	28.8	48.8	53.3	40.0
DELAWARE	11.4	28.5	51.4	42.8	28.5
D.C.	35.0	25.0	45.0	60.0	40.0
FLORIDA*	20.7	11.6	21.4	21.9	29.0
GEORGIA	25.8	20.1	36.6	33.0	35.2
HAWAII	38.0	21.4	30.9	23.8	33.3
IDAHO	15.6	6.2	21.8	0.0	15.6
ILLINOIS	21.0	26.0	33.6	30.2	36.9
INDIANA	25.0	11.3	27.2	25.0	34.0
IOWA	17.0	31.7	48.7	26.8	31.7
KANSAS	6.4	41.9	51.6	35.4	45.1
KENTUCKY	28.8	25.0	31.3	30.7	26.9
LOUISIANA	28.5	18.5	21.4	28.5	20.0
MAINE	32.1	35.7	50.0	50.0	46.4
MARYLAND	22.9	27.0	35.4	43.7	39.5
MASSACHUSETTS	32.6	41.3	43.4	43.4	50.0
MICHIGAN	14.8	19.1	34.0	40.4	38.2
MINNESOTA	22.5	27.5	37.5	30.0	40.0
MISSISSIPPI	43.0	36.1	40.2	34.7	40.2
MISSOURI	10.6	6.2	16.6	14.8	35.4
MONTANA	22.2	29.6	37.0	25.9	18.5
NEBRASKA	21.4	14.2	32.1	21.4	28.5
NEVADA	14.7	5.8	14.7	14.7	14.7
NEW HAMPSHIRE	14.2	28.5	32.1	46.4	35.7
NEW JERSEY	41.8	29.7	44.5	47.2	47.2
NEW MEXICO	30.7	20.5	31.5	33.3	28.2
NEW YORK	39.3	49.1	55.8	68.4	62.5
NORTH CAROLINA	32.3	15.6	35.8	22.0	35.2
NORTH DAKOTA	5.8	17.6	47.0	29.4	17.6
OHIO	36.7	18.3	40.2	31.0	42.5
OKLAHOMA	10.9	6.2	20.6	7.8	15.6
OREGON	14.5	18.7	35.4	22.9	29.1
PENNSYLVANIA	42.6	45.9	62.1	66.6	60.0
RHODE ISLAND	30.4	30.4	47.8	56.5	47.8
SOUTH CAROLINA	33.3	22.8	37.5	29.8	35.0
SOUTH DAKOTA	12.0	28.0	40.0	24.0	24.0
TENNESSEE	38.7	31.1	40.8	37.6	40.8
TEXAS	20.6	14.7	31.4	20.2	16.8
UTAH	5.8	5.8	23.5	8.8	26.4
VERMONT	41.3	62.0	65.5	65.5	34.4
VIRGINIA	30.9	9.5	16.6	39.0	30.9
WASHINGTON	26.0	17.3	26.0	17.3	28.2
WEST VIRGINIA	25.0	21.4	42.8	32.1	39.2
WISCONSIN	33.3	33.3	50.0	38.0	38.0
WYOMING	25.0	37.5	43.7	25.0	18.7
U.S.	27.9	22.6	35.1	32.7	35.7

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* DATA FOR ONLY 27 OF 67 COUNTIES.

TABLE 82

AVERAGE GROUP SIZE* AND CHILD/STAFF RATIO** BY STATE BY TYPE OF CENTER

	GROUP SIZE			CHILD/STAFF RATIO		
STATE	ALL CENTERS	NON-FPP CENTERS	FPP CENTERS	ALL CENTERS	NON-FPP CENTERS	FPP CENTERS
ALABAMA	13.0	12.7	13.5	7.7	9.3	5.1
ALASKA	13.5	NA	NA	4.4	NA	NA
ARIZONA	15.3	NA	15.7	7.4	NA	7.8
ARKANSAS	13.5	13.0	14.7	7.6	8.4	6.0
CALIFORNIA	15.1	14.6	15.9	7.0	7.6	5.8
COLORADO	13.3	12.8	13.9	7.1	7.4	6.7
CONNECTICUT	14.4	13.8	15.0	6.3	6.5	6.0
DELAWARE	10.7	11.8	9.6	5.2	6.5	3.9
D.C.	12.7	12.3	13.1	7.3	7.3	7.2
FLORIDA***	13.8	13.0	16.1	7.7	8.0	6.7
GEORGIA	12.3	12.4	12.0	7.4	8.0	6.1
HAWAII	17.7	15.7	19.2	7.6	8.3	7.0
IDAHO	14.1	NA	13.9	8.1	NA	8.1
ILLINOIS	14.2	14.5	14.0	7.1	8.5	6.0
INDIANA	14.6	13.1	16.3	7.4	8.4	6.2
IOWA	13.9	12.8	15.3	6.4	5.8	7.2
KANSAS	11.9	NA	12.1	5.6	NA	5.4
KENTUCKY	10.4	10.9	10.2	6.7	8.8	5.3
LOUISIANA	11.2	11.0	12.0	7.4	7.9	5.8
MAINE	16.4	16.5	16.3	5.4	6.2	4.8
MARYLAND	13.0	12.7	13.5	5.5	6.4	3.9
MASSACHUSETTS	12.5	NA	13.1	5.7	NA	5.6
MICHIGAN	15.4	NA	15.3	7.2	NA	7.6
MINNESOTA	12.2	NA	11.8	5.8	NA	5.3
MISSISSIPPI	13.4	12.9	NA	6.2	6.8	NA
MISSOURI	12.9	NA	13.0	7.2	NA	7.3
MONTANA	12.3	NA	12.2	6.8	NA	7.1
NEBRASKA	10.6	NA	10.6	5.4	NA	5.3
NEVADA	16.7	15.5	NA	8.0	8.3	NA
NEW HAMPSHIRE	11.8	8.6	13.5	5.8	6.6	5.3
NEW JERSEY	14.5	14.4	14.6	5.8	6.8	5.2
NEW MEXICO	14.5	13.4	15.5	5.8	5.2	6.4
NEW YORK	16.8	14.3	18.1	5.5	6.1	5.1
NORTH CAROLINA	12.3	12.2	12.4	6.5	7.5	4.4
NORTH DAKOTA	11.7	NA	NA	5.7	NA	NA
OHIO	13.4	13.6	13.1	7.2	8.0	6.1
OKLAHOMA	10.8	NA	10.4	6.1	NA	6.0
OREGON	12.1	12.3	11.9	6.5	7.6	5.6
PENNSYLVANIA	14.2	13.7	14.5	5.2	5.8	4.9
RHODE ISLAND	18.5	NA	18.5	6.1	NA	6.1
SOUTH CAROLINA	14.0	11.2	17.1	6.2	7.2	5.2
SOUTH DAKOTA	12.5	NA	12.2	5.6	NA	5.0
TENNESSEE	13.0	13.0	13.0	6.8	7.8	5.1
TEXAS	13.2	13.1	13.6	7.9	8.1	7.3
UTAH	14.9	NA	15.3	8.3	NA	8.8
VERMONT	13.9	NA	13.8	4.3	NA	4.3
VIRGINIA	14.3	13.6	15.4	8.5	8.8	7.9
WASHINGTON	13.1	NA	12.9	7.5	NA	6.0
WEST VIRGINIA	11.6	NA	11.7	5.5	NA	5.5
WISCONSIN	13.8	15.2	12.7	4.8	4.6	4.9
WYOMING	12.3	NA	12.8	7.5	NA	6.9
U.S.	13.4	13.9	13.9	6.8	7.6	5.9

NA: SAMPLE SIZE TOO SMALL (LESS THAN 10); NO ESTIMATE PROVIDED.

* DATA REFLECT GROUPING PATTERNS DURING MORNING HOURS.

** RATIO OF FTE ENROLLMENT TO FTE CAREGIVER CLASSROOM HOURS.

***DATA FOR ONLY 17 OF 67 COUNTIES.

TABLE 83

TOTAL STAFF* BY TYPE OF CENTER
DISTRIBUTION OF CENTERS

(COUNT/COLUMN PERCENTAGE)

NUMBER OF STAFF	NON-FFP CENTERS		FFP CENTERS				ALL CENTERS
			NON-WAIVERABLE		WAIVERABLE		
	PROFIT	NON-PROFIT	PROFIT	NON-PROFIT	PROFIT	NON-PROFIT	
1 TO 5	414 54.7	148 23.9	49 29.1	69 9.4	37 38.9	18 15.8	734 29.5
6 TO 10	210 27.8	217 35.0	67 40.2	194 26.4	36 37.5	42 37.9	767 30.8
11 TO 15	88 11.7	117 18.8	26 15.7	177 24.1	16 16.7	20 17.9	445 17.9
16 TO 20	27 3.6	66 10.7	12 7.1	120 16.3	3 2.8	14 12.6	242 9.7
21 TO 25	10 1.4	27 4.3	5 3.1	75 10.1	3 2.8	7 6.3	126 5.1
26 to 30	4 0.5	17 2.7	7 3.9	54 7.4	0 0.0	5 4.2	86 3.5
MORE THAN 30	3 0.3	29 4.7	1 0.[illegible]	46 6.3	1 1.4	6 5.3	86 3.5
COLUMN TOTAL	756 100.0	620 100.0	168 100.0	736 100.0	95 100.0	112 100.0	2487 100.0
MEAN	6.4	11.1	9.3	15.0	7.6	12.1	10.6
STD. DEV.	5.0	8.9	6.5	9.6	5.3	9.6	8.6

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* INCLUDES VOLUNTEERS AND STAFF PAID BY OUTSIDE AGENCIES (E.G., CETA).

TABLE 84

NUMBER AND TYPE OF CENTER STAFF

(NUMBER OF STAFF)

			FFP CENTERS				
	NON-FFP CENTERS		NON-WAIVERABLE		WAIVERABLE		
	PROFIT	NON-PROFIT	PROFIT	NON-PROFIT	PROFIT	NON-PROFIT	ALL CENTERS
TOTAL STAFF	36,067	51,373	10,999	81,453	5,069	9,871	194,832
PAID STAFF	33,508	42,643	9,827	60,542	4,524	7,448	158,492
FULL-TIME STAFF	20,301	24,618	5,901	44,637	2,401	4,362	102,220
PART-TIME STAFF	13,207	18,025	3,926	15,905	2,123	3,086	56,272
NON-PAID STAFF	2,559	8,730	1,172	20,911	545	2,423	36,340
VOLUNTEERS	2,545	6,649	1,054	14,153	467	1,822	26,690
PAID BY OUTSIDE AGENCIES*	14	2,081	118	6,758	78	601	9,650
CLASSROOM STAFF							
NUMBER OF STAFF	30,817	39,161	9,600	57,272	4,228	7,674	148,752
FTE STAFF	23,484	27,263	7,110	42,983	3,106	4,971	108,917

* FOR EXAMPLE, STAFF PAID BY THE CETA PROGRAM.

TABLE 85

NUMBER OF PAID STAFF BY TYPE OF CENTER DISTRIBUTION OF CENTERS

(COUNT/COLUMN PERCENTAGE)

NUMBER OF PAID STAFF	NON-FFP CENTERS		FFP CENTERS				ALL CENTERS
			NON-WAIVERABLE		WAIVERABLE		
	PROFIT	NON-PROFIT	PROFIT	NON-PROFIT	PROFIT	NON-PROFIT	
NONE	3 0.3	7 1.2	0 0.0	8 1.1	1 1.4	1 1.1	20 0.8
1 TO 5	441 58.5	195 31.3	63 37.5	143 19.1	40 41.7	34 29.5	916 36.6
6 TO 10	201 26.6	231 37.1	62 36.7	260 34.9	34 36.1	47 42.1	836 33.4
11 TO 15	76 10.0	94 15.1	22 13.3	159 21.4	15 15.3	13 11.6	379 15.1
16 TO 20	22 2.9	41 6.6	11 6.3	93 12.4	4 4.2	9 8.4	179 7.2
21 TO 25	12 1.5	23 3.7	7 3.9	42 5.6	1 1.4	6 5.3	90 3.6
26 TO 30	1 0.2	17 2.7	3 1.6	21 2.9	0 0.0	0 0.0	42 1.7
MORE THAN 30	0 0.0	16 2.5	1 0.8	19 2.6	0 0.0	2 2.1	39 1.5
COLUMN TOTAL	756 100.0	624 100.0	169 100.0	745 100.0	95 100.0	112 100.0	2501 100.0
MEAN	6.0	9.2	8.3	11.2	6.8	9.1	8.7
STD. DEV.	4.5	8.0	6.1	7.9	4.5	6.6	7.1

TABLE 86

NUMBER OF CAREGIVERS BY TYPE OF CENTER
DISTRIBUTION OF CENTERS

(COUNT/COLUMN PERCENTAGE)

NUMBER OF CAREGIVERS	NON-FFP CENTERS		FFP CENTERS				ALL CENTERS
			NON-WAIVERABLE		WAIVERABLE		
	PROFIT	NON-PROFIT	PROFIT	NON-PROFIT	PROFIT	NON-PROFIT	
1	21 3.1	6 1.1	0 0.0	0 0.0	3 3.7	0 0.0	30 1.4
2	81 12.1	35 6.3	6 4.3	10 1.6	6 7.0	2 2.5	140 6.4
3	125 18.8	66 11.9	16 11.3	24 3.7	12 14.5	4 4.7	247 11.3
4	127 19.0	61 11.0	20 14.5	52 8.0	15 18.2	11 11.3	285 13.1
5	79 11.8	62 11.2	8 5.8	54 8.3	15 18.1	11 12.2	229 10.5
6	66 9.8	47 8.5	19 13.7	54 8.3	5 6.4	11 11.6	201 9.2
7 TO 9	84 12.7	108 19.6	41 13.3	165 27.6	12 14.4	23 24.8	433 19.9
10 TO 15	67 10.1	106 19.3	19 13.3	179 27.6	12 14.3	17 18.5	399 18.3
MORE THAN 15	18 2.7	61 11.1	11 7.8	111 17.1	3 3.4	13 14.4	217 9.9
COLUMN TOTAL	668 100.0	550 100.0	140 100.0	648 100.0	81 100.0	93 100.0	2180 100.0
MEAN	5.5	8.5	8.1	10.6	6.3	9.4	8.1
STD. DEV.	3.9	7.0	7.4	6.9	5.1	7.4	6.5

TABLE 87

NUMBER OF FULL-TIME-EQUIVALENT (FTE) CAREGIVERS BY TYPE OF CENTER DISTRIBUTION OF CENTERS

(COUNT/COLUMN PERCENTAGE)

	NON-FFP CENTERS		FFP CENTERS				
			NON-WAIVERABLE		WAIVERABLE		
FTE CAREGIVERS	PROFIT	NON-PROFIT	PROFIT	NON-PROFIT	PROFIT	NON-PROFIT	ALL CENTERS
1	56 7.5	24 3.9	1 0.8	6 0.8	4 4.2	8 7.4	100 4.0
2	144 19.0	93 14.9	21 12.5	24 3.2	13 13.9	7 6.3	301 12.1
3	174 23.1	104 16.6	28 16.4	68 9.1	24 25.0	19 16.8	416 16.6
4	109 14.4	75 12.0	32 18.8	98 13.2	20 20.8	14 12.6	348 13.9
5	87 11.5	82 13.1	22 13.3	94 12.6	11 11.1	17 14.7	312 12.5
6	58 7.6	36 5.8	12 7.0	63 8.5	4 4.2	9 8.4	182 7.3
7 TO 9	69 9.2	105 16.8	26 15.6	176 23.7	15 15.3	18 15.8	409 16.4
10 TO 15	46 6.1	76 12.2	20 11.7	153 20.5	4 4.2	15 13.7	314 12.5
MORE THAN 15	13 1.7	30 4.8	7 3.9	63 8.5	1 1.4	5 4.2	119 4.8
COLUMN TOTAL	756 100.0	624 100.0	169 100.0	745 100.0	95 100.0	112 100.0	2501 100.0
MEAN	4.2	5.9	6.0	8.0	4.7	6.1	6.0
STD. DEV.	3.1	4.7	4.7	5.3	2.9	4.6	4.7

TABLE 88

PAID STAFF* AS A PERCENT OF TOTAL STAFF BY TYPE OF CENTER DISTRIBUTION OF CENTERS

(COUNT/COLUMN PERCENTAGE)

	NON-FFP CENTERS		FFP CENTERS				
			NON-WAIVERABLE		WAIVERABLE		
PERCENT PAID	PROFIT	NON-PROFIT	PROFIT	NON-PROFIT	PROFIT	NON-PROFIT	ALL CENTERS
NONE	3	7	0	8	1	1	20
	0.3	1.2	0.0	1.1	1.4	1.1	0.8
1 TO 30 PCT	9	13	3	21	0	84	55
	1.2	2.1	1.6	2.9	0.0	7.4	2.2
31 TO 60 PCT	37	60	13	141	4	21	277
	4.9	9.7	7.9	19.2	4.2	18.9	11.1
61 TO 80 PCT	38	81	13	205	11	13	360
	5.1	13.0	7.9	27.8	11.1	11.6	14.5
81 TO 99 PCT	23	72	16	161	7	15	294
	3.1	11.7	9.4	21.8	6.9	13.7	11.8
100 PCT	646	387	123	200	73	53	1481
	85.4	62.3	73.2	27.2	76.4	47.4	59.5
COLUMN TOTAL	756	620	168	736	95	112	2487
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
MEAN**	95.1	86.5	91.7	76.7	93.1	80.3	86.5
STD. DEV.	14.7	22.1	17.8	21.9	16.2	24.3	21.0

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* INCLUDES ONLY THOSE STAFF PAID OUT OF CENTER'S REVENUES.

**CALCULATED BY AVERAGING PERCENTAGES ACROSS CENTERS.

TABLE 89

PAID PART-TIME STAFF AS A PERCENT OF TOTAL PAID STAFF BY TYPE OF CENTER DISTRIBUTION OF CENTERS

(COUNT/COLUMN PERCENTAGE)

			FFP CENTERS				
	NON-FFP CENTERS		NON-WAIVERABLE		WAIVERABLE		
PERCENT PART-TIME	PROFIT	NON-PROFIT	PROFIT	NON-PROFIT	PROFIT	NON-PROFIT	ALL CENTERS
NONE	200 26.5	142 22.9	25 15.0	218 29.7	17 18.6	15 13.7	618 24.9
1 TO 30 PCT	178 23.6	171 27.6	50 29.9	332 45.2	21 22.9	39 34.7	792 31.9
31 TO 60 PCT	258 34.1	175 28.2	67 40.2	145 19.7	36 38.6	34 30.5	714 28.8
61 TO 80 PCT	86 11.4	77 12.4	13 7.9	31 4.2	12 12.9	17 14.7	235 9.5
81 TO 99 PCT	19 2.5	22 3.5	9 5.5	9 1.2	3 2.9	5 4.2	67 2.7
100 PCT	14 1.9	34 5.4	3 1.6	0 0.0	4 4.3	2 2.1	57 2.3
COLUMN TOTAL	755 100.0	620 100.0	168 100.0	735 100.0	92 100.0	112 100.0	2482 100.0
MEAN*	34.8	37.3	36.6	25.1	40.3	44.5	33.3
STD. DEV.	28.0	30.4	25.7	24.0	28.7	30.6	28.1

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* CALCULATED BY AVERAGING PERCENTAGES ACROSS CENTERS.

TABLE 90

NON-PAID STAFF* AS A PERCENT OF TOTAL STAFF BY TYPE OF CENTER DISTRIBUTION OF CENTERS

(COUNT/COLUMN PERCENTAGE)

			FFP CENTERS				
	NON-FFP CENTERS		NON-WAIVERABLE		WAIVERABLE		
PERCENT NON-PAID	PROFIT	NON-PROFIT	PROFIT	NON-PROFIT	PROFIT	NON-PROFIT	ALL CENTERS
NONE	646 85.4	387 62.3	123 73.2	200 27.2	73 76.4	53 47.4	1481 59.5
1 TO 30 PCT	49 6.4	124 20.0	22 13.4	275 37.3	15 15.3	21 18.9	506 20.3
31 TO 60 PCT	45 5.9	77 12.4	17 10.2	209 28.4	7 6.9	26 23.2	381 15.3
61 TO 80 PCT	12 1.5	19 3.1	5 3.1	40 5.4	0 0.0	8 7.4	84 3.4
81 TO 99 PCT	3 0.3	6 1.0	0 0.0	5 0.6	0 0.0	2 2.1	15 0.6
100 PCT	3 0.3	7 1.2	0 0.0	8 1.1	1 1.4	1 1.1	20 0.8
COLUMN TOTAL	756 100.0	620 100.0	168 100.0	736 100.0	95 100.0	112 100.0	2487 100.0
MEAN**	4.9	13.5	8.4	23.4	6.9	19.8	13.5
STD. DEV.	14.7	22.1	17.8	21.9	16.2	24.3	21.1

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* INCLUDES VOLUNTEERS AND STAFF PAID BY OUTSIDE AGENCIES (E.G., CETA).

**CALCULATED BY AVERAGING PERCENTAGES ACROSS CENTERS.

TABLE 91

CAREGIVERS AS A PERCENT OF TOTAL STAFF BY TYPE OF CENTER DISTRIBUTION OF CENTERS

(COUNT/COLUMN PERCENTAGE)

	NON-FFP CENTERS		FFP CENTERS				
			NON-WAIVERABLE		WAIVERABLE		
PERCENT CAREGIVERS	PROFIT	NON-PROFIT	PROFIT	NON-PROFIT	PROFIT	NON-PROFIT	ALL CENTERS
1 TO 30 PCT	6 0.8	5 0.8	1 0.8	9 1.2	0 0.0	4 3.2	25 1.0
31 TO 60 PCT	68 9.0	112 18.1	16 9.4	202 27.5	20 20.8	19 16.8	437 17.6
61 TO 80 PCT	147 19.5	183 29.5	41 24.4	254 34.6	15 15.3	27 24.2	667 26.8
81 TO 99 PCT	97 12.9	128 20.6	25 15.0	161 21.8	21 22.2	34 30.5	466 18.7
100 PCT	437 57.8	193 31.1	85 50.4	110 14.9	40 41.7	28 25.3	892 35.9
COLUMN TOTAL	756 100.0	620 100.0	168 100.0	736 100.0	95 100.0	112 100.0	2487 100.0
MEAN*	88.7	79.8	87.8	73.1	86.1	80.7	81.3
STD. DEV.	16.5	18.7	17.3	19.3	17.9	18.1	19.2

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* CALCULATED BY AVERAGING PERCENTAGES ACROSS CENTERS.

TABLE 92

USE OF STAFF SPECIALISTS BY TYPE OF CENTER

(PERCENTAGE OF CENTERS)

SPECIALISTS ON STAFF	NON-FFP CENTERS		FFP CENTERS				ALL CENTERS
			NON-WAIVERABLE		WAIVERABLE		
	PROFIT	NON-PROFIT	PROFIT	NON-PROFIT	PROFIT	NON-PROFIT	
HEARING, SPEECH OR VISION SPECIALIST	4.1	8.3	6.0	11.7	5.4	4.5	7.6
SOCIAL WORKER	5.5	20.4	9.5	42.7	7.5	14.5	21.0
NURSE	13.5	23.3	17.9	33.6	19.4	22.5	22.9
PSYCHOLOGIST	4.0	9.1	4.8	12.5	2.2	4.5	7.8
CHILD DEVELOPMENT SPECIALIST	22.7	31.2	39.3	49.2	37.6	40.5	35.2
NONE OF THE ABOVE FIVE SPECIALISTS	64.8	47.7	47.3	25.2	46.2	40.5	45.8
MENUS PLANNED BY PROFESSIONAL NUTRITIONIST	29.3	45.6	46.7	69.7	38.7	40.0	47.4

TABLE 93

JOB TITLE OF NON-CAREGIVERS*
DISTRIBUTION OF NON-CAREGIVERS

JOB TITLE	PERCENT OF NON-CAREGIVERS	CUMULATIVE PERCENT
PROGRAM COORDINATOR	2.4	2.4
SPECIAL ED TEACHER	0.5	2.8
NUTRITIONIST	1.9	4.7
SOCIAL WORKER	6.2	10.9
SPEECH, VISION, HEAR. SPEC.	0.5	11.4
NURSE	2.8	14.2
COOK	22.3	36.5
CUSTODIAN	14.7	51.2
BOOKKEEPER	6.2	57.3
SECRETARY	6.2	63.5
DRIVER	6.6	70.1
OTHER	29.9	100.0
	100.0	

SAMPLE SIZE 211

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* BASED ON INFORMATION GATHERED FROM THE ON-SITE SURVEY. ALL STAFF WHO WORKED MORE THAN ONE HOUR PER WEEK IN THE CLASSROOM WERE EXCLUDED.

TABLE 94

HOURS WORKED PER WEEK BY CENTER DIRECTORS*
DISTRIBUTION OF DIRECTORS

HOURS PER WEEK	PERCENT OF DIRECTORS	CUMULATIVE PERCENT
11 TO 20	8.3	8.3
21 TO 39	18.4	26.7
40	45.0	71.7
41 TO 50	21.8	93.3
51 TO 60	6.7	100.0
	100.0	

MEAN 39.5 STD. DEV. 10.2
SAMPLE SIZE 60

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* BASED ON INFORMATION GATHERED FROM ON-SITE SURVEY.

TABLE 95

TIME SPENT WORKING WITH CHILDREN BY DIRECTORS* DISTRIBUTION OF DIRECTORS

(PERCENTAGE OF DIRECTORS)

PERCENTAGE OF TIME	PERCENT OF DIRECTORS	CUMULATIVE PERCENT
NONE	22.4	22.4
1 TO 25 PCT	11.9	34.5
26 TO 50 PCT	17.1	51.7
51 TO 75 PCT	13.6	65.5
76 TO 99 PCT	8.6	74.1
100 PCT	25.9	100.0
	100.0	

MEAN	51.9	STD. DEV.	39.3
SAMPLE SIZE	58		

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* BASED ON INFORMATION GATHERED FROM ON-SITE SURVEY.

TABLE 96

HOURS WORKED PER WEEK BY CLASSROOM STAFF* DISTRIBUTION OF CAREGIVERS

(PERCENTAGE OF CAREGIVERS)

HOURS PER WEEK	ASSISTANT DIRECTORS	HEAD TEACHERS	TEACHERS	AIDES
1 TO 10	11.1	0	2.1	5.1
11 TO 20	0	0	14.8	19.2
21 TO 30	11.1	2.4	11.1	6.0
31 TO 39	22.2	2.4	28.6	19.2
40	44.4	95.1	37.9	40.2
41 TO 50	11.1	0	5.4	0
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
MEAN	34.7	39.6	33.7	28.9
STD. DEV.	14.0	19.8	92.1	13.2
SAMPLE SIZE	9	41	240	234

* BASED ON INFORMATION GATHERED FROM ON-SITE SURVEY. ALL STAFF WHO REPORTED SPENDING ONE HOUR OR MORE PER WEEK IN THE CLASS, EXCEPT DIRECTORS, WERE INCLUDED.

TABLE 97

TIME SPENT WORKING WITH CHILDREN BY CLASSROOM STAFF*
DISTRIBUTION OF CAREGIVERS

(PERCENTAGE OF CAREGIVERS)

PERCENTAGE OF TIME	ASSISTANT DIRECTORS	HEAD TEACHERS	TEACHERS	AIDES
NONE	33.3	0	0	0.4
1 TO 25 PCT	11.1	0	0.4	0
26 TO 50 PCT	11.1	4.9	0	0
51 TO 75 PCT	22.2	29.3	16.6	14.1
76 TO 89 PCT	11.1	7.3	12.8	10.8
90 TO 99 PCT	0	17.0	13.9	9.8
100 PCT	11.1	39.0	55.8	65.0
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
MEAN	43.9	86.7	92.9	93.0
STD. DEV.	39.6	16.1	13.9	13.0
SAMPLE SIZE	9	41	240	234

* BASED ON INFORMATION GATHERED FROM ON-SITE SURVEY. ALL STAFF WHO REPORTED SPENDING ONE HOUR OR MORE PER WEEK IN THE CLASSROOM WERE INCLUDED.

TABLE 98

HOURS WORKED PER WEEK BY VOLUNTEERS*
DISTRIBUTION OF VOLUNTEERS

(PERCENTAGE OF VOLUNTEERS)

HOURS PER WEEK	PERCENT OF VOLUNTEERS	CUMULATIVE PERCENT
1	13.3	13.3
2	20.0	33.3
3	4.0	37.3
4	4.0	41.3
5	9.3	50.7
6 TO 10	14.6	65.3
11 TO 34	8.0	73.3
35 TO 40	22.7	96.0
MORE THAN 40	4.0	100.0
	100.0	

MEAN 13.9 STD. DEV. 15.6

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* BASED ON INFORMATION GATHERED FROM ON-SITE SURVEY.

TABLE 99

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT OF DIRECTORS BY TYPE OF CENTER
DISTRIBUTION OF CENTERS

(COUNT/COLUMN PERCENTAGE)

	NON-FFP CENTERS		FFP CENTERS				
			NON-WAIVERABLE		WAIVERABLE		
YEARS OF EDUCATION	PROFIT	NON-PROFIT	PROFIT	NON-PROFIT	PROFIT	NON-PROFIT	ALL CENTERS
LESS THAN 8	3 0.3	2 0.4	0 0.0	1 0.2	0 0.0	0 0.0	6 0.2
8 TO 11	46 6.2	14 2.3	7 3.9	9 1.2	3 2.8	0 0.0	79 3.2
12	185 24.7	122 19.6	15 8.7	57 7.7	18 19.7	12 10.5	407 16.5
13	67 8.9	43 7.0	12 7.1	31 4.2	8 8.5	1 1.1	161 6.5
14	117 15.6	67 10.9	28 16.5	66 8.9	15 15.5	9 8.4	301 12.2
15	36 4.8	51 8.2	17 10.2	43 5.8	7 7.0	8 7.4	161 6.5
16	173 23.2	166 26.8	54 32.3	260 35.4	20 21.1	45 40.0	718 29.0
17	32 4.3	31 2.9	15 8.7	75 10.2	7 7.0	11 9.5	170 6.9
18	49 6.5	81 13.0	15 8.7	153 20.8	9 9.9	18 15.8	323 13.1
MORE THAN 18	41 5.5	41 6.6	7 3.9	42 5.7	8 8.5	8 7.4	147 5.9
COLUMN TOTAL	747 100.0	619 100.0	168 100.0	735 100.0	94 100.0	112 100.0	2474 100.0
MEAN	14.4	15.1	15.2	16.0	15.1	16.0	15.2
STD. DEV.	2.7	2.7	2.3	2.1	2.7	2.0	2.5

TABLE 100

DIRECTORS' YEARS OF PAID DAY CARE EXPERIENCE BY TYPE OF CENTER DISTRIBUTION OF CENTERS

(COUNT/COLUMN PERCENTAGE)

			FFP CENTERS				
	NON-FFP CENTERS		NON-WAIVERABLE		WAIVERABLE		
YEARS OF EXPERIENCE	PROFIT	NON-PROFIT	PROFIT	NON-PROFIT	PROFIT	NON-PROFIT	ALL CENTERS
LESS THAN 1	18 2.4	22 3.5	7 3.9	28 3.8	5 5.6	2 2.1	82 3.3
1	33 4.4	30 4.9	8 4.7	42 5.6	5 5.6	11 9.5	129 5.2
2	33 4.4	61 9.9	16 9.4	43 5.8	1 1.4	13 11.6	168 6.7
3	67 8.9	55 8.9	18 11.0	67 9.0	9 9.7	8 7.4	225 9.0
4	55 7.3	61 9.9	20 11.8	58 7.8	9 9.7	14 12.6	217 8.7
5	51 6.8	55 8.9	11 6.3	77 10.3	12 12.5	9 8.4	215 8.7
6 TO 10	210 27.9	183 29.6	50 29.9	252 33.9	25 26.4	34 30.5	755 30.3
11 TO 15	128 17.0	64 10.3	7 3.9	103 13.8	13 13.9	13 11.6	328 13.2
16 TO 20	79 10.6	36 5.8	18 11.0	32 4.3	8 8.3	2 2.1	176 7.1
MORE THAN 20	77 10.2	51 8.2	13 7.9	43 5.8	7 6.9	5 4.2	195 7.8
COLUMN TOTAL	752 100.0	619 100.0	168 100.0	744 100.0	95 100.0	112 100.0	2490 100.0
MEAN	10.2	8.4	8.3	7.9	8.6	7.0	8.7
STD. DEV.	7.8	7.8	7.2	6.2	7.0	6.3	7.3

Table 101

CENTER AVERAGE EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMMENT OF CAREGIVERS BY TYPE OF CENTER
DISTRIBUTION OF CENTERS

(COUNT/COLUMN PERCENTAGE)

			FFP CENTERS				
	NON-FFP CENTERS		NON-WAIVERABLE		WAIVERABLE		
CENTER AVERAGE, YEARS OF EDUCATION	PROFIT	NON-PROFIT	PROFIT	NON-PROFIT	PROFIT	NON-PROFIT	ALL CENTERS
LESS THAN 11	25 3.4	11 1.8	4 2.4	14 1.9	0 0.0	0 0.0	54 2.2
11	35 4.7	36 6.0	7 4.2	31 4.2	1 1.1	2 1.8	112 4.6
12	195 26.4	141 23.5	28 16.8	127 17.2	17 18.5	16 14.5	524 21.4
13	195 26.4	157 26.1	51 30.5	237 32.0	22 23.9	28 25.5	690 28.2
14	154 20.8	120 20.0	47 28.1	187 25.3	31 33.7	37 33.6	576 23.5
15	75 10.1	78 13.0	21 12.6	108 14.6	14 15.2	18 16.4	314 12.8
MORE THAN 15	61 8.2	58 9.7	9 5.4	36 4.9	7 7.6	9 8.2	180 7.3
COLUMN TOTAL	740 100.0	601 100.0	167 100.0	740 100.0	92 100.0	110 100.0	2450 100.0
MEAN	13.2	13.3	13.3	13.4	13.6	13.7	13.3
STD. DEV.	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.4

TABLE 102

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT OF CAREGIVERS BY TYPE OF CENTER
DISTRIBUTION OF CAREGIVERS

(COUNT/COLUMN PERCENTAGE)

	NON-FFP CENTERS		FFP CENTERS				
			NON-WAIVERABLE		WAIVERABLE		
YEARS OF EDUCATION	PROFIT	NON-PROFIT	PROFIT	NON-PROFIT	PROFIT	NON-PROFIT	ALL CENTERS
FEWER THAN 11	204	356	77	602	23	70	1332
	4.1	5.8	4.3	6.1	2.8	5.0	5.3
11	236	278	84	498	22	82	1200
	4.7	4.5	4.6	5.1	2.7	5.8	4.8
12	1897	2102	664	3425	289	408	8785
	37.9	34.3	36.7	34.8	34.9	29.0	35.1
13	410	504	140	901	81	117	2153
	8.2	8.2	7.7	9.1	9.8	8.3	8.6
14	649	722	278	1122	120	165	3056
	13.0	11.8	15.4	11.4	14.5	11.7	12.2
15	229	263	88	438	248	106	1169
	4.6	4.3	4.9	4.4	5.4	7.5	4.7
MORE THAN 15	1377	1896	476	2868	45	461	7326
	27.5	31.0	26.3	29.1	30.0	32.7	29.3
COLUMN TOTAL	5002	6121	1807	9854	828	1409	25021
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
MEAN	13.8	13.8	13.7	13.6	13.7	14.0	13.7
STD. DEV.	3.0	3.2	2.7	2.8	2.4	3.0	2.9

TABLE 103

DEGREES HELD BY CLASSROOM STAFF BY PRINCIPAL JOB TITLE* DISTRIBUTION OF CAREGIVERS

(ROW PERCENTAGES**)

PRINCIPAL JOB TITLE	NONE	HIGH SCHOOL	VOCATIONAL/ TECHNICAL	ASSOCIATE DEGREE	BS/BA	MS/PHD
DIRECTORS	5.4	54.5	7.3	9.1	45.5	16.4
ASSISTANT DIRECTORS	0.0	87.5	12.5	0.0	25.0	12.5
HEAD TEACHERS	8.6	71.4	2.9	20.0	31.4	11.4
TEACHERS	15.9	56.3	2.9	12.5	29.3	8.2
AIDES	26.3	61.7	6.6	4.8	4.8	0.5

*BASED ON INFORMATION GATHERED FROM ON-SITE SURVEY

**PERCENTAGES MAY TOTAL OVER 100% DUE TO MULTIPLE DEGREES

TABLE 104

TEACHING DEGREES/CERTIFICATES HELD BY CLASSROOM STAFF BY PRINCIPAL JOB TITLE* DISTRIBUTION OF CAREGIVERS

(ROW PERCENTAGES)

PRINCIPAL JOB TITLE	ELEMENTARY EDUCATION	SECONDARY EDUCATION	PRESCHOOL EDUCATION
DIRECTORS	12.7	3.6	10.9
ASSISTANT DIRECTORS	25.0	12.5	25.0
HEAD TEACHERS	20.0	5.7	17.1
TEACHERS	13.5	4.3	20.7
AIDES	3.6	0.6	3.6

*BASED ON INFORMATION GATHERED FROM ON-SITE SURVEY

TABLE 105

CENTER AVERAGE CAREGIVER EXPERIENCE BY TYPE OF CENTER DISTRIBUTION OF CENTERS

(COUNT/COLUMN PERCENTAGE)

YEARS OF EXPERIENCE	NON-FFP CENTERS		FFP CENTERS				ALL CENTERS
			NON-WAIVERABLE		WAIVERABLE		
	PROFIT	NON-PROFIT	PROFIT	NON-PROFIT	PROFIT	NON-PROFIT	
0.0 TO 1.0	51 6.8	52 8.4	20 11.9	71 9.6	5 5.6	17 14.7	216 8.7
1.1 TO 2.0	106 14.1	112 18.1	36 21.4	154 20.7	17 18.1	38 33.7	463 18.6
2.1 TO 3.0	101 13.4	140 22.6	25 15.1	177 23.9	16 16.7	19 16.8	478 19.2
3.1 TO 4.0	106 14.1	92 14.8	25 15.1	116 15.7	22 23.6	12 10.5	374 15.0
4.1 TO 5.0	85 11.2	47 7.6	22 13.5	89 12.0	7 6.9	11 9.5	261 10.5
5.1 TO 10.0	202 26.9	126 20.4	29 17.5	112 15.0	22 23.6	14 12.6	506 20.3
10.1 TO 15.0	49 6.5	33 5.3	9 5.6	18 2.4	1 1.4	1 1.1	111 4.5
15.0 OR MORE	53 7.0	18 2.9	0 0.0	6 0.8	4 4.2	1 1.1	81 3.3
COLUMN TOTAL	753 100.0	619 100.0	166 100.0	744 100.0	95 100.0	112 100.0	2490 100.0
MEAN	6.2	4.8	4.3	4.0	4.6	6.1	4.9
STD. DEV.	5.2	3.9	3.1	2.9	2.9	4.6	4.1

TABLE 106

CAREGIVERS' YEARS OF DAY CARE EXPERIENCE BY TYPE OF CENTER DISTRIBUTION OF CAREGIVERS

(COUNT/COLUMN PERCENTAGE)

			FFP CENTERS				
	NON-FFP CENTERS		NON-WAIVERABLE		WAIVERABLE		
YEARS OF EXPERIENCE	PROFIT	NON-PROFIT	PROFIT	NON-PROFIT	PROFIT	NON-PROFIT	ALL CENTERS
0.0 TO 1.0	593 12.7	831 14.6	242 14.1	1582 16.8	93 12.2	281 20.6	3622 15.3
1.1 TO 2.0	677 14.5	911 16.0	284 16.6	1623 17.3	147 19.3	265 19.4	3907 16.5
2.1 TO 3.0	799 17.1	987 17.3	342 20.0	1612 17.1	130 17.0	267 19.5	4137 17.5
3.1 TO 4.0	656 14.0	789 13.8	250 14.6	1234 13.1	104 13.6	195 14.3	3228 13.7
4.1 TO 5.0	470 10.1	524 9.2	161 9.4	862 9.2	84 11.0	103 7.5	2204 9.3
5.1 TO 6.0	354 7.6	421 7.4	109 6.4	764 8.1	46 6.0	85 6.2	1779 7.5
6.1 TO 10.0	730 15.6	930 16.3	222 13.0	1398 14.9	100 13.1	136 10.0	3516 14.9
10.1 TO 15.0	242 5.2	208 3.6	69 4.0	242 2.6	43 5.6	23 1.7	827 3.5
15.1 OR MORE	153 3.3	101 1.8	35 2.0	86 0.9	16 2.1	11 0.8	402 1.7
COLUMN TOTAL	4674 100.0	5702 100.0	1714 100.0	9403 100.0	763 100.0	1366 100.0	23622 100.0
MEAN	5.2	4.4	4.3	3.9	4.5	3.2	4.3
STD. DEV.	6.4	5.4	5.5	4.8	5.6	4.3	5.4

TABLE 107

PREVIOUS DAY-CARE RELATED EXPERIENCE OF CLASSROOM STAFF*

DISTRIBUTION OF CAREGIVERS

TYPE OF EXPERIENCE	PERCENT OF STAFF	COUNT
NO PREVIOUS EXPERIENCE	1.7	10
OTHER DAY CARE CENTERS	17.5	101
HEADSTART	18.0	104
PRESCHOOL	15.2	88
KINDERGARTEN	16.9	98
FAMILY DAY CARE HOME	3.8	22

VALID CASES 423

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*BASED ON INFORMATION GATHERED FROM ON-SITE SURVEY.

TABLE 108

CURRENT CENTER EXPERIENCE OF CLASSROOM STAFF*

DISTRIBUTION OF CAREGIVERS

YEARS AT CENTER	STAFF	CUMULATIVE PERCENT
LESS THAN 1	31.3	31.3
2	10.9	42.2
3	11.1	53.3
4	11.8	65.1
5	7.1	72.1
6	6.7	78.9
7 TO 10	10.2	89.1
11 TO 15	8.7	97.8
16 TO 30	2.1	99.9
MORE THAN 30	0.1	100.0

MEAN 3.71

STD. DEV. 4.20

SAMPLE SIZE 578

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*BASED ON INFORMATION GATHERED FROM ON-SITE SURVEY.

TABLE 109

AGE AND SEX OF CLASSROOM STAFF

(PERCENTAGE OF CAREGIVERS)

	NON-FFP CENTERS		FFP CENTERS				
			NON-WAIVERABLE		WAIVERABLE		
	PROFIT	NON-PROFIT	PROFIT	NON-PROFIT	PROFIT	NON-PROFIT	ALL CENTERS
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION BY AGE:							
UNDER 18 YEARS	5.1	7.1	5.6	7.2	3.8	7.5	6.6
18 TO 25 YEARS	32.7	30.4	47.5	34.1	47.3	40.4	34.4
26 TO 35 YEARS	32.4	31.0	28.4	33.6	29.7	28.2	32.0
36 TO 49 YEARS	20.4	20.7	13.9	18.1	12.8	16.5	18.7
50 TO 60 YEARS	7.7	8.5	3.7	5.6	5.4	5.1	6.6
OVER 60 YEARS	1.6	2.3	1.0	1.4	0.9	2.4	1.7
PERCENT DISTRIBU- BY SEX:							
MALE	5.2	4.4	8.7	7.6	5.6	7.5	6.3
FEMALE	94.8	95.6	91.3	92.4	94.4	92.5	93.7

TABLE 110

AGE COMPOSITION OF CLASSROOM STAFF* DISTRIBUTION OF CAREGIVERS

AGE	PERCENT OF CAREGIVERS	CUMULATIVE PERCENT
LESS THAN 18	7.1	7.1
18 TO 25	34.2	41.3
26 TO 35	31.4	72.7
36 TO 50	18.8	91.5
51 TO 60	6.8	98.3
MORE THAN 60	1.7	100.0

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* BASED ON INFORMATION GATHERED FROM ON-SITE SURVEY.

TABLE 111

CAREGIVERS RECEIVING INCOME FROM SOURCES OTHER THAN CENTER SALARY

(PERCENTAGE OF CAREGIVERS)

SOURCE	PERCENT
SECOND JOB HELD BY CAREGIVER	7.3
OTHER SOURCES OF INCOME IN HOUSEHOLD	69.4
PROPORTION OF TOTAL CAREGIVER INCOME FROM OTHER SOURCES	
AT LEAST HALF OF TOTAL INCOME	21.5
LESS THAN HALF OF TOTAL INCOME	78.5

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* BASED ON INFORMATION GATHERED FROM ON-SITE SURVEY.

TABLE 112

CAREGIVERS WITH IN-SERVICE TRAINING AS A PERCENT OF ALL CAREGIVERS BY TYPE OF CENTER
DISTRIBUTION OF CENTERS

(COUNT/COLUMN PERCENTAGE)

	NON-FFP CENTERS		FFP CENTERS				
			NON-WAIVERABLE		WAIVERABLE		
PERCENT TRAINED	PROFIT	NON-PROFIT	PROFIT	NON-PROFIT	PROFIT	NON-PROFIT	ALL CENTERS
NONE	143 24.4	74 14.4	16 12.6	17 2.6	10 13.9	7 7.4	267 13.0
1 TO 30 PCT	61 10.4	52 10.1	16 12.6	52 7.9	8 11.1	19 20.2	208 10.1
31 TO 60 PCT	150 25.6	129 25.1	38 29.9	137 20.8	18 25.0	28 29.8	500 24.4
61 TO 80 PCT	65 11.1	55 10.7	13 10.2	94 14.3	11 15.3	8 8.5	246 12.0
81 TO 99 PCT	18 3.1	25 4.9	3 2.4	49 7.4	2 2.8	5 5.3	102 5.0
100 PCT	150 25.6	178 34.7	41 32.3	309 47.0	23 31.9	27 28.7	728 35.5
COLUMN TOTAL	585 100.0	513 100.0	127 100.0	658 100.0	72 100.0	94 100.0	2051 100.0
MEAN	50.2	61.2	59.2	75.4	59.7	60.7	62.4
STD. DEV.	38.6	39.5	41.2	31.1	36.7	47.2	38.4

TABLE 113

BLACK CAREGIVERS AS A PERCENT OF ALL CAREGIVERS BY TYPE OF CENTER DISTRIBUTION OF CENTERS

(COUNT/COLUMN PERCENTAGE)

	NON-FFP CENTERS		FFP CENTERS				
			NON-WAIVERABLE		WAIVERABLE		
PERCENT BLACK CAREGIVERS	PROFIT	NON-PROFIT	PROFIT	NON-PROFIT	PROFIT	NON-PROFIT	ALL CENTERS
NONE	554	367	98	226	71	70	1386
	73.3	59.6	57.8	30.6	75.0	62.1	55.7
1 TO 30 PCT	77	72	20	125	8	18	320
	10.2	11.7	11.7	17.0	8.3	15.8	12.9
30 TO 60 PCT	45	42	8	121	1	7	224
	5.9	6.8	4.7	16.4	1.4	6.3	9.0
61 TO 99 PCT	13	46	8	150	0	6	223
	1.7	7.4	4.7	20.4	0.0	5.3	9.0
100 PCT	67	89	36	115	15	2	333
	8.8	14.5	21.1	15.6	15.3	10.5	13.4
COLUMN TOTAL	755	617	169	738	95	112	2486
	30.4	24.8	6.8	29.7	3.8	4.5	100.0
MEAN	14.5	25.9	28.9	42.7	17.0	19.6	27.0
STD. DEV.	30.5	38.7	41.4	39.8	36.0	34.9	38.3

TABLE 114

TURNOVER RATE* OF CLASSROOM STAFF BY TYPE OF CENTER
DISTRIBUTION OF CENTERS

(COUNT/COLUMN PERCENTAGE)

	NON-FFP CENTERS		FFP CENTERS				
			NON-WAIVERABLE		WAIVERABLE		
TURNOVER RATE	PROFIT	NON-PROFIT	PROFIT	NON-PROFIT	PROFIT	NON-PROFIT	ALL CENTERS
NONE	357 48.1	223 36.4	54 33.1	275 37.4	34 36.1	41 37.6	985 40.1
1 TO 20 PCT	142 19.1	222 36.2	49 29.8	304 41.4	26 27.8	37 33.3	780 31.7
21 TO 40 PCT	149 20.0	111 18.1	36 21.8	115 15.7	24 25.0	20 18.3	454 18.5
41 TO 60 PCT	64 8.6	34 5.5	15 8.9	28 3.9	7 6.9	6 5.4	153 6.2
61 TO 80 PCT	17 2.2	18 3.0	7 4.0	8 1.1	3 2.8	2 2.2	54 2.2
81 TO 100 PCT	13 1.7	5 0.8	4 2.4	2 0.3	0 0.0	2 2.2	26 1.1
MORE THAN 100 PCT	1 0.2	0 0.0	0 0.0	1 0.2	1 1.4	1 1.1	5 0.2
COLUMN TOTAL	743 100.0	612 100.0	164 100.0	734 100.0	95 100.0	110 100.0	2457 100.0
MEAN	16.6	15.2	20.6	12.4	19.5	17.3	15.4
STD. DEV.	22.6	18.5	23.2	17.9	24.3	27.3	20.8

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*NUMBER OF CLASSROOM STAFF POSITIONS THAT HAVE BEEN REFILLED AT LEAST ONCE IN THE LAST YEAR AS A PERCENT OF CURRENT CLASSROOM STAFF.

TABLE 115

AVERAGE STAFF SIZE AND COMPOSITION BY STATE
(STAFF PERSONS PER CENTER)

STATE	ALL CENTERS TOTAL STAFF	ALL CENTERS PAID STAFF	ALL CENTERS CLASSROOM STAFF	FFP CENTERS TOTAL STAFF	FFP CENTERS PAID STAFF	FFP CENTERS CLASSROOM STAFF
ALABAMA	10.7	9.6	7.9	14.6	12.3	9.7
ALASKA	8.8	7.6	7.1	NA	NA	NA
ARIZONA	10.4	8.0	9.1	9.4	8.6	7.9
ARKANSAS	7.8	6.8	6.4	9.2	7.3	7.3
CALIFORNIA	11.3	9.7	9.3	15.2	12.2	12.2
COLORADO	9.6	8.9	7.6	9.7	9.0	7.8
CONNECTICUT	10.6	6.6	7.3	15.1	7.4	10.2
DELAWARE	13.8	10.7	9.3	13.6	9.6	9.0
D.C.	9.5	8.0	7.3	11.2	9.3	7.9
FLORIDA*	7.9	6.8	6.6	13.0	10.5	10.8
GEORGIA	6.5	5.9	5.3	9.0	8.0	6.8
HAWAII	10.5	8.7	8.4	11.3	9.6	9.1
IDAHO	6.2	4.9	5.2	8.4	6.1	6.5
ILLINOIS	10.5	8.5	7.6	11.9	8.8	8.7
INDIANA	12.4	9.9	9.4	15.5	11.3	11.3
IOWA	9.9	7.6	7.2	12.1	9.3	9.0
KANSAS	17.0	9.7	11.1	19.8	10.4	12.2
KENTUCKY	8.3	6.3	6.9	9.0	6.6	7.6
LOUISIANA	7.6	5.6	5.6	9.5	6.4	6.2
MAINE	14.8	11.7	9.7	15.8	12.3	9.7
MARYLAND	9.4	8.1	7.2	11.1	9.1	7.9
MASSACHUSETTS	12.2	9.4	8.6	13.9	10.7	9.5
MICHIGAN	13.1	9.8	8.1	12.5	10.1	7.6
MINNESOTA	9.5	7.5	8.2	10.0	7.4	8.3
MISSISSIPPI	13.6	11.6	10.2	NA	NA	NA
MISSOURI	10.8	8.8	8.5	12.0	9.3	9.1
MONTANA	11.9	9.2	9.0	11.8	8.9	8.9
NEBRASKA	11.1	8.5	8.0	11.1	8.5	8.0
NEVADA	9.0	8.4	7.8	NA	NA	NA
NEW HAMPSHIRE	11.2	8.5	8.7	14.4	10.4	10.7
NEW JERSEY	13.9	10.7	9.2	16.6	12.8	10.8
NEW MEXICO	10.9	8.1	9.4	9.1	7.6	7.5
NEW YORK	17.6	13.8	11.6	20.3	15.3	13.4
NORTH CAROLINA	9.0	7.4	6.9	12.1	8.5	8.5
NORTH DAKOTA	10.2	8.0	7.8	NA	NA	NA
OHIO	12.0	9.3	8.8	15.5	11.4	10.4
OKLAHOMA	10.5	9.4	9.2	10.2	8.9	8.7
OREGON	11.4	7.8	8.7	16.7	11.0	12.0
PENNSYLVANIA	12.1	9.2	8.7	11.8	8.9	8.9
RHODE ISLAND	15.8	10.7	12.6	16.1	10.9	12.8
SOUTH CAROLINA	10.0	7.9	7.5	15.1	11.1	10.6
SOUTH DAKOTA	11.6	7.2	10.4	11.4	8.6	9.9
TENNESSEE	9.0	7.0	6.8	13.5	9.3	9.7
TEXAS	10.9	9.1	8.6	15.4	12.0	11.6
UTAH	12.0	8.7	8.9	13.8	9.7	10.0
VERMONT	11.7	7.5	9.6	11.7	7.5	9.6
VIRGINIA	9.6	8.6	7.0	11.5	9.5	7.7
WASHINGTON	11.2	8.5	9.8	11.9	8.3	10.8
WEST VIRGINIA	8.1	6.8	6.2	8.4	7.0	6.4
WISCONSIN	9.7	7.3	8.2	11.2	8.7	9.2
WYOMING	11.0	8.6	8.0	9.7	8.6	7.8
U.S.	10.6	8.7	8.1	13.3	10.2	9.7

NA: SAMPLE SIZE TOO SMALL (LESS THAN 10); NO ESTIMATE PROVIDED.

* DATA FOR ONLY 17 OF 67 COUNTIES.

TABLE 116

COMPOSITION OF CENTER STAFF BY STATE
(PERSONS PER CENTER)

	CAREGIVERS AS PERCENT OF TOTAL STAFF*			PART-TIME PAID STAFF AS PERCENT OF TOTAL PAID STAFF		
STATE	ALL CENTERS	NON-FFP CENTERS	FFP CENTERS	ALL CENTERS	NON-FFP CENTERS	FFP CENTERS
ALABAMA	77.7	82.1	71.5	30.8	38.5	19.8
ALASKA	82.5	NA	NA	39.6	NA	NA
ARIZONA	82.1	NA	82.9	40.7	NA	43.3
ARKANSAS	82.9	84.5	79.4	25.9	30.5	15.8
CALIFORNIA	82.9	84.6	80.1	45.6	47.0	43.1
COLORADO	84.0	83.1	84.9	35.5	41.2	29.9
CONNECTICUT	77.7	81.4	72.8	35.9	42.9	26.4
DELAWARE	73.5	77.4	69.4	29.8	33.3	26.1
D.C.	80.5	88.4	72.2	26.9	34.1	18.4
FLORIDA**	85.8	87.7	79.4	29.2	31.6	21.0
GEORGIA	85.3	89.1	74.3	25.7	27.0	22.6
HAWAII	84.6	82.0	86.3	43.9	53.5	37.5
IDAHO	89.9	NA	87.2	41.3	NA	36.8
ILLINOIS	77.7	80.3	75.8	33.1	32.1	35.5
INDIANA	78.3	79.4	76.8	34.2	40.9	25.6
IOWA	77.4	81.6	71.9	33.1	33.6	32.5
KANSAS	74.9	NA	70.1	45.9	NA	40.0
KENTUCKY	81.6	83.2	80.6	28.8	27.1	29.9
LOUISIANA	83.1	85.5	77.2	26.7	34.8	5.8
MAINE	71.3	75.6	68.6	32.6	36.4	30.1
MARYLAND	80.2	84.1	74.5	36.2	36.0	36.5
MASSACHUSETTS	77.2	NA	73.2	41.8	NA	40.0
MICHIGAN	74.6	NA	72.9	42.3	NA	44.7
MINNESOTA	83.6	NA	81.0	35.2	NA	35.1
MISSISSIPPI	80.1	83.5	NA	21.4	22.8	NA
MISSOURI	79.3	NA	77.2	35.5	NA	28.4
MONTANA	80.7	NA	78.9	48.2	NA	42.1
NEBRASKA	81.7	NA	81.8	36.3	NA	33.2
NEVADA	84.3	84.0	NA	44.6	43.0	NA
NEW HAMPSHIRE	84.1	95.0	78.0	45.3	35.2	50.9
NEW JERSEY	73.1	79.0	71.2	36.3	44.6	31.8
NEW MEXICO	89.5	92.8	87.1	30.4	31.6	29.5
NEW YORK	69.1	74.6	66.5	30.4	34.0	28.6
NORTH CAROLINA	81.7	84.3	76.6	25.5	30.6	15.5
NORTH DAKOTA	74.4	NA	NA	47.9	NA	NA
OHIO	80.7	85.0	74.8	29.9	35.3	22.4
OKLAHOMA	83.2	NA	81.8	32.4	NA	32.6
OREGON	84.0	89.8	78.8	47.3	53.3	41.9
PENNSYLVANIA	78.4	77.5	78.8	17.8	18.6	17.4
RHODE ISLAND	79.0	NA	79.6	27.5	NA	27.3
SOUTH CAROLINA	76.5	84.9	68.8	18.6	26.0	11.7
SOUTH DAKOTA	83.8	NA	78.3	41.8	NA	46.2
TENNESSEE	80.5	84.1	74.8	31.1	35.4	24.5
TEXAS	81.1	82.9	73.4	29.3	31.6	19.5
UTAH	83.0	NA	82.8	39.0	NA	39.7
VERMONT	83.2	NA	83.8	35.4	NA	35.4
VIRGINIA	77.5	83.5	68.4	34.6	35.2	33.7
WASHINGTON	83.3	NA	79.2	44.4	NA	48.8
WEST VIRGINIA	75.1	NA	75.1	26.4	NA	28.0
WISCONSIN	82.3	86.4	78.9	35.0	46.1	26.0
WYOMING	80.5	NA	80.7	35.1	NA	29.9
U.S.	81.3	84.7	77.1	33.3	35.9	30.0

NA: SAMPLE SIZE TOO SMALL (LESS THAN 10); NO ESTIMATE PROVIDED.

* BOTH VOLUNTEERS AND STAFF PAID BY OUTSIDE AGENCIES HAVE BEEN INCLUDED IN COUNTS OF CAREGIVERS AND TOTAL STAFF.

**DATA FOR ONLY 17 OF 67 COUNTIES.

TABLE 117

SELECTED PROFESSIONALS ON STAFF BY STATE
(PERCENTAGE OF CENTERS)

STATE	HEARING, SPEECH OR VISION SPECIALIST	SOCIAL WORKER	NURSE	PSYCHOL-OGIST	CHILD DEVELOPMENT SPECIALIST
ALABAMA	11.1	27.7	30.0	6.9	30.5
ALASKA	4.5	12.8	34.8	4.5	37.8
ARIZONA	9.5	11.9	14.7	7.1	35.7
ARKANSAS	10.0	26.8	15.1	7.5	20.0
CALIFORNIA	11.9	16.3	24.2	15.6	42.3
COLORADO	0.0	11.1	11.5	5.5	44.4
CONNECTICUT	2.2	31.1	44.5	8.8	35.5
DELAWARE	0.0	20.0	20.6	5.7	54.2
D.C.	10.0	20.0	15.5	12.5	35.0
FLORIDA*	6.4	14.8	17.2	5.8	29.8
GEORGIA	1.4	25.1	14.8	2.8	27.3
HAWAII	11.9	19.0	22.1	11.9	50.0
IDAHO	0.0	9.3	3.2	0.0	31.2
ILLINOIS	8.4	23.5	19.0	10.0	50.4
INDIANA	13.6	25.0	28.1	4.5	29.5
IOWA	2.4	24.3	22.6	12.1	36.5
KANSAS	19.3	29.0	23.2	16.1	61.2
KENTUCKY	13.4	21.1	11.9	3.8	32.6
LOUISIANA	4.2	12.8	13.2	2.8	12.8
MAINE	21.4	25.0	14.7	21.4	50.0
MARYLAND	8.3	20.8	23.6	8.3	45.8
MASSACHUSETTS	10.8	41.3	22.4	6.5	54.3
MICHIGAN	6.3	14.8	19.7	10.6	48.9
MINNESOTA	0.0	7.5	10.3	0.0	37.5
MISSISSIPPI	12.5	33.3	24.7	11.1	25.0
MISSOURI	4.1	20.8	8.6	6.2	29.1
MONTANA	7.4	22.2	19.1	0.0	37.0
NEBRASKA	21.4	21.4	22.1	10.7	39.2
NEVADA	8.8	5.8	21.2	0.0	29.4
NEW HAMPSHIRE	3.5	21.4	44.2	7.1	35.7
NEW JERSEY	5.4	29.7	30.6	6.7	50.0
NEW MEXICO	2.5	12.8	15.8	2.5	38.4
NEW YORK	3.5	25.8	56.1	6.2	42.8
NORTH CAROLINA	9.2	13.2	26.2	7.0	28.8
NORTH DAKOTA	5.8	17.6	24.2	0.0	35.2
OHIO	9.1	18.3	26.0	13.7	37.9
OKLAHOMA	0.0	6.2	9.6	4.6	23.8
OREGON	2.0	12.5	6.4	2.0	41.6
PENNSYLVANIA	8.0	72.0	37.1	17.3	50.0
RHODE ISLAND	0.0	30.4	35.8	8.6	43.4
SOUTH CAROLINA	14.0	33.3	47.1	7.1	26.7
SOUTH DAKOTA	0.0	20.0	4.1	8.0	40.0
TENNESSEE	12.9	32.2	14.3	9.6	29.0
TEXAS	3.8	16.8	18.3	5.9	24.4
UTAH	11.7	17.6	12.1	5.8	41.1
VERMONT	13.7	20.6	35.5	10.3	68.9
VIRGINIA	9.7	14.6	31.9	7.1	23.8
WASHINGTON	13.0	19.5	22.4	8.6	45.6
WEST VIRGINIA	3.5	25.0	14.7	7.1	35.7
WISCONSIN	7.1	19.0	9.8	4.7	52.3
WYOMING	18.7	6.2	32.2	6.2	25.0
U.S.	7.6	21.0	22.8	7.8	35.1

* DATA FOR ONLY 17 OF 67 COUNTIES.

TABLE 118

CENTER AVERAGE EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT OF STAFF BY STATE*
(YEARS OF EDUCATION)

	CAREGIVERS			DIRECTORS		
STATE	ALL CENTERS	NON-FFP CENTERS	FFP CENTERS	ALL CENTERS	NON-FFP CENTERS	FFP CENTERS
ALABAMA	12.8	12.8	12.8	15.7	15.3	16.5
ALASKA	12.8	NA	12.7	15.8	NA	15.6
ARIZONA	13.2	13.0	13.3	14.9	15.4	14.7
ARKANSAS	12.7	13.0	12.3	14.5	14.4	14.7
CALIFORNIA	14.1	14.2	14.0	16.2	16.1	16.5
COLORADO	14.3	14.6	13.9	15.7	16.0	15.3
CONNECTICUT	13.7	13.7	13.6	15.5	15.1	16.2
DELAWARE	13.2	13.8	12.6	15.0	15.2	14.9
D.C.	13.6	13.7	13.4	16.2	15.7	16.8
FLORIDA*	13.0	12.9	13.3	14.4	14.1	15.5
GEORGIA	12.6	12.4	12.9	14.6	14.3	15.1
HAWAII	14.3	14.1	14.4	16.7	16.1	17.2
IDAHO	12.9	12.6	13.1	13.4	13.4	13.4
ILLINOIS	13.8	13.8	13.8	15.9	15.4	16.3
INDIANA	13.3	13.4	13.2	15.1	14.6	15.6
IOWA	13.6	13.4	13.7	15.4	14.9	16.1
KANSAS	13.5	NA	13.3	15.4	NA	15.4
KENTUCKY	12.2	11.8	12.6	13.6	13.0	14.1
LOUISIANA	12.5	12.6	12.4	14.8	14.8	14.7
MAINE	14.0	13.7	14.2	16.0	14.8	16.8
MARYLAND	13.4	13.2	13.6	16.0	15.7	16.6
MASSACHUSETTS	14.1	14.3	14.0	16.8	15.6	17.1
MICHIGAN	13.6	13.8	13.5	16.2	16.2	16.2
MINNESOTA	13.6	13.1	13.9	16.4	15.5	16.8
MISSISSIPPI	12.3	12.4	12.3	14.2	14.2	14.4
MISSOURI	13.4	13.2	13.4	14.8	13.5	15.3
MONTANA	13.2	NA	13.2	14.8	NA	14.9
NEBRASKA	13.5	NA	13.4	15.8	NA	15.8
NEVADA	13.3	13.3	NA	15.4	15.3	NA
NEW HAMPSHIRE	13.7	13.5	13.8	16.3	16.5	16.1
NEW JERSEY	14.2	14.3	14.1	16.3	16.1	16.4
NEW MEXICO	13.4	14.2	12.7	15.1	16.0	14.3
NEW YORK	14.3	14.1	14.4	16.3	16.7	16.1
NORTH CAROLINA	12.8	12.6	13.1	15.1	14.6	16.1
NORTH DAKOTA	13.5	NA	NA	15.9	NA	NA
OHIO	13.3	13.6	13.0	15.5	15.1	16.1
OKLAHOMA	12.5	NA	12.5	13.4	NA	13.1
OREGON	13.3	13.1	13.3	15.6	15.2	15.9
PENNSYLVANIA	13.7	14.3	13.4	16.6	16.4	16.7
RHODE ISLAND	14.1	NA	14.0	17.0	NA	17.1
SOUTH CAROLINA	12.9	12.4	13.5	14.5	13.1	16.1
SOUTH DAKOTA	13.3	NA	13.6	16.8	NA	16.4
TENNESSEE	12.5	12.1	13.1	15.5	15.2	16.0
TEXAS	12.7	12.8	12.4	14.4	14.2	15.5
UTAH	13.4	NA	13.5	14.8	NA	14.6
VERMONT	14.1	NA	14.1	15.9	NA	15.8
VIRGINIA	13.3	13.3	13.3	15.7	15.5	15.9
WASHINGTON	13.3	13.8	13.1	15.0	14.9	15.0
WEST VIRGINIA	13.3	NA	13.3	15.4	NA	15.6
WISCONSIN	13.8	13.7	13.9	15.1	14.9	15.3
WYOMING	13.8	NA	13.7	15.4	NA	15.6
U.S.	13.3	13.2	13.4	15.2	14.7	15.8

NA: SAMPLE SIZE TOO SMALL (LESS THAN 10); NO ESTIMATE PROVIDED.

* DATA FOR ONLY 17 OF 67 COUNTIES.

TABLE 119

ANNUAL OPERATING EXPENDITURES

(DOLLARS PER YEAR)

EXPENDITURES PER CENTER	NON-FFP CENTERS		FFP CENTERS				ALL CENTERS
			NON-WAIVERABLE		WAIVERABLE		
	PROFIT	NON-PROFIT	PROFIT	NON-PROFIT	PROFIT	NON-PROFIT	
PERSONNEL	27,213	46,961	38,929	74,823	31,395	53,362	48,376
SUPPLIES	8,578	10,130	10,129	13,346	9,298	9,534	10,562
OCCUPANCY	7,681	4,217	9,803	6,372	7,463	8,849	6,606
OTHER	2,781	3,062	8,001	7,938	4,024	2,142	4,720
TOTAL	46,253	64,370	66,862	102,479	52,180	73,887	70,264

TABLE 120

ANNUAL EXPENDITURES BY TYPE OF CENTER DISTRIBUTION OF CENTERS

(COUNT/COLUMN PERCENTAGE)

	NON-FFP CENTERS		FFP CENTERS				
			NON-WAIVERABLE		WAIVERABLE		
NNUAL EXPENDITURE	PROFIT	NON-PROFIT	PROFIT	NON-PROFIT	PROFIT	NON-PROFIT	ALL CENTERS
20,000 OR LESS	93 20.0	53 13.9	10 9.8	11 2.4	6 11.4	4 5.2	176 11.6
20,001 TO $40,000	193 41.7	121 31.6	26 26.3	74 16.4	21 38.6	24 35.4	459 30.2
40,001 TO $60,000	71 15.3	77 20.0	26 26.6	81 17.9	15 26.2	17 25.8	287 18.9
60,001 TO $80,000	42 9.0	47 12.3	8 8.1	62 13.8	4 6.4	5 7.4	167 11.0
80,001 TO $100,000	28 6.0	29 7.5	13 13.0	55 12.3	5 9.4	5 6.7	135 8.9
ORE THAN $100,000	37 8.0	57 14.8	16 16.2	167 37.2	4 8.1	13 19.4	295 19.4
COLUMN TOTAL	464 100.0	383 100.0	99 100.0	450 100.0	55 100.0	68 100.0	1518 100.0
MEAN	46,253	64,370	66,862	102,479	52,180	73,887	70,264
STD. DEV.	40,048	68,725	60,590	80,489	36,308	95,344	69,160

TABLE 121

ANNUAL EXPENDITURES PER FTE CHILD BY TYPE OF CENTER
DISTRIBUTION OF CENTERS

(COUNT/COLUMN PERCENTAGE)

	NON-FFP CENTERS		FFP CENTERS				
			NON-WAIVERABLE		WAIVERABLE		
COST PER FTE CHILD	PROFIT	NON-PROFIT	PROFIT	NON-PROFIT	PROFIT	NON-PROFIT	ALL CENTERS
LESS THAN $1000	188 40.6	124 32.4	15 15.7	26 5.8	14 25.3	20 29.7	388 25.5
$1000 TO $1499	177 38.2	139 36.4	51 52.2	74 16.4	24 43.2	16 23.8	482 31.7
$1500 TO $1999	67 14.4	53 13.8	18 18.4	98 21.8	11 19.3	13 18.9	259 17.1
$2000 TO $2499	12 2.6	25 6.5	9 8.7	86 19.0	3 6.3	12 17.4	147 9.7
$2500 TO $2999	10 2.1	18 4.7	2 2.4	75 16.3	2 3.1	3 3.9	110 7.2
$3000 OR MORE	10 2.1	24 6.2	3 2.6	92 20.4	2 2.8	4 6.3	133 8.8
COLUMN TOTAL	464 100.0	383 100.0	99 100.0	450 100.0	55 100.0	68 100.0	1518 100.0
MEAN STD. DEV.	1227 613.3	1431 764.6	1447 583.9	2268 944.3	1400 785.5	1635 921.1	1626 889.6

TABLE 122

ALLOCATION OF CENTER EXPENDITURES BY TYPE OF CENTER

(COLUMN PERCENTAGE)

	NON-FFP CENTERS		FFP CENTERS				
			NON-WAIVERABLE		WAIVERABLE		
EXPENDITURE CATEGORY	PROFIT	NON-PROFIT	PROFIT	NON-PROFIT	PROFIT	NON-PROFIT	ALL CENTERS
PERSONNEL	62.8	72.8	60.8	73.1	60.3	73.3	68.7
SUPPLIES	17.5	16.8	15.6	13.7	17.9	14.1	15.9
RENT	14.9	6.5	14.7	6.5	15.2	8.6	10.0
OTHER	4.8	3.9	8.9	6.7	6.6	4.0	5.4

TABLE 123

PERCENT OF EXPENDITURES FOR PERSONNEL BY TYPE OF CENTER DISTRIBUTION OF CENTERS

(COUNT/COLUMN PERCENTAGE)

PERCENT FOR PERSONNEL	NON-FFP CENTERS		FFP CENTERS				ALL CENTERS
			NON-WAIVERABLE		WAIVERABLE		
	PROFIT	NON-PROFIT	PROFIT	NON-PROFIT	PROFIT	NON-PROFIT	
40 PCT OR LESS	27 5.8	2 0.6	9 9.5	11 2.6	5 9.8	1 0.8	56 3.7
41 TO 50 PCT	62 13.3	16 4.2	13 13.5	26 5.7	6 10.6	2 3.3	125 8.2
51 TO 60 PCT	102 22.0	42 10.9	21 21.5	41 9.0	13 23.1	6 8.3	224 14.8
61 TO 70 PCT	142 30.6	104 27.1	32 32.5	94 20.9	23 41.0	21 30.5	415 27.3
71 TO 80 PCT	87 18.7	113 29.6	14 14.7	134 29.8	5 8.7	18 26.9	372 24.5
81 TO 90 PCT	40 8.5	83 21.8	7 6.6	116 25.7	3 5.0	12 18.1	260 17.1
91 TO 100 PCT	4 0.9	22 5.8	2 1.6	28 6.3	1 1.8	8 12.1	66 4.3
COLUMN TOTAL	464 100.0	383 100.0	99 100.0	450 100.0	55 100.0	68 100.0	1518 100.0
MEAN*	62.8	72.8	60.8	73.1	60.3	73.3	68.6
STD. DEV.	14.1	11.9	14.0	13.7	12.3	12.6	14.3

* CALCULATED BY AVERAGING PERCENTAGES ACROSS CENTERS.

TABLE 124

PERCENT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OCCUPANCY BY TYPE OF CENTER DISTRIBUTION OF CENTERS

(COUNT/COLUMN PERCENTAGE)

			FFP CENTERS				
	NON-FFP CENTERS		NON-WAIVERABLE		WAIVERABLE		
PERCENT FOR OCCUPANCY	PROFIT	NON-PROFIT	PROFIT	NON-PROFIT	PROFIT	NON-PROFIT	ALL CENTERS
NONE	23 5.2	119 32.5	0 0.0	87 19.7	1 1.9	16 24.5	247 16.8
1 TO 10 PCT	147 33.7	164 44.7	41 41.7	262 59.0	17 33.0	28 41.6	659 45.0
11 TO 20 PCT	154 35.2	70 19.2	32 32.4	74 16.7	18 33.5	17 25.9	365 24.9
21 TO 30 PCT	78 17.7	6 1.6	17 17.8	14 3.2	15 28.2	4 5.3	133 9.1
31 PCT OR MORE	36 8.1	7 2.0	8 8.2	6 1.3	2 3.4	2 2.6	60 4.1
COLUMN TOTAL	437 100.0	366 100.0	98 100.0	444 100.0	53 100.0	67 100.0	1464 100.0
MEAN*	14.9	6.5	14.7	6.5	15.2	8.6	10.0
STD. DEV.	10.2	7.6	10.0	6.8	8.9	8.9	9.4

* CALCULATED BY AVERAGING PERCENTAGES ACROSS CENTERS.

TABLE 125

SOURCE OF INCOME BY TYPE OF CENTER

(COLUMN PERCENTAGE)

	NON-FFP CENTERS		FFP CENTERS				
			NON-WAIVERABLE		WAIVERABLE		
SOURCE OF INCOME	PROFIT	NON-PROFIT	PROFIT	NON-PROFIT	PROFIT	NON-PROFIT	ALL CENTERS
PARENT FEES	99.9	89.5	61.8	18.9	91.4	76.8	69.5
GOVERNMENT	0.1	7.7	37.8	78.1	8.0	20.0	28.8
CASH CONTRIBUTION	0.0	2.8	0.4	2.9	0.6	3.2	1.8

TABLE 126

USE OF DONATED SPACE, EQUIPMENT AND LABOR BY TYPE OF CENTER

DONATED RESOURCES	NON-FFP CENTERS		FFP CENTERS				ALL CENTERS
			NON-WAIVERABLE		WAIVERABLE		
	PROFIT	NON-PROFIT	PROFIT	NON-PROFIT	PROFIT	NON-PROFIT	
PERCENTAGE OF CENTERS WITH DONATED SPACE	1.2	40.7	3.0	41.9	1.1	42.9	25.2
PERCENTAGE OF CENTERS WITH DONATED EQUIPMENT	11.7	33.6	17.8	40.5	6.5	50.9	27.7
IMPUTED VALUE OF EQUIPMENT ($/YEAR)*	47.3	300.4	99.8	675.9	20.1	694.7	328.6
PERCENTAGE OF CENTERS WITH DONATED SERVICES**	13.5	39.2	26.0	73.8	18.9	55.4	40.7
PERCENTAGE OF CENTERS WITH VOLUNTEERS	15.2	36.1	21.7	57.2	22.9	57.4	35.5
NUMBER OF VOLUNTEERS	4.0	5.0	7.0	5.2	5.4	8.3	5.0
TOTAL VOLUNTEER HOURS PER WEEK	3.5	10.0	6.3	17.3	4.9	17.0	10.1
TOTAL CLASSROOM HOURS PER WEEK	3.2	8.7	5.8	15.9	4.9	16.8	9.2
PERCENTAGE OF CENTERS WITH STAFF PAID BY OUTSIDE AGENCIES	0.8	12.8	3.6	41.0	0.0	25.5	17.0
NUMBER OF OUTSIDE AGENCY PERSONS	2.5	3.7	2.0	3.1	0.0	4.6	3.0
PARTICIPATE IN DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE'S CHILD CARE FOOD PROGRAM	NE	32.9	NE	79.3	NE	45.0	57.0***

NE: NOT ELIGIBLE: ONLY NON-PROFIT CENTERS ARE ELIGIBLE.

* ESTIMATED BY DIRECTORS.

** CENTERS WITH DONATED SERVICES HAVE VOLUNTEERS AND/OR PERSONS PAID BY OUTSIDE AGENCIES. IT IS LIKELY THAT VOLUNTEER TIME BY PROFESSIONAL (E.G., LAWYER OR ACCOUNTANT) IS NOT ACCOUNTED FOR.

***PERCENTAGE OF ELIGIBLE (NON-PROFIT) CENTERS.

TABLE 127

MAXIMUM WEEKLY FEE PAID BY PARENTS BY TYPE OF CENTER
DISTRIBUTION OF CENTERS

(COUNT/COLUMN PERCENTAGE)

	NON-FFP CENTERS		FFP CENTERS				
			NON-WAIVERABLE		WAIVERABLE		
FEE PER WEEK	PROFIT	NON-PROFIT	PROFIT	NON-PROFIT	PROFIT	NON-PROFIT	ALL CENTERS
$10 OR LESS	0 0.1	17 3.1	2 1.5	30 7.1	0 0.0	1 1.2	50 2.6
$11 TO $20	194 30.0	164 30.8	21 16.4	105 25.3	9 11.9	20 21.5	512 27.1
$21 TO $30	351 54.5	286 53.9	69 54.2	170 41.1	52 67.5	49 52.2	977 51.8
$31 TO $40	81 12.6	44 8.3	30 24.1	80 19.4	16 20.6	17 18.0	269 14.3
$41 TO $50	13 2.1	9 1.6	5 3.7	21 5.2	0 0.0	7 7.0	55 2.9
MORE THAN $50	4 0.6	11 2.1	0 0.1	8 2.2	0 0.0	0 0.1	24 1.3
COLUMN TOTAL	644 100.0	531 100.0	127 100.0	413 100.0	77 100.0	93 100.0	1886 100.0
MEAN	25.2	24.4	27.7	26.2	27.0	27.1	25.5
STD. DEV.	6.9	9.5	6.9	11.7	5.2	8.8	9.0

TABLE 128

MINIMUM WEEKLY FEE PAID BY PARENTS BY TYPE OF CENTER
DISTRIBUTION OF CENTERS

(COUNT/COLUMN PERCENTAGE)

	NON-FFP CENTERS		FFP CENTERS				
			NON-WAIVERABLE		WAIVERABLE		
FEE PER WEEK	PROFIT	NON-PROFIT	PROFIT	NON-PROFIT	PROFIT	NON-PROFIT	ALL CENTERS
$10 OR LESS	31 4.8	87 16.4	10 8.2	139 33.6	1 1.3	18 19.3	28.7 15.2
$11 TO $20	291 43.6	233 40.3	34 26.9	127 23.0	22 31.3	37 29.8	745 35.0
$21 TO $30	282 43.4	183 33.9	59 49.0	121 21.5	42 50.4	31 27.8	717 38.0
$31 TO $40	38 6.3	19 2.7	21 14.4	21 4.9	12 14.5	8 9.9	119 6.4
$41 TO $50	2 0.3	4 0.8	1 0.8	5 1.3	0 0.0	0 0.1	13 0.7
MORE THAN $50	1 0.1	5 0.9	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	6 0.3
COLUMN TOTAL	644 100.0	531 100.0	27 100.0	413 100.0	77 100.0	93 100.0	1886 100.0
MEAN	21.4	19.2	23.5	16.2	23.9	18.6	19.4
STD. DEV.	7.2	10.3	8.4	12.1	7.0	11.0	10.2

TABLE 129

MAXIMUM WEEKLY FEE PAID BY WELFARE BY TYPE OF CENTER DISTRIBUTION OF FFP CENTERS

(COUNT/COLUMN PERCENTAGE)

	FFP CENTERS				
	NON-WAIVERABLE		WAIVERABLE		
FEE PER WEEK	PROFIT	NON-PROFIT	PROFIT	NON-PROFIT	ALL FFP CENTERS
$10 OR LESS	1	4	1	3	9
	0.7	0.9	2.0	3.8	1.3
$11 TO $20	17	69	12	13	112
	13.8	15.8	17.7	16.5	15.7
$21 TO $30	81	158	42	45	327
	64.6	35.9	62.5	57.4	45.9
$31 TO $40	20	107	12	13	152
	16.2	24.2	17.7	17.0	21.4
$41 TO $50	3	67	0	4	74
	2.5	15.2	0.0	5.2	10.4
MORE THAN $50	3	35	0	0	38
	2.2	7.9	0.0	0.0	5.3
COLUMN TOTAL	126	440	68	79	712
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
MEAN	27.4	33.0	25.5	26.3	30.5
STD. DEV.	8.9	11.7	7.4	8.3	10.5

TABLE 130

MINIMUM WEEKLY FEE PAID BY WELFARE BY TYPE OF CENTER DISTRIBUTION OF FFP CENTERS

(COUNT/COLUMN PERCENTAGE)

	FFP CENTERS				
	NON-WAIVERABLE		WAIVERABLE		
FEE PER WEEK	PROFIT	NON-PROFIT	PROFIT	NON-PROFIT	ALL FFP CENTERS
$10 OR LESS	7 5.3	24 5.4	2 2.6	9 11.0	41 5.7
$11 TO $20	27 21.3	89 20.0	18 27.0	19 24.4	153 21.5
$21 TO $30	72 56.7	149 33.8	36 53.5	39 49.8	296 41.5
$31 TO $40	15 12.0	95 21.7	11 16.8	8 9.7	130 18.2
$41 TO $50	5 4.3	52 11.8	0 0.0	4 5.0	61 8.6
MORE THAN $50	0 0.4	31 7.1	0 0.0	0 0.0	32 2.5
COLUMN TOTAL	126 100.0	440 100.0	68 100.0	79 100.0	712 100.0
MEAN	25.2	30.2	24.6	23.3	28.0
STD. DEV.	9.5	13.6	7.9	9.2	11.8

TABLE 131

FEE STRUCTURES FOR PARENTS AND WELFARE BY TYPE OF CENTER

(PERCENTAGE OF CENTERS)

CHARACTERISTICS OF FEE STRUCTURES	NON-FFP CENTERS*		FFP CENTERS				ALL CENTERS
			NON-WAIVERABLE		WAIVERABLE		
	PROFIT	NON-PROFIT	PROFIT	NON-PROFIT	PROFIT	NON-PROFIT	
CENTERS RECEIVING PARENT FEES							
CURRENTLY DO NOT CHARGE DIFFERENTIATED FULL-TIME RATES	53.3	48.8	58.8	40.8	58.2	39.6	48.4
RATES DIFFERENTIATED BASED ON*							
--FAMILY INCOME	7.6	19.9	12.5	46.0	6.9	36.7	23.7
--CHILREN ENROLLED PER FAMILY	7.1	15.0	12.0	35.3	9.0	31.1	18.9
--FAMILY SIZE	36.5	37.3	30.1	39.0	34.7	54.6	37.7
--AGE OF CHILD	18.7	15.4	17.1	8.4	14.7	10.4	14.2
CHARGE PARENTS FOR DAYS CHILD IS ABSENT							
--ALWAYS	36.3	38.0	40.3	37.8	32.2	37.2	37.3
--SOME CONDITIONS	44.6	46.2	41.5	41.4	46.8	48.9	44.4
--NEVER	19.2	15.9	18.2	20.7	21.0	13.9	18.3
CENTERS RECEIVING WELFARE FEES							
CURRENT DO NOT SET OR RECEIVE DIFFERENTIATED FULL-TIME RATES	NR	NR	75.7	76.2	87.4	78.1	77.4**
DIFFERENTIATED RATES BASED ON AGE OF CHILD	NR	NR	9.8	4.7	4.4	8.5	6.0**
WELFARE PAYS FOR DAYS CHILD IS ABSENT							
--ALWAYS	NR	NR	20.0	32.6	23.7	20.2	28.2**
--SOMETIMES	NR	NR	46.2	40.6	33.4	38.5	40.7**
--NEVER	NR	NR	33.7	26.8	43.0	41.3	31.1**

NR: NOT RELEVANT; NO WELFARE REIMBURSEMENT IN NON-FFP CENTERS.

* CATEGORIES ARE NOT MUTUALLY EXCLUSIVE; PERCENTAGES REFLECT MULTIPLE REASONS FOR GRANTING FEE DISCOUNTS AND DO NOT ADD TO PERCENTAGE CURRENTLY CHANGING DIFFERENTIATED RATES PER FULL-TIME CHILD.

** PERCENTAGE OF ALL FFP CENTERS RECEIVING REIMBURSEMENT FROM "WELFARE DEPARTMENTS."

NOTE: CENTERS WERE ASKED WHY RATES WERE DIFFERENT FOR DIFFERENT FULL-TIME CHILDREN ONLY IF THE HIGHEST AND LOWEST RATES CURRENTLY CHARGED PER FULL-TIME CHILD WERE NOT EQUAL. ESTIMATES OF PERCENT OF CENTERS OFFERING LOWER RATES TO POOR FAMILIES MAY BE UNDERSTATED. CENTERS NOT CURRENTLY CHARGING DIFFERENTIATED RATES MIGHT NOT DO SO, FOR EXAMPLE, ONLY BECAUSE ALL FAMILIES CURRENTLY SERVED HAVE ABILITY TO PAY STANDARD RATES.

TABLE 132

HIGHEST WEEKLY* SALARY PAID TO FULL-TIME CAREGIVERS BY TYPE OF CENTER DISTRIBUTION OF CENTERS

(COUNT/COLUMN PERCENTAGE)

HIGHEST WEEKLY SALARY	NON-FFP CENTERS		FFP CENTERS				ALL CENTERS
			NON-WAIVERABLE		WAIVERABLE		
	PROFIT	NON-PROFIT	PROFIT	NON-PROFIT	PROFIT	NON-PROFIT	
$75 OR LESS	79 10.7	44 7.0	8 3.8	10 1.1	3 2.6	4 2.9	148 5.4
$76 TO $100	277 37.5	154 24.4	81 38.4	82 9.3	41 35.2	24 17.1	659 24.2
$101 TO $125	174 23.6	143 22.7	41 19.4	169 19.1	33 28.4	31 22.1	591 21.7
$126 TO $150	93 12.6	107 17.0	42 19.9	183 20.7	20 17.2	34 24.3	479 17.6
$151 TO $200	83 11.2	111 17.6	32 15.2	279 31.5	14 12.1	0 21.4	549 20.2
$201 TO $250	17 2.3	47 7.5	2 0.9	95 10.7	3 2.6	12 8.6	176 6.5
MORE THAN $250	15 2.0	24 3.8	5 2.4	68 7.7	2 1.7	5 3.6	119 4.4
COLUMN TOTAL	738 100.0	630 100.0	211 100.0	886 100.0	116 100.0	140 100.0	2721 100.0
MEAN	118.2	138.7	125.0	162.5	122.7	145.0	138.3
STD. DEV.	53.2	65.2	45.5	58.1	39.8	51.1	59.4

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* DATA HAVE NOT BEEN STANDARDIZED FOR DIFFERENCES ACROSS CENTERS IN NUMBER OF HOURS WORKED PER WEEK. DATA REFLECT, THEREFORE, DIFFERENCES IN HOURS-PAID-FOR AS WELL AS DIFFERENCES IN HOURLY WAGE.

TABLE 133

LOWEST WEEKLY* SALARY PAID TO FULL-TIME CAREGIVERS BY TYPE OF CENTER DISTRIBUTION OF CENTERS

(COUNT/COLUMN PERCENTAGE)

LOWEST WEEKLY SALARY	NON-FFP CENTERS		FFP CENTERS				ALL CENTERS
			NON-WAIVERABLE		WAIVERABLE		
	PROFIT	NON-PROFIT	PROFIT	NON-PROFIT	PROFIT	NON-PROFIT	
$75 OR LESS	160 21.2	181 20.6	30 14.0	74 8.4	20 16.8	22 15.8	437 15.9
$76 TO $100	450 63.6	357 56.0	150 70.1	479 54.1	79 66.4	81 58.3	1626 59.1
$101 TO $125	72 9.5	79 12.4	23 10.7	212 24.0	11 9.2	21 5.0	418 15.2
$126 TO $150	22 2.9	35 5.5	8 3.7	74 8.4	4 3.4	7 5.0	150 5.5
$151 TO $200	12 1.6	24 3.8	2 0.9	39 4.4	4 3.4	7 5.0	23 3.2
$201 TO $250	7 0.9	6 0.9	1 0.5	6 0.7	0 0.0	1 0.7	21 0.8
MORE THAN $250	2 0.3	5 0.8	0 0.0	1 0.1	1 1.8	0 0.0	9 0.3
COLUMN TOTAL	755 100.0	637 100.0	214 100.0	885 100.0	119 100.0	139 100.0	2749 100.0
MEAN	88.8	94.3	90.3	102.5	92.0	96.7	94.8
STD. DEV.	32.2	36.7	25.8	28.2	30.7	31.4	32.0

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* DATA HAVE NOT BEEN STANDARDIZED FOR DIFFERENCES ACROSS CENTERS IN NUMBER OF HOURS WORKED PER WEEK. DATA REFLECT, THEREFORE, DIFFERENCES IN HOURS-PAID-FOR AS WELL AS DIFFERENCES IN HOURLY WAGE.

TABLE 134

HOURLY WAGES EARNED BY TEACHERS*
DISTRIBUTION OF TEACHERS

HOURLY WAGE	PERCENT OF TEACHERS	CUMULATIVE PERCENT
$2.29 OR LESS	6.7	6.7
$2.30**	15.8	22.5
$2.31 TO $2.50	9.6	32.1
$2.51 TO $2.75	11.5	43.6
$2.76 TO $3.00	11.0	54.6
$3.01 TO $3.25	9.6	64.2
$3.26 TO $3.50	4.3	68.5
$3.51 TO $3.75	2.4	70.9
$3.76 TO $4.00	4.8	75.7
$4.01 TO $4.50	6.7	82.4
$4.51 TO $5.00	6.2	88.6
$5.01 TO $6.00	8.1	96.7
MORE THAN $6.00	3.3	100.0

MEAN 3.36 MEDIAN 2.95 STD. DEV. 1.25
SAMPLE SIZE 209

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* BASED ON INFORMATION GATHERED FROM ON-SITE SURVEY.

** FEDERAL MINIMUM WAGE AT TIME OF SURVEY (MARCH 1977)

TABLE 135

HOURLY WAGES EARNED BY CLASSROOM AIDES* DISTRIBUTION OF AIDES

HOURLY WAGE	PERCENT OF AIDES	CUMULATIVE PERCENT
$2.29 OR LESS	11.6	11.6
$2.30**	23.2	34.8
$2.31 TO $2.50	26.1	60.9
$2.51 TO $2.75	21.7	82.6
$2.76 TO $3.00	7.2	89.9
$3.01 TO $4.00	6.5	96.4
MORE THAN $4.00	3.6	100.0

MEAN 2.59 MEDIAN 2.47 STD. DEV. 0.53
SAMPLE SIZE 138

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* BASED ON INFORMATION GATHERED FROM ON-SITE SURVEY.

** FEDERAL MINIMUM WAGE AT TIME OF SURVEY (MARCH 1977).

TABLE 136

DISTRIBUTION OF ENROLLMENT BY SOURCE OF PAYMENT

(NUMBER OF CHILDREN)

NUMBER OF CHILDREN WHOSE CARE IS PAID FOR BY:	NON-FFP CENTERS		FFP CENTERS				ALL CENTERS
			NON-WAIVERABLE		WAIVERABLE		
	PROFIT	NON-PROFIT	PROFIT	NON-PROFIT	PROFIT	NON-PROFIT	
PARENT FEES	236,037	208,651	37,598	66,867	28,145	32,062	609,360
GOVERNMENT FUNDS	0	0	23,190	198,563	1,559	2,396	225,708
OTHER SOURCES*	2,479	43,009	595	10,296	283	6,003	62,665
ALL CHILDREN	238,516	251,660	61,383	275,726	29,987	40,461	897,733

* SCHOLARSHIPS, CONTRIBUTION OF FEES FROM CHARITABLE ORGANIZATIONS, ETC.

TABLE 137

PERCENTAGE OF ENROLLMENT PAID FOR BY PARENT FEES BY TYPE OF CENTER DISTRIBUTION OF CENTERS

(COUNT/COLUMN PERCENTAGE)

PERCENT PARENT-PAID*	NON-FFP CENTERS		FFP CENTERS				ALL CENTERS
			NON-WAIVERABLE		WAIVERABLE		
	PROFIT	NON-PROFIT	PROFIT	NON-PROFIT	PROFIT	NON-PROFIT	
NONE	9 1.3	70 12.7	14 10.3	284 44.0	0 0.0	2 2.3	380 17.4
1 TO 20 PCT	0 0.0	19 3.4	10 7.4	115 7.9	0 0.5	4 4.2	149 6.8
21 TO 40 PCT	0 0.0	4 0.7	18 13.1	68 10.5	0 0.0	1 1.4	91 4.2
41 TO 60 PCT	1 0.2	3 0.6	27 19.3	70 10.9	2 2.1	4 3.8	106 4.9
61 TO 80 PCT	2 0.4	10 1.9	34 24.6	76 11.8	1 1.4	2 1.5	125 5.7
81 TO 99 PCT	23 3.4	48 8.7	35 25.3	31 4.8	75 96.0	85 86.4	297 13.6
100 PCT	633 94.7	399 72.1	0 0.0	1 0.2	0 0.0	0 0.5	1034 47.4
COLUMN TOTAL	669 100.0	553 100.0	138 100.0	645 100.0	79 100.0	99 100.0	2182 100.0
MEAN**	98.3	82.3	54.3	23.2	91.1	83.4	68.3
STD. DEV.	11.8	36.1	30.2	29.0	9.0	23.7	40.9

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* CHILDREN WHOSE CARE IS PAID FOR SOLELY BY PARENT FEES AS PERCENT OF TOTAL ENROLLMENT.

**CALCULATED BY AVERAGING PERCENTAGES ACROSS CENTERS.

TABLE 138

PERCENTAGE OF ENROLLMENT PAID FOR BY GOVERNMENT REIMBURSEMENT BY TYPE OF CENTER DISTRIBUTION OF CENTERS

(COUNT/COLUMN PERCENTAGE)

PERCENT GOVERNMENT-PAID	NON-FFP CENTERS		FFP CENTERS				ALL CENTERS
			NON-WAIVERABLE		WAIVERABLE		
	PROFIT	NON-PROFIT	PROFIT	NON-PROFIT	PROFIT	NON-PROFIT	
	669	553	0	1	0	0	1223
NONE	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	56.0
	0	0	37	43	79	99	257
1 TO 20 PCT	0.0	0.0	27.1	6.6	100.0	100.0	11.8
	0	0	37	94	0	0	131
21 TO 40 PCT	0.0	0.0	26.7	14.6	0.0	0.0	6.0
	0	0	24	79	0	0	103
41 TO 60 PCT	0.0	0.0	17.3	12.3	0.0	0.0	4.7
	0	0	18	56	0	0	74
61 TO 80 PCT	0.0	0.0	12.9	8.7	0.0	0.0	3.4
	0	0	9	113	0	0	121
81 TO 99 PCT	0.0	0.0	6.2	17.4	0.0	0.0	5.6
	0	0	13	259	0	0	273
100 PCT	0.0	0.0	9.7	40.2	0.0	0.0	12.5
COLUMN	669	553	138	645	79	99	2182
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
MEAN**	0.0	0.0	44.4	73.6	7.5	8.1	25.2
STD. DEV.	0.0	0.0	30.0	30.5	5.2	5.4	37.8

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* CHILDREN WHOSE CARE IS PAID FOR AT LEAST IN PART BY GOVERNMENT DAY CARE REIMBURSEMENT

**CALCULATED BY AVERAGING PERCENTAGES ACROSS CENTERS.

TABLE 139

ANNUAL EXPENDITURE PER FTE CHILD, HIGHEST AND LOWEST SALARIES PAID TO FULL-TIME CAREGIVERS BY STATE (DOLLARS)

	AVERAGE ANNUAL EXPENDITURE PER CHILD				
STATE	ALL CENTERS	NON-FFP CENTERS	FFP CENTERS	HIGHEST WEEKLY SALARY	LOWEST WEEKLY SALARY
ALABAMA	1426	1074	1978	107.4	76.2
ALASKA	NA	NA	NA	203.2	148.3
ARIZONA	970	NA	NA	124.1	93.6
ARKANSAS	1201	1054	NA	115.8	88.1
CALIFORNIA	1735	1465	2218	175.9	113.0
COLORADO	1535	1578	1487	137.6	93.2
CONNECTICUT	2051	1928	2218	153.2	106.2
DELAWARE	2185	1921	2437	131.4	92.5
D.C.	2034	NA	2363	169.5	100.4
FLORIDA*	1310	1191	1734	121.3	91.0
GEORGIA	1479	1214	2104	126.9	90.4
HAWAII	1524	NA	1760	148.2	98.2
IDAHO	993	NA	1031	117.7	91.2
ILLINOIS	1838	1367	2194	147.3	95.5
INDIANA	1382	1213	1569	141.3	88.7
IOWA	1414	1190	1740	137.4	95.0
KANSAS	1674	NA	1791	151.1	94.9
KENTUCKY	1487	NA	1785	110.3	87.3
LOUISIANA	1226	1080	1661	100.9	83.9
MAINE	1923	NA	2236	136.0	92.1
MARYLAND	1994	1587	2737	176.0	107.5
MASSACHUSETTS	2356	NA	2603	143.3	105.8
MICHIGAN	1754	NA	1704	159.4	91.7
MINNESOTA	1942	NA	2161	162.7	103.4
MISSISSIPPI	1897	1801	NA	118.0	90.4
MISSOURI	1548	NA	1676	127.2	92.9
MONTANA	1493	NA	1425	128.7	93.3
NEBRASKA	1664	NA	1696	132.6	94.0
NEVADA	1079	NA	NA	128.9	90.3
NEW HAMPSHIRE	1422	NA	1392	117.0	87.7
NEW JERSEY	2252	1668	2627	169.9	113.4
NEW MEXICO	1490	NA	NA	110.3	88.4
NEW YORK	2731	2634	2782	194.2	118.1
NORTH CAROLINA	1545	1088	2501	130.2	89.0
NORTH DAKOTA	NA	NA	NA	154.6	107.6
OHIO	1579	1255	2006	132.2	92.5
OKLAHOMA	1238	NA	1241	112.8	82.2
OREGON	1530	NA	1776	139.4	94.3
PENNSYLVANIA	2587	2257	2742	192.6	107.7
RHODE ISLAND	2083	NA	2047	152.2	101.2
SOUTH CAROLINA	1638	NA	2484	129.0	82.2
SOUTH DAKOTA	1516	NA	1578	135.2	104.2
TENNESSEE	1486	1111	2103	125.1	87.5
TEXAS	1212	1099	1705	113.6	82.3
UTAH	1540	NA	1419	121.2	81.5
VERMONT	2218	NA	2218	139.1	104.6
VIRGINIA	1407	NA	NA	112.4	78.3
WASHINGTON	1425	NA	1485	126.8	85.9
WEST VIRGINIA	2132	NA	2165	142.6	90.9
WISCONSIN	1771	1533	2057	155.7	103.8
WYOMING	1239	NA	NA	130.7	89.8
U.S.	1626	1319	2012	138.3	94.8

NA: SAMPLE SIZE TOO SMALL (LESS THAN 10).

* DATA FOR ONLY 17 OF 67 COUNTIES.

TABLE 140

AVERAGE WEEKLY FEES* PAID BY PARENTS AND WELFARE AGENCIES BY STATE (DOLLARS PER WEEK)

STATE	FEES PAID BY PARENTS ALL CENTER	 NON-FFP CENTERS	 FFP CENTER	WELFARE FEES
ALABAMA	22.2	23.5	NA	20.0
ALASKA	46.8	NA	44.3	NA
ARIZONA	24.3	NA	25.8	25.6
ARKANSAS	21.8	22.1	NA	NA
CALIFORNIA	26.4	27.1	25.1	25.6
COLORADO	26.6	27.6	25.3	25.0
CONNECTICUT	29.0	28.9	NA	NA
DELAWARE	30.4	28.3	NA	NA
D.C.	27.6	27.1	NA	NA
FLORIDA**	22.8	23.0	21.8	26.6
GEORGIA	23.5	23.6	NA	29.6
HAWAII	19.4	18.7	20.2	24.6
IDAHO	19.8	19.2	20.5	19.4
ILLINOIS	26.7	28.2	25.2	29.9
INDIANA	25.1	23.9	26.5	25.5
IOWA	23.8	22.7	NA	NA
KANSAS	29.0	NA	NA	NA
KENTUCKY	22.7	21.7	23.4	20.8
LOUISIANA	21.7	22.5	NA	NA
MAINE	26.5	NA	NA	NA
MARYLAND	32.9	29.8	NA	NA
MASSACHUSETTS	36.6	26.9	40.7	41.7
MICHIGAN	33.8	NA	32.1	31.3
MINNESOTA	31.3	30.5	31.8	33.4
MISSISSIPPI	18.2	19.6	NA	NA
MISSOURI	25.2	25.3	25.2	25.8
MONTANA	24.4	NA	23.7	24.6
NEBRASKA	30.5	NA	31.0	29.6
NEVADA	26.6	26.6	NA	NA
NEW HAMPSHIRE	28.7	NA	31.3	30.3
NEW JERSEY	29.6	27.6	32.4	45.7
NEW MEXICO	24.9	27.3	22.7	23.0
NEW YORK	32.5	33.4	31.6	42.8
NORTH CAROLINA	21.0	20.0	24.1	32.8
NORTH DAKOTA	NA	NA	NA	NA
OHIO	29.0	26.9	31.5	32.2
OKLAHOMA	24.0	NA	24.3	24.3
OREGON	26.0	23.4	28.1	NA
PENNSYLVANIA	31.2	NA	32.8	50.4
RHODE ISLAND	28.9	NA	28.9	26.6
SOUTH CAROLINA	20.1	21.4	NA	NA
SOUTH DAKOTA	23.9	NA	23.6	23.6
TENNESSEE	20.3	20.9	NA	23.8
TEXAS	24.9	25.3	22.7	31.5
UTAH	23.0	NA	22.7	23.1
VERMONT	34.0	NA	34.1	31.2
VIRGINIA	23.4	23.0	NA	NA
WASHINGTON	25.4	26.8	24.6	26.5
WEST VIRGINIA	22.9	NA	22.9	23.4
WISCONSIN	27.6	26.0	29.6	28.9
WYOMING	NA	NA	NA	NA
U.S.	25.5	24.8	26.6	30.5

NA: SAMPLE SIZE TOO SMALL (LESS THAN 10); NO ESTIMATE PROVIDED.

* DATA ARE AVERAGES OF "HIGHEST WEEKLY FEES PAID PER FULL-TIME CHILD." SUCH FEES ARE GENERALLY THE STANDARD FEE CHARGED BY THE CENTER; FOR SOME CHILDREN LOWER FEES MAY BE CHARGED DUE TO LOW FAMILY INCOME, PART-TIME STATUS OR AGE OF CHILD, ETC.

**DATA FOR ONLY 17 OF 67 COUNTIES.

TABLE 141

AVERAGE ENROLLMENT BY FEE STATUS BY STATE
(NUMBER OF CHILDREN)

	NON-FFP CENTERS		FFP CENTERS		
STATE	PARENT FEE	OTHER*	PARENT FEE	GOVT FEE	OTHER*
ALABAMA	56.4	0.0	4.0	47.2	3.6
ALASKA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
ARIZONA	NA	NA	43.4	18.4	0.0
ARKANSAS	38.4	5.5	9.5	26.0	0.4
CALIFORNIA	53.0	3.9	21.6	34.4	2.2
COLORADO	52.4	3.3	28.9	25.0	0.0
CONNECTICUT	29.4	3.7	22.1	16.8	0.9
DELAWARE	36.4	14.5	5.5	27.5	0.4
D.C.	35.5	3.9	13.3	28.0	1.5
FLORIDA**	35.8	5.2	23.6	38.0	0.1
GEORGIA	35.6	1.3	13.8	25.7	2.1
HAWAII	53.6	4.1	31.5	25.3	0.3
IDAHO	NA	NA	47.3	6.1	0.5
ILLINOIS	50.1	5.9	25.2	18.7	1.3
INDIANA	54.0	8.5	51.2	15.2	1.2
IOWA	32.7	1.6	26.3	18.3	0.7
KANSAS	NA	NA	20.5	20.1	3.2
KENTUCKY	28.2	5.5	19.8	14.3	0.0
LOUISIANA	34.4	1.4	12.2	20.3	1.1
MAINE	36.1	7.9	0.9	42.6	2.2
MARYLAND	38.7	2.1	10.6	22.7	0.6
MASSACHUSETTS	NA	NA	18.9	26.0	1.1
MICHIGAN	NA	NA	39.3	18.3	0.5
MINNESOTA	NA	NA	27.4	9.9	0.0
MISSISSIPPI	38.7	18.8	NA	NA	NA
MISSOURI	NA	NA	26.9	25.7	0.5
MONTANA	NA	NA	31.1	19.5	0.0
NEBRASKA	NA	NA	14.1	23.5	3.4
NEVADA	40.6	0.0	NA	NA	NA
NEW HAMPSHIRE	31.2	0.0	25.6	27.9	0.3
NEW JERSEY	48.8	3.6	14.5	37.0	1.2
NEW MEXICO	16.2	22.0	29.6	14.4	0.3
NEW YORK	29.8	19.6	12.2	41.6	13.8
NORTH CAROLINA	46.7	0.3	6.1	30.6	0.1
NORTH DAKOTA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
OHIO	52.3	3.2	18.3	31.6	4.3
OKLAHOMA	NA	NA	25.3	18.2	1.1
OREGON	32.1	0.2	19.8	25.5	0.4
PENNSYLVANIA	24.9	22.4	6.6	33.4	0.2
RHODE ISLAND	NA	NA	30.1	29.4	0.7
SOUTH CAROLINA	35.7	0.0	10.6	43.3	0.8
SOUTH DAKOTA	NA	NA	21.7	10.4	1.9
TENNESSEE	26.3	8.6	10.7	32.3	0.1
TEXAS	52.7	2.7	29.7	29.7	2.3
UTAH	NA	NA	37.8	23.6	0.6
VERMONT	NA	NA	16.0	19.4	0.0
VIRGINIA	51.4	0.0	30.8	19.4	0.2
WASHINGTON	NA	NA	27.7	14.6	2.9
WEST VIRGINIA	NA	NA	18.5	11.4	1.7
WISCONSIN	31.5	0.7	25.6	21.0	0.3
WYOMING	NA	NA	43.6	12.2	1.1
U.S.	43.5	4.5	20.3	27.8	2.1

NA: SAMPLE SIZE TOO SMALL (LESS THAN 10); NO ESTIMATE PROVIDED.

* INCLUDES CENTER SCHOLARSHIPS, CHARITABLE ORGANIZATIONS, ETC.

**DATA FOR ONLY 17 OF 67 COUNTIES.

TABLE 142

ACTUAL CENTER-LEVEL CHILD/STAFF RATIOS*
DISTRIBUTION OF CENTERS

CHILD/STAFF RATIO	PERCENT OF CENTERS	CUMULATIVE PERCENT
3.0 OR LOWER	6.0	6.0
3.1 TO 5.0	25.5	31.5
5.1 TO 7.0	30.0	61.6
7.1 TO 9.0	18.4	80.0
9.1 TO 11.0	10.8	90.7
11.1 TO 15.0	7.2	97.9
15.1 OR HIGHER	2.1	100.0
TOTAL	100.0	

MEAN 6.8 MEDIAN 6.2 STD DEV 3.0
SAMPLE SIZE 2210

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* RATIO OF FTE ENROLLMENT TO FTE CAREGIVER CLASSROOM HOURS.

TABLE 143

MAXIMUM CHILD/STAFF RATIOS ALLOWED BY STATE REGULATIONS* DISTRIBUTION OF CENTERS

CHILD/STAFF RATIOS	PERCENT OF CENTERS	CUMULATIVE PERCENT
3.0 OR LOWER	0.1	0.1
3.1 TO 5.0	0.6	0.8
5.1 TO 7.0	6.0	6.8
7.1 TO 9.0	8.7	15.5
9.1 TO 11.0	21.9	37.4
11.1 TO 15.0	36.5	73.8
15.1 OR HIGHER	22.3	96.2
NO REQUIREMENT	3.8	100.0
TOTAL	100.0	

MEAN 12.5 MEDIAN 12.0 STD DEV 3.8
SAMPLE SIZE 2210

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* RATIO OF FTE ENROLLMENT TO NUMBER OF FTE CLASSROOM STAFF REQUIRED FOR THE CENTER BY STATE LICENSING REQUIREMENTS.

TABLE 144

MAXIMUM CHILD/STAFF RATIOS ALLOWED BY FIDCR* DISTRIBUTION OF CENTERS

CHILD/STAFF RATIOS	PERCENT OF CENTERS	CUMULATIVE PERCENT
3.1 TO 5.0	10.4	10.4
5.1 TO 7.0	75.1	85.5
7.1 TO 9.0	11.6	97.1
9.1 TO 11.0	1.9	99.1
11.1 TO 15.0	0.5	99.6
15.1 OR HIGHER	0.4	100.0
TOTAL	100.0	

MEAN 6.3 MEDIAN 6.1 STD DEV 1.4
SAMPLE SIZE 2210

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* RATIO OF FTE ENROLLMENT TO NUMBER OF FTE CLASSROOM STAFF REQUIRED FOR THE CENTER BY FIDCR RATIO STANDARDS.

TABLE 145

COMPARISON OF FTE CAREGIVERS REQUIRED BY FIDCR AND STATE REGULATIONS DISTRIBUTION OF CENTERS

FTE CAREGIVERS	PERCENT OF CENTERS	CUMULATIVE PERCENT
STATE REGS EXCEED FIDCR BY:		
4.1 TO MORE	0.1	0.2
2.1 TO 3.0	0.3	0.5
1.1 TO 2.0	0.5	0.9
0.1 TO 1.0	2.0	2.9
STATE REGS EXCEED FIDCR	3.1	6.1
FIDCR EXCEEDS STATE REGS BY:		
0.1 TO 1.0	16.6	22.7
1.1 TO 2.0	25.1	47.8
2.1 TO 3.0	18.4	66.3
3.1 TO 4.0	12.1	78.4
4.1 TO 5.0	6.6	84.9
5.1 TO 10.0	12.7	97.7
10.1 OR MORE	2.3	100.0
TOTAL	100.0	

MEAN* 3.0 MEDIAN* 2.2 STD DEV* 3.0

SAMPLE SIZE 2210

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*FIDCR REQUIRED FTE'S MINUS STATE REQUIRED FTE'S.

TABLE 146

COMPLIANCE WITH STATE AND FIDCR CHILD/STAFF RATIO REQUIREMENTS
DISTRIBUTION OF CENTERS BY NON-COMPLIANCE/COMPLIANCE

	STATE REQUIREMENT		FIDCR REQUIREMENT	
TYPE OF CENTER	DO NOT COMPLY	DO COMPLY	DO NOT COMPLY	DO COMPLY
NON-FFP	45	632	459	218
PROFIT	6.7	93.3	67.7	32.3
NON-FFP	43	515	312	246
NON-PROFIT	7.8	92.2	56.0	44.0
FFP NON-WAIVERABLE	18	124	78	64
PROFIT	12.7	87.3	55.4	44.6
FFP NON-WAIVERABLE	19	638	140	517
NON-PROFIT	2.8	97.2	21.2	78.8
FFP WAIVERABLE	3	79	56	26
PROFIT	3.5	96.5	68.4	31.6
FFP WAIVERABLE	7	88	42	53
NON-PROFIT	7.1	92.9	43.8	56.2
ALL	136	2074	1087	1123
CENTERS	6.1	93.9	49.1	50.9

TABLE 147

FTE CAREGIVERS BELOW/ABOVE STATE STAFFING REQUIREMENTS BY TYPE OF CENTER
DISTRIBUTION OF CENTERS

(COUNT/COLUMN PERCENTAGE)

	NON-FFP CENTERS		FFP CENTERS				
			NON-WAIVERABLE		WAIVERABLE		
FTE CAREGIVERS	PROFIT	NON-PROFIT	PROFIT	NON-PROFIT	PROFIT	NON-PROFIT	ALL CENTERS
BELOW BY 5.1 OR MORE	0 0.0	2 0.4	0 0.3	1 0.1	0 0.0	0 0.0	3 0.2
BELOW BY 4.1 TO 5.0	0 0.0	1 0.2	1 0.5	3 0.5	0 0.0	0 0.0	5 0.2
BELOW BY 3.1 TO 4.0	2 0.3	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	2 0.1
BELOW BY 2.1 TO 3.0	8 1.2	1 0.2	3 2.0	1 0.1	0 0.0	1 1.4	15 0.7
BELOW BY 1.1 TO 2.0	3 0.5	5 0.9	1 0.9	3 0.5	0 0.0	2 1.9	15 0.7
BELOW BY 0.1 TO 1.0	32 4.7	34 6.1	13 9.0	11 1.6	3 3.5	4 3.8	96 4.3
EXACT COMPLIANCE 0.0	39 5.8	11 1.9	1 0.8	5 0.8	5 6.4	3 2.7	64 2.9
ABOVE BY 0.1 TO 1.0	205 30.3	117 21.0	30 21.0	43 6.5	26 31.4	17 17.8	438 19.8
ABOVE BY 1.1 TO 2.0	209 30.8	136 24.5	36 25.3	113 17.2	28 34.3	23 24.3	545 24.7
ABOVE BY 2.1 TO 3.0	99 14.7	93 16.7	24 16.9	119 18.2	12 14.5	16 16.6	363 16.4
ABOVE BY 3.1 TO 4.0	33 4.9	49 8.9	11 7.7	85 13.0	6 7.1	14 15.2	199 9.0
ABOVE BY 4.1 TO 5.0	15 2.2	27 4.8	13 9.2	74 11.2	0 0.5	3 3.3	132 6.0
ABOVE BY 5.1 TO 10.0	27 3.9	60 10.7	8 5.3	160 24.4	2 2.3	10 10.6	266 12.0
ABOVE BY 10.1 OR MORE	4 0.6	20 3.7	2 1.2	38 5.8	0 0.0	2 2.3	67 3.0
COLUMN TOTAL	677 100.0	558 100.0	142 100.0	657 100.0	82 100.0	95 100.0	2210 100.0
ALL CENTERS (NET STAFF ABOVE REQUIREMENTS)*							
MEAN	1.6	2.7	2.2	4.3	1.6	2.6	2.8
STD. DEV.	1.8	3.7	3.5	3.5	1.6	3.7	3.3
CENTERS BELOW REQUIREMENTS (FTE'S BELOW REQUIREMENTS)*							
MEAN	-1.1	-1.1	-1.2	-1.8	-0.6	-1.1	-1.2
STD. DEV.	1.1	1.7	1.2	2.0	0.4	0.8	1.5
CENTERS AT OR ABOVE REQUIREMENTS (FTE'S ABOVE REQUIREMENTS)							
MEAN	1.8	3.0	2.7	4.4	1.7	2.8	3.0
STD. DEV.	1.7	3.6	3.4	3.4	1.6	3.7	3.2

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* NEGATIVE NUMBERS INDICATE DEFICIT (LESS STAFF THAN REQUIRED)

TABLE 148

FTE CAREGIVERS BELOW/ABOVE FIDCR STAFFING REQUIREMENTS BY TYPE OF CENTER
DISTRIBUTION OF CENTERS

(COUNT/COLUMN PERCENTAGE)

FTE CAREGIVERS	NON-FPP CENTERS PROFIT	NON-FPP CENTERS NON-PROFIT	FPP CENTERS NON-WAIVERABLE PROFIT	FPP CENTERS NON-WAIVERABLE NON-PROFIT	FPP CENTERS WAIVERABLE PROFIT	FPP CENTERS WAIVERABLE NON-PROFIT	ALL CENTERS
BELOW BY 5.1 OR MORE	40 5.9	43 7.6	10 7.2	9. 1.4	2 2.1	3 2.8	107 4.8
BELOW BY: 4.1 TO 5.0	29 4.2	17 3.1	6 4.6	4 0.6	1 1.6	2 2.2	59 2.7
BELOW BY 3.1 TO 4.0	40 5.9	34 6.1	6 4.0	6 0.8	4 5.3	4 4.1	932 4.2
BELOW BY 2.1 TO 3.0	84 12.4	45 8.0	20 14.0	18 2.8	7 8.6	8 8.3	181 8.2
BELOW BY 1.1 TO 2.0	105 15.5	71 12.8	14 10.1	32 4.9	25 30.6	10 10.8	258 11.7
BELOW BY 0.1 TO 1.0	161 23.7	103 18.5	22 15.4	70 10.7	17 20.2	15 15.6	387 17.5
EXACT COMPLIANCE 0.0	45 6.7	27 4.8	12 8.2	27 4.2	3 3.1	4 4.3	118 5.3
ABOVE BY 0.1 TO 1.0	119 17.6	103 18.5	26 18.1	131 20.0	18 22.2	14 14.4	412 18.6
ABOVE BY 1.1 TO 2.0	39 5.8	54 9.7	14 9.7	131 19.9	3 3.7	15 15.5	256 11.6
ABOVE BY 2.1 TO 3.0	9 1.3	29 5.1	5 3.2	88 13.3	1 1.3	9 9.9	140 6.3
ABOVE BY 3.1 TO 4.0	3 0.4	9 1.6	1 1.0	55 8.4	1 1.3	3 3.0	71 3.3
ABOVE BY 4.1 TO 5.0	2 0.3	9 1.6	3 2.4	27 4.1	0 0.0	2 2.2	43 2.0
ABOVE BY 5.1 TO 10.0	1 0.2	9 1.7	3 1.8	51 7.8	0 0.0	3 3.6	68 3.1
ABOVE BY 10.1 OR MORE	0 0.0	6 1.0	0 0.2	7 1.1	0 0.0	2 2.3	15 0.7
COLUMN TOTAL	677 100.0	558 100.0	142 100.0	657 100.0	82 100.0	95 100.0	2210 100.0
ALL CENTERS (NET STAFF ABOVE REQUIREMENTS)*							
MEAN	-1.3	-0.7	-1.0	1.5	-1.0	0.4	-0.2
STD. DEV.	2.4	3.1	3.3	2.9	1.7	3.4	3.1
CENTERS BELOW REQUIREMENTS (FTE'S BELOW REQUIREMENTS)*							
MEAN	-2.3	-2.6	-2.9	-1.8	-1.9	-2.1	-2.3
STD. DEV.	2.3	2.3	2.7	2.2	1.3	1.9	2.3
CENTERS AT OR ABOVE REQUIREMENTS (FTE'S ABOVE REQUIREMENTS)							
MEAN	0.8	1.7	1.5	2.5	0.8	2.3	1.9
STD. DEV.	1.0	2.3	2.0	2.3	0.8	3.1	2.2

* NEGATIVE NUMBERS INDICATE DEFICIT (LESS STAFF THAN REQUIRED)

TABLE 149

ACTUAL VERSUS STATE-REQUIRED CLASSROOM STAFF BY TYPE OF CENTER

COMPLIANCE STATUS/ CHARACTERISTICS	NON-FFP CENTERS*		FFP CENTERS				ALL CENTERS
			NON-WAIVERABLE		WAIVERABLE		
	PROFIT	NON-PROFIT	PROFIT	NON-PROFIT	PROFIT	NON-PROFIT	
CENTERS IN COMPLIANCE							
NUMBER OF CENTERS	5,219	4,257	1,038	5,271	645	758	17,188
ACTUAL FTE CAREGIVERS	22,098	25,573	6,476	41,967	3,032	4,846	103,992
REQUIRED FTE CAREGIVERS	12,668	12,672	3,624	18,686	1,995	2,512	52,157
ACTUAL MINUS REQUIRED	9,430	12,901	2,852	23,281	1,037	2,334	51,835
FTE ENROLLMENT	194,619	192,294	47,640	240,132	25,634	29,504	729,823
CENTERS NOT IN COMPLIANCE							
NUMBER OF CENTERS	375	360	151	152	23	58	1,119
ACTUAL FTE CAREGIVERS	1,386	1,690	634	1,016	74	125	4,925
REQUIRED FTE CAREGIVERS	1,799	2,097	804	1,301	89	183	6,273
ACTUAL MINUS REQUIRED	-413	-407	-170	-285	-15	-58	-1,348
FTE ENROLLMENT	19,855	20,604	7,987	10,443	799	1,951	61,639

* NON-FFP CENTERS ARE NOT REQUIRED TO COMPLY WITH FIDCR.

TABLE 150

ACTUAL VERSUS FIDCR-REQUIRED CLASSROOM STAFF BY TYPE OF CENTER

COMPLIANCE STATUS/ CHARACTERISTICS	NON-FFP CENTERS*		FFP CENTERS				ALL CENTERS
			NON-WAIVERABLE		WAIVERABLE		
	PROFIT	NON-PROFIT	PROFIT	NON-PROFIT	PROFIT	NON-PROFIT	
CENTERS IN COMPLIANCE							
NUMBER OF CENTERS	1,807	2,031	530	4,273	211	459	9,311
ACTUAL FTE CAREGIVERS	7,334	12,234	3,436	35,035	966	3,309	62,314
REQUIRED FTE CAREGIVERS	5,862	8,735	2,630	24,664	832	2,124	44,847
ACTUAL MINUS REQUIRED	1,472	3,499	806	10,371	134	1,185	17,467
FTE ENROLLMENT	43,363	64,495	17,740	181,942	5,107	15,481	328,128
CENTERS NOT IN COMPLIANCE							
NUMBER OF CENTERS	3,787	2,586	659	1,150	457	357	8,996
ACTUAL FTE CAREGIVERS	16,150	15,029	3,674	7,948	2,140	1,662	46,603
REQUIRED FTE CAREGIVERS	25,020	21,710	5,532	10,066	3,048	2,307	67,683
ACTUAL MINUS REQUIRED	-8,870	-6,681	-1,858	-2,118	-908	-645	-21,080
FTE ENROLLMENT	171,114	148,403	37,886	68,633	21,325	15,973	463,334

* NON-FFP CENTERS ARE NOT REQUIRED TO COMPLY WITH FIDCR.

TABLE 151

NUMBER OF GROUPS* IN EXCESS OF FIDCR GROUP SIZE LIMITS BY TYPE OF CENTER DISTRIBUTION OF CENTERS

(COUNT/COLUMN PERCENTAGE)

NUMBER OF GROUPS	NON-FFP CENTERS		FFP CENTERS				ALL CENTERS
			NON-WAIVERABLE		WAIVERABLE		
	PROFIT	NON-PROFIT	PROFIT	NON-PROFIT	PROFIT	NON-PROFIT	
ALL GROUPS COMPLY	521 68.9	401 64.3	114 67.5	412 55.3	53 55.8	65 58.0	1566 62.6
1 GROUP EXCEEDS	157 20.8	138 22.1	26 15.4	192 25.8	31 32.6	32 28.6	576 23.0
2 GROUPS EXCEED	43 5.7	40 6.4	14 8.3	70 9.4	2 2.1	9 8.0	178 7.1
3 GROUPS EXCEED	19 2.5	29 4.6	8 4.7	36 4.8	5 5.3	4 3.6	101 4.0
4 OR MORE EXCEED	16 2.1	16 2.6	7 4.1	35 4.7	4 4.2	2 1.8	80 3.2
COLUMN TOTAL	756 100.0	624 100.0	169 100.0	745 100.0	95 100.0	112 100.0	2501 100.0
MEAN STD. DEV.	0.5 0.9	0.6 1.1	0.6 1.1	0.8 1.2	0.7 1.1	0.6 0.9	0.6 1.1

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*DATA REFLECT GROUPING PATTERNS DURING MORNING HOURS.

TABLE 152

COMPLIANCE WITH NON-STAFFING PROVISIONS OF FIDCR BY TYPE OF CENTER

(PERCENTAGE OF CENTERS)

			FFP CENTERS				
	NON-FFP CENTERS*		NON-WAIVERABLE		WAIVERABLE		
FIDCR PROVISION**	PROFIT	NON-PROFIT	PROFIT	NON-PROFIT	PROFIT	NON-PROFIT	ALL CENTERS
GROUP SIZE LIMIT	68.9	64.3	67.5	55.3	55.8	58.0	62.6
FOOD SERVICE	82.1	83.3	90.5	92.9	86.3	89.3	86.7
ENTERING MEDICAL EXAMINATION	90.9	93.6	84.0	90.8	87.1	89.2	90.8
SOCIAL SERVICES	51.1	63.3	73.4	90.5	63.4	80.2	69.2
PARENT CONFERENCES	79.4	83.6	85.8	94.7	78.5	91.0	85.9
PARENT ADVISORY COUNCIL	66.5	74.7	60.7	88.9	55.9	78.4	74.9

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* NON-FFP CENTERS ARE NOT REQUIRED TO MEET FIDCR STANDARDS.

** DEFINITIONS USED IN DETERMINATION OF COMPLIANCE ARE AS FOLOWS: GROUP SIZE--MAXIMUM OF 15 CHILDREN IF YOUNGEST CHILD IS UNDER FOUR; MAXIMUM OF 20 CHILDREN IF YOUNGEST CHILD IS FOUR OR FIVE; MAXIMUM OF 25 CHILDREN IF YOUNGEST CHILD IN GROUP IS SIX OR OLDER. FOOD SERVICE--AT LEAST THREE MEALS AND/OR SNACKS SERVED PER DAY; MEDICAL EXAM--EXAMINATION REQUIRED AT TIME CHILD ENROLLS; SOCIAL SERVICES--COUNSELING ON FAMILY PROBLEMS AND/OR ASSISTANCE IN OBTAINING GENERAL FINANCIAL AID OR COMMUNITY SERVICES; PARENT CONFERENCES--PROVIDES COUNSELING ON CHILD'S DEVELOPMENT; ADVISORY COUNCIL--PARENTS PARTICIPATE IN STAFF SELECTION, BUDGET/PROGRAM REVIEW AND/OR FUND RAISING.

TABLE 153

LICENSING/MONITORING INSPECTIONS PER YEAR BY TYPE OF CENTER DISTRIBUTION OF CENTERS

(COUNT/COLUMN PERCENTAGE)

	NON-FFP CENTERS		FFP CENTERS				
			NON-WAIVERABLE		WAIVERABLE		
NUMBER OF VISITS	PROFIT	NON-PROFIT	PROFIT	NON-PROFIT	PROFIT	NON-PROFIT	ALL CENTERS
NONE	52 7.0	44 7.4	5 3.1	29 4.0	4 4.4	5 4.5	139 5.7
1	152 20.5	141 23.7	21 13.1	179 24.6	26 28.6	29 26.4	548 22.6
2	139 18.8	142 23.9	30 18.8	144 19.8	21 23.1	22 20.0	498 20.5
3	107 14.4	97 16.3	31 19.4	119 16.4	12 13.2	19 17.3	385 15.9
4	133 17.9	65 10.9	27 16.9	105 14.4	12 13.2	14 12.7	356 14.7
5	40 5.4	28 4.7	7 4.4	38 5.2	3 3.3	3 2.7	119 4.9
6	38 5.1	34 5.7	7 4.4	32 4.4	8 8.8	6 5.5	125 5.2
7 OR MORE	80 10.8	44 7.4	32 20.0	81 11.1	5 5.5	12 10.9	254 10.5
COLUMN TOTAL	741 100.0	595 100.0	160 100.0	727 100.0	91 100.0	110 100.0	2424 100.0
MEAN	3.5	3.1	4.7	3.6	2.9	3.3	3.4
STD. DEV.	3.2	3.0	4.4	3.9	2.3	3.1	3.4

TABLE 154

HEALTH DEPARTMENT INSPECTIONS PER YEAR BY TYPE OF CENTER DISTRIBUTION OF CENTERS

(COUNT/COLUMN PERCENTAGE)

	NON-FFP CENTERS		FFP CENTERS				
			NON-WAIVERABLE		WAIVERABLE		
NUMBER OF VISITS	PROFIT	NON-PROFIT	PROFIT	NON-PROFIT	PROFIT	NON-PROFIT	ALL CENTERS
NONE	48 6.5	46 7.6	15 9.1	44 6.1	9 9.7	9 8.3	171 7.0
1	249 33.6	214 35.5	37 22.4	288 39.7	32 34.4	44 40.4	864 35.5
2	174 23.5	142 23.5	52 31.5	173 23.8	18 19.4	25 22.9	584 24.0
3	73 9.9	62 10.3	21 12.7	55 7.6	12 12.9	9 8.3	232 9.5
4	73 9.9	36 6.0	11 6.7	66 9.1	5 5.4	9 8.3	200 8.2
5	18 2.4	14 2.3	5 3.0	15 2.1	1 1.1	0 0.0	53 2.2
6	17 3.6	30 5.0	4 2.4	23 3.2	5 5.4	2 1.8	91 3.7
7 OR MORE	79 10.7	59 9.8	20 12.1	62 8.5	11 11.8	11 10.1	242 9.9
COLUMN TOTAL	741 100.0	603 100.0	165 100.0	726 100.0	93 100.0	109 100.0	2437 100.0
MEAN	3.1	2.9	3.2	2.8	3.2	2.7	2.9
STD. DEV.	3.5	3.2	3.5	3.2	3.9	3.2	3.4

TABLE 155

FIRE DEPARTMENT INSPECTIONS PER YEAR BY TYPE OF CENTER DISTRIBUTION OF CENTERS

(COUNT/COLUMN PERCENTAGE)

	NON-FFP CENTERS		FFP CENTERS				
			NON-WAIVERABLE		WAIVERABLE		
NUMBER OF VISITS	PROFIT	NON-PROFIT	PROFIT	NON-PROFIT	PROFIT	NON-PROFIT	ALL CENTERS
NONE	24 3.2	24 3.9	6 3.6	20 2.7	4 4.3	2 1.8	80 3.3
1	350 47.3	266 43.7	56 33.5	316 43.2	37 39.8	37 33.9	1062 43.3
2	225 30.4	184 30.2	56 33.5	224 30.6	33 35.5	32 29.4	754 30.8
3	63 8.5	62 10.2	20 12.0	68 9.3	9 9.7	19 17.4	241 9.8
4	33 4.5	33 5.4	13 7.8	42 5.7	3 3.2	7 6.4	131 5.3
5	13 1.8	7 1.1	4 2.4	12 1.6	2 2.2	3 2.8	41 1.7
6	12 1.6	12 2.0	5 3.0	12 1.6	2 2.2	6 5.5	49 2.0
7 OR MORE	20 2.7	21 3.4	7 4.2	38 5.2	3 3.2	3 2.8	92 3.8
COLUMN TOTAL	740 100.0	609 100.0	167 100.0	732 100.0	93 100.0	109 100.0	2450 100.0
MEAN	2.0	2.2	2.4	2.4	2.1	2.5	2.2
STD. DEV.	2.1	2.5	2.2	3.3	2.1	2.0	2.6

TABLE 156

CENTER-LEVEL CHILD/STAFF RATIOS: ACTUAL, STATE-REQUIRED AND FIDCR-REQUIRED BY STATE (CHILDREN PER CAREGIVER)

STATE	ACTUAL CHILD/STAFF RATIOS ALL CENTERS	NON-FFP CENTERS	FFP CENTERS	STATE REQMNTS ALL CENTERS	FIDCR REQUIREMENT ALL CENTERS	FFP CENTERS
ALABAMA	7.7	9.3	5.1	14.3	6.5	6.9
ALASKA	4.4	NA	NA	10.0	6.0	NA
ARIZONA	7.4	NA	7.8	17.2	6.7	6.3
ARKANSAS	7.6	8.4	6.0	13.5	6.2	6.4
CALIFORNIA	7.0	7.6	5.8	11.9	6.4	6.9
COLORADO	7.1	7.4	6.7	11.3	6.4	6.5
CONNECTICUT	6.3	6.5	6.0	NRa	6.4	6.2
DELAWARE	5.2	6.5	3.9	15.0	5.8	5.8
D.C.	7.3	7.3	7.2	9.3	6.1	5.9
FLORIDA*	7.7	8.0	6.7	15.9	5.9	5.8
GEORGIA	7.4	8.0	6.1	15.1	6.1	6.3
HAWAII	7.6	8.3	7.0	17.8	6.1	5.9
IDAHO	8.1	NA	8.1	11.2b	6.3	6.2
ILLINOIS	7.1	8.5	6.0	11.7	6.2	6.1
INDIANA	7.4	8.4	6.2	11.3	6.5	6.7
IOWA	6.4	5.8	7.2	10.6	6.6	6.3
KANSAS	5.6	NA	5.4	10.0	6.6	6.7
KENTUCKY	6.7	8.8	5.3	10.9	6.1	5.7
LOUISIANA	7.4	7.9	5.8	13.7	5.5	5.7
MAINE	5.4	6.2	4.8	10.0	6.4	6.3
MARYLAND	5.5	6.4	3.9	11.2b	6.3	6.5
MASSACHUSETTS	5.7	NA	5.6	8.4b	6.5	6.6
MICHIGAN	7.2	NA	7.6	12.2	6.5	6.3
MINNESOTA	5.8	NA	5.3	10.2	6.7	7.0
MISSISSIPPI	6.2	6.8	NA	NRc	6.3	NA
MISSOURI	7.2	NA	7.3	10.1	6.4	6.3
MONTANA	6.8	NA	7.1	10.0	6.7	6.7
NEBRASKA	5.4	NA	5.3	8.0	6.6	6.6
NEVADA	8.0	8.3	NA	9.5	6.7	NA
NEW HAMPSHIRE	5.8	6.6	5.3	13.4	7.2	7.4
NEW JERSEY	5.8	6.8	5.2	7.6	6.0	5.9
NEW MEXICO	5.8	5.2	6.4	13.8	6.3	5.8
NEW YORK	5.5	6.1	5.1	6.3	6.5	6.7
NORTH CAROLINA	6.5	7.5	4.4	13.3	6.3	6.2
NORTH DAKOTA	5.7	NA	NA	6.7	6.2	NA
OHIO	7.2	8.0	6.1	15.4	6.3	6.2
OKLAHOMA	6.1	NA	6.0	10.8	5.8	5.8
OREGON	6.5	7.6	5.6	10.3	7.5	8.4
PENNSYLVANIA	5.2	5.8	4.9	9.6	6.9	6.7
RHODE ISLAND	6.1	NA	6.1	7.8b	6.5	6.4
SOUTH CAROLINA	6.2	7.2	5.2	11.2	6.1	6.4
SOUTH DAKOTA	5.6	NA	5.0	7.2	5.9	5.9
TENNESSEE	6.8	7.8	5.1	14.2	6.6	7.0
TEXAS	7.9	8.1	7.3	15.7	6.2	6.4
UTAH	8.3	NA	8.8	15.4	6.1	6.1
VERMONT	4.3	NA	4.3	9.2	6.4	6.4
VIRGINIA	8.5	8.8	7.9	11.1	6.5	6.4
WASHINGTON	7.5	NA	6.0	9.7	6.7	6.4
WEST VIRGINIA	5.5	NA	5.5	11.3	6.2	6.1
WISCONSIN	4.8	4.6	4.9	11.1	6.2	6.3
WYOMING	7.5	NA	6.9	13.3	6.3	6.2
U.S.	6.8	7.6	5.9	12.5	6.3	6.4

NA: SAMPLE SIZE TOO SMALL (LESS THAN 10); NO ESTIMATE PROVIDED.

NR: NO STAFFING REQUIREMENT.

a: CONNECTICUT HAS STATE STAFF/CHILD RATIO REQUIREMENTS ONLY FOR CHILDREN UNDER THREE YEARS OF AGE. NO MEANINGFUL CHILD/STAFF RATIO REQUIREMENT CAN BE CALCULATED AT THE STATE LEVEL.

b: IDAHO, MARYLAND, MASSACHUSETTS, AND RHODE ISLAND HAVE NO STATE CHILD/STAFF RATIO REQUIREMENTS FOR CHILDREN ABOVE CERTAIN AGES (GENERALLY, SCHOOL-AGE CHILDREN). THE RATIOS REPORTED FOR THESE STATES ASSUME THAT NO STAFF ARE REQUIRED FOR CHILDREN IN THESE NON-REGULATED AGE CATEGORIES.

c: THERE ARE NO STATE CHILD/STAFF RATIO REQUIREMENTS IN MISSISSIPPI, ALTHOUGH FIDCR RATIOS ARE ENFORCED IN FFP CENTERS.

* DATA FOR ONLY 17 OF 67 COUNTIES.

TABLE 157

PERCENT OF CENTERS SATISFYING STATE AND FEDERAL STAFFING REQUIREMENTS BY STATE
(PERCENTAGE OF CENTERS)

	STATE REQUIREMENTS			FIDCR REQUIREMENT		
STATE	ALL CENTERS	NON-FFP CENTERS	FFP CENTERS	ALL CENTERS	NON-FFP CENTERS	FFP CENTERS
ALABAMA	95.5	92.7	100.0	48.2	20.3	92.0
ALASKA	100.0	NA	NA	87.1	NA	NA
ARIZONA	100.0	NA	100.0	39.7	NA	34.2
ARKANSAS	90.6	85.9	100.0	41.4	33.9	56.5
CALIFORNIA	95.7	94.1	98.6	47.2	34.2	70.5
COLORADO	97.3	100.0	94.2	40.4	33.3	48.3
CONNECTICUT	100.0a	100.0a	100.0a	66.7	63.6	70.8
DELAWARE	100.0	100.0	100.0	69.4	44.3	93.3
D.C.	75.5	64.4	88.2	46.7	53.8	38.6
FLORIDA*	100.0	100.0	100.0	28.9	28.4	30.8
GEORGIA	96.6	95.2	100.0	37.1	24.1	67.7
HAWAII	100.0	100.0	100.0	39.2	24.9	49.9
IDAHO	89.7a	NA	81.0	38.0	NA	42.0
ILLINOIS	91.4	82.4	98.3	45.5	26.5	60.0
INDIANA	84.8	70.9	100.0	49.5	28.7	72.5
IOWA	92.6	100.0	81.9	69.5	67.0	73.0
KANSAS	93.1	NA	95.3	80.0	NA	88.1
KENTUCKY	91.8	79.7	100.0	55.8	37.6	68.1
LOUISIANA	93.7	91.6	100.0	31.5	22.5	58.3
MAINE	95.6	88.9	100.0	87.0	66.7	100.0
MARYLAND	100.0a	100.0a	100.0a	67.8	50.1	100.0
MASSACHUSETTS	90.0a	NA	87.0a	71.8	NA	72.7
MICHIGAN	94.2	NA	92.1	45.6	NA	37.8
MINNESOTA	95.4	NA	100.0	71.5	NA	87.2
MISSISSIPPI	100.0b	100.0b	NA	59.5	45.2	NA
MISSOURI	87.2	NA	82.3	43.5	NA	42.5
MONTANA	86.3	NA	85.0	58.3	NA	53.1
NEBRASKA	78.9	NA	78.1	65.6	NA	70.8
NEVADA	73.6	68.6	NA	38.2	40.7	NA
NEW HAMPSHIRE	96.4	89.9	100.0	77.9	60.9	87.2
NEW JERSEY	71.6	63.3	76.9	71.2	58.3	79.5
NEW MEXICO	100.0	100.0	100.0	61.4	70.4	53.7
NEW YORK	79.0	68.3	84.7	79.9	68.3	86.1
NORTH CAROLINA	93.2	92.0	95.6	54.1	36.2	91.3
NORTH DAKOTA	88.5	NA	NA	88.5	77.8	NA
OHIO	96.1	97.2	94.7	46.2	37.9	57.2
OKLAHOMA	100.0	NA	100.0	54.9	44.1	56.8
OREGON	88.6	83.5	93.3	76.3	61.5	89.3
PENNSYLVANIA	97.1	90.9	100.0	84.1	81.7	85.2
RHODE ISLAND	79.8a	NA	78.5a	52.0	50.0	52.2
SOUTH CAROLINA	95.4	91.0	100.0	61.5	46.2	77.9
SOUTH DAKOTA	87.4	NA	100.0	74.6	40.7	86.9
TENNESSEE	97.2	95.5	100.0	49.3	33.2	75.9
TEXAS	100.0	100.0	100.0	34.4	30.5	51.2
UTAH	96.8	NA	95.8	27.6	42.2	23.1
VERMONT	100.0	NA	100.0	92.3	-	92.3
VIRGINIA	85.6	82.5	91.4	34.2	35.1	32.5
WASHINGTON	77.5	NA	92.2	46.7	11.9	62.0
WEST VIRGINIA	100.0	NA	100.0	69.1	100.0	65.7
WISCONSIN	100.0	100.0	100.0	82.7	87.9	78.4
WYOMING	93.9	NA	91.1	34.5	0.0	50.6
U.S.	93.9	92.8	95.3	50.9	37.6	67.6

NA: SAMPLE SIZE TOO SMALL (LESS THAN 10); NO ESTIMATE PROVIDED.

a: CONNECTICUT, IDAHO, MARYLAND, MASSACHUSETTS, AND RHODE ISLAND HAVE NO STATE STAFF/CHILD RATIO REQUIREMENTS FOR CHILDREN ABOVE CERTAIN AGES. THE COMPLIANCE MEASURES REPORTED FOR STATE REQUIREMENTS IN THESE STATES ASSUME NO STAFF ARE REQUIRED IN THESE NON-REGULATED CATEGORIES.

b: THERE ARE NO STAFF/CHILD RATIO REQUIREMENTS IN MISSISSIPPI, ALTHOUGH FIDCR RATIOS ARE ENFORCED IN FFP CENTERS.

* DATA FOR ONLY 17 OF 67 COUNTIES.

TABLE 158

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN FIDCR AND STATE STAFFING REQUIREMENTS BY STATE
(ADDITIONAL FTE'S REQUIRED BY FIDCR)

STATE	ESTIMATED STATE TOTALS			AVERAGE FTE'S PER CENTER		
	ALL CENTERS	NON-FFP CENTERS	FFP CENTERS	ALL CENTERS	NON-FFP CENTERS	FFP CENTERS
ALABAMA	1620	1015	605	3.3	3.4	3.2
ALASKA	55	NA	NA	1.9	NA	NA
ARIZONA	867	NA	670	4.1	NA	4.7
ARKANSAS	834	582	252	3.0	3.1	2.7
CALIFORNIA	6087	3942	2145	3.1	3.1	3.0
COLORADO	530	284	246	2.6	2.6	2.5
CONNECTICUT	782a	389a	393a	3.8a	3.3a	4.5a
DELAWARE	294	175	119	3.6	4.4	2.8
D.C.	312	147	165	2.0	1.8	2.3
FLORIDA*	4221	2865	1356	3.9	3.4	5.8
GEORGIA	3070	2091	979	3.1	3.0	3.3
HAWAII	626	232	394	4.2	3.6	4.6
IDAHO	111a	NA	79a	2.0a	NA	2.7a
ILLINOIS	2356	1098	1258	2.9	3.1	2.7
INDIANA	701	352	349	3.1	3.0	3.3
IOWA	307	165	142	1.8	1.6	2.0
KANSAS	104	NA	81	1.7	NA	1.7
KENTUCKY	613	239	374	2.2	2.2	2.3
LOUISIANA	1385	1058	327	3.0	3.1	2.8
MAINE	92	34	58	2.0	1.9	2.1
MARYLAND	743a	534a	209a	2.1a	2.4a	1.7a
MASSACHUSETTS	331a	NA	275a	1.0a	NA	1.1a
MICHIGAN	1034	NA	817	2.9	NA	3.1
MINNESOTA	359	NA	211	1.8	NA	1.6
MISSISSIPPI	3807b	2834b	NA	7.5b	7.5b	NA
MISSOURI	924	NA	724	2.8	NA	3.0
MONTANA	67	NA	63	1.9	NA	2.0
NEBRASKA	160	NA	152	1.5	NA	1.5
NEVADA	156	81	NA	2.1	1.4	NA
NEW HAMPSHIRE	149	40	109	2.3	1.7	2.6
NEW JERSEY	331	78	253	0.8	0.5	1.0
NEW MEXICO	428	144	284	2.6	1.9	3.3
NEW YORK	-193c	-16c	-177c	-0.2c	-0.1c	-0.3c
NORTH CAROLINA	3429	2504	925	3.0	3.2	2.5
NORTH DAKOTA	9	NA	NA	0.3	NA	NA
OHIO	2107	1157	950	4.2	4.0	4.4
OKLAHOMA	1496	NA	1180	3.2	NA	3.0
OREGON	322	131	191	1.3	1.2	1.5
PENNSYLVANIA	675	162	513	1.5	1.1	1.7
RHODE ISLAND	35a	NA	34a	1.0a	NA	1.1a
SOUTH CAROLINA	1075	484	591	2.9	2.5	3.3
SOUTH DAKOTA	25	NA	17	0.8	NA	0.8
TENNESSEE	1328	775	553	2.5	2.3	2.8
TEXAS	8043	6414	1629	4.6	4.5	5.0
UTAH	260	NA	222	4.2	NA	4.7
VERMONT	43	NA	43	1.0	NA	1.0
VIRGINIA	805	493	312	2.6	2.5	2.9
WASHINGTON	502	NA	370	1.8	NA	1.9
WEST VIRGINIA	133	NA	123	1.9	NA	1.9
WISCONSIN	461	155	306	2.0	1.5	2.5
WYOMING	90	NA	61	4.1	NA	4.1
U.S.	54100	32091	22009	3.0	3.1	2.7

NA: SAMPLE SIZE TOO SMALL (LESS THAN 10); NO ESTIMATE PROVIDED.

a: CONNECTICUT, IDAHO, MARYLAND, MASSACHUSETTS, AND RHODE ISLAND HAVE NO CHILD/STAFF RATIO REQUIREMENTS FOR CHILDREN ABOVE CERTAIN AGES. THE ESTIMATES PRESENTED HERE ASSUME THAT NO STAFF ARE REQUIRED FOR CHILDREN IN THESE NON-REGULATED CATEGORIES BY STATE REGULATIONS.

b: MISSISSIPPI HAS NO STATE RATIO REQUIREMENTS. THE ESTIMATES REPORTED REPRESENT, THEREFORE, THE NUMBER OF STAFF REQUIRED TO MEET FIDCR.

c: ON AVERAGE, STATE STAFFING REQUIREMENTS IN NEW YORK ARE MORE STRINGENT THAN FIDCR.

* DATA FOR ONLY 17 OF 67 COUNTIES.

TABLE 159

COMPLIANCE* WITH NON-STAFFING PROVISIONS OF FIDCR BY STATE (PERCENTAGE OF FFP CENTERS)

STATE	GROUP SIZE	FOOD SERVICE	ENTERING MEDICAL EXAMS	SOCIAL SERVICES	PARENT CONFER- ENCES	PARENT ADVISORY COUNCIL
ALABAMA	64.3	92.9	89.3	82.1	96.4	88.9
ALASKA	NA	81.3	93.3	93.3	86.7	80.0
ARIZONA	31.0	86.2	62.1	82.8	82.8	58.6
ARKANSAS	61.5	100.0	69.2	92.3	100.0	92.3
CALIFORNIA	50.0	87.5	97.9	88.5	93.8	80.2
COLORADO	64.7	88.2	100.0	82.4	94.1	58.8
CONNECTICUT	42.1	84.2	100.0	100.0	100.0	94.7
DELAWARE	83.3	100.0	100.0	83.3	88.9	88.9
D.C.	73.7	94.7	100.0	68.4	89.5	94.7
FLORIDA**	44.1	91.2	88.2	85.3	91.2	69.7
GEORGIA	61.0	95.1	95.1	85.4	92.7	87.8
HAWAII	37.5	70.8	100.0	95.8	95.8	83.3
IDAHO	62.5	68.8	18.8	62.5	75.0	56.3
ILLINOIS	55.1	92.8	98.5	80.6	86.6	71.6
INDIANA	47.6	100.0	100.0	85.7	100.0	76.2
IOWA	62.5	100.0	100.0	93.8	93.8	75.0
KANSAS	75.0	91.7	100.0	91.3	87.5	83.3
KENTUCKY	77.4	93.5	64.5	83.3	90.3	86.7
LOUISIANA	77.8	94.4	94.4	77.8	83.3	94.4
MAINE	35.3	100.0	94.1	82.4	100.0	88.2
MARYLAND	64.7	94.1	100.0	88.2	94.1	100.0
MASSACHUSETTS	55.6	77.8	100.0	97.1	100.0	74.3
MICHIGAN	52.9	91.2	100.0	81.8	81.8	87.9
MINNESOTA	81.5	100.0	100.0	81.5	92.6	85.2
MISSISSIPPI	NA	94.4	83.3	88.9	94.4	88.9
MISSOURI	70.6	97.1	100.0	82.4	94.1	61.8
MONTANA	54.2	95.8	91.7	79.2	91.7	75.0
NEBRASKA	80.0	96.0	64.0	68.0	84.0	68.0
NEVADA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
NEW HAMPSHIRE	61.1	94.4	94.4	88.9	83.3	83.3
NEW JERSEY	55.6	100.0	95.6	88.9	95.6	82.2
NEW MEXICO	42.9	85.7	47.6	71.4	71.4	75.0
NEW YORK	28.8	93.2	100.0	93.2	94.5	98.6
NORTH CAROLINA	83.6	89.1	92.7	85.5	100.0	96.3
NORTH DAKOTA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
OHIO	71.1	94.7	100.0	97.2	100.0	86.1
OKLAHOMA	79.2	100.0	34.0	58.5	75.5	57.7
OREGON	64.0	92.0	88.0	96.0	100.0	92.0
PENNSYLVANIA	51.0	96.1	84.0	93.9	88.0	96.0
RHODE ISLAND	28.6	90.5	100.0	95.0	100.0	90.0
SOUTH CAROLINA	48.1	81.5	85.2	96.2	96.3	84.6
SOUTH DAKOTA	55.6	83.3	88.9	83.3	83.3	83.3
TENNESSEE	57.1	91.4	94.3	94.3	94.3	88.6
TEXAS	56.8	84.1	95.2	81.0	90.5	83.3
UTAH	53.8	88.5	96.2	69.2	84.6	42.3
VERMONT	40.7	81.5	85.2	96.3	92.6	100.0
VIRGINIA	60.0	100.0	100.0	60.0	93.3	64.3
WASHINGTON	53.1	100.0	71.9	90.6	96.9	59.4
WEST VIRGINIA	76.9	96.2	100.0	92.0	84.0	88.0
WISCONSIN	60.9	91.3	95.7	82.6	95.7	65.2
WYOMING	72.7	100.0	72.7	81.8	72.7	72.7
U.S.	57.4	91.6	89.3	84.7	91.7	81.0

NA: SAMPLE SIZE TOO SMALL (LESS THAN 10); NO ESTIMATE PROVIDED.

* DEFINITIONS USED IN DETERMINATION OF COMPLIANCE ARE AS FOLLOWS: GROUP SIZE--MAXIMUM OF 15 CHILDREN IF YOUNGEST CHILD IS UNDER FOUR; MAXIMUM OF 30 CHILDREN IF YOUNGEST CHILD IS FOUR OR FIVE; MAXIMUM OF 25 CHILDREN IF YOUNGEST CHILD IN GROUP IS SIX OR OLDER. FOOD SERVICE--AT LEAST THREE MEALS AND/OR SNACKS SERVED PER DAY; MEDICAL EXAM--EXAMINATION REQUIRED AT TIME CHILD ENROLLS; SOCIAL SERVICES--COUNSELING ON FAMILY PROBLEMS AND/OR ASSISTANCE IN OBTAINING GENERAL FINANCIAL AID OR COMMUNITY SERVICES; PARENT CONFERENCES--PROVIDES COUNSELING ON CHILD'S DEVELOPMENT; ADVISORY COUNCIL--PARENTS PARTICIPATE IN STAFF SELECTION, BUDGET/PROGRAM REVIEW AND/OR FUND RAISING.

** DATA FOR ONLY 17 OF 67 COUNTIES.

TABLE 160

AVERAGE ANNUAL INSPECTIONS FROM REGULATORY AGENCIES BY STATE
(INSPECTIONS PER CENTER PER YEAR)

	LICENSING/MONITORING VISIT			ALL CENTERS	
STATE	ALL CENTERS	NON-FFP CENTERS	FFP CENTERS	HEALTH DEPT	FIRE DEPT
ALABAMA	4.4	3.5	5.9	5.8	2.7
ALASKA	3.7	NA	4.0	2.9	2.5
ARIZONA	2.8	2.0	3.1	2.3	1.8
ARKANSAS	2.8	3.2	1.9	2.0	1.4
CALIFORNIA	1.9	1.5	2.5	1.7	2.2
COLORADO	2.8	2.9	2.7	1.9	2.4
CONNECTICUT	2.7	2.5	3.0	3.6	2.1
DELAWARE	6.9	5.0	8.8	1.6	2.7
D.C.	3.4	2.9	3.9	2.4	2.2
FLORIDA*	4.2	3.9	5.1	4.8	2.0
GEORGIA	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.7	2.1
HAWAII	2.2	1.9	2.5	2.9	1.6
IDAHO	2.6	2.2	2.9	1.8	1.8
ILLINOIS	3.1	3.2	3.1	4.0	3.3
INDIANA	4.4	4.7	4.1	2.4	2.5
IOWA	1.9	2.0	1.8	0.9	2.3
KANSAS	3.8	NA	4.1	2.5	1.6
KENTUCKY	3.2	3.3	3.2	1.9	2.4
LOUISIANA	3.3	3.5	2.6	4.8	2.0
MAINE	3.4	3.5	3.3	2.1	3.3
MARYLAND	2.8	2.9	2.6	3.0	1.8
MASSACHUSETTS	2.9	3.2	3.8	1.5	2.3
MICHIGAN	2.5	2.5	2.5	1.2	1.3
MINNESOTA	3.3	2.8	3.5	3.3	2.0
MISSISSIPPI	3.5	3.3	3.9	3.9	2.1
MISSOURI	5.4	4.8	5.6	2.1	2.3
MONTANA	3.7	NA	3.6	1.6	2.1
NEBRASKA	2.7	NA	2.8	1.9	2.3
NEVADA	5.4	5.6	NA	3.6	3.0
NEW HAMPSHIRE	1.8	2.3	1.6	2.6	3.7
NEW JERSEY	3.5	2.5	4.1	2.1	2.2
NEW MEXICO	2.4	2.1	2.6	3.1	1.9
NEW YORK	3.6	2.8	4.0	2.2	2.9
NORTH CAROLINA	1.4	1.2	1.7	1.7	1.6
NORTH DAKOTA	2.9	NA	NA	0.9	2.1
OHIO	2.7	2.0	3.7	2.7	2.6
OKLAHOMA	6.4	NA	6.5	4.5	2.5
OREGON	3.7	3.7	3.7	1.6	1.9
PENNSYLVANIA	3.9	3.7	4.0	2.2	1.6
RHODE ISLAND	0.9	NA	0.9	2.6	3.2
SOUTH CAROLINA	2.7	3.1	2.2	3.1	2.2
SOUTH DAKOTA	1.9	NA	1.7	1.5	1.3
TENNESSEE	4.1	4.4	3.7	3.5	2.3
TEXAS	5.5	5.4	6.1	3.7	2.0
UTAH	7.8	NA	8.7	4.5	2.5
VERMONT	3.3	NA	3.2	1.7	1.8
VIRGINIA	3.7	4.1	3.0	6.3	3.9
WASHINGTON	2.4	2.4	2.4	1.9	2.4
WEST VIRGINIA	2.8	NA	2.8	2.6	2.6
WISCONSIN	4.7	4.4	4.9	1.8	2.6
WYOMING	2.6	NA	2.5	1.7	1.6
U.S.	3.5	3.3	3.7	2.9	2.2

NA: SAMPLE SIZE TOO SMALL (LESS THAN 10); NO ESTIMATE PROVIDED.

* DATA FOR ONLY 17 OF 67 COUNTIES.

PART 3--APPENDICES

Appendix A:	SAMPLING DESIGN, SURVEY IMPLEMENTATION, ESTIMATION TECHNIQUES AND RELIABILITY
Appendix B:	SUPPLY STUDY QUESTIONNAIRE

Appendix A: SAMPLING DESIGN, SURVEY IMPLEMENTATION, ESTIMATION TECHNIQUES AND RELIABILITY

Overview

The data collected by the Supply Study come from two probability samples of day care centers. The first sample was drawn for a large state-by-state telephone survey. The second, much smaller sample was selected from among the centers in the first sample. The sampling unit in each case was a day care center, defined as having the following characteristics:

- provides non-live-in child care services;
- has a capacity for 13 or more children;
- has at least one child enrolled for 25 hours or more per week;
- was operating at the time the survey was conducted and is open at least 9 months per year;
- enrolls a majority of non-handicapped children.

The sample for the telephone survey consisted of 3,167 centers. This sample was drawn using the state in which each center operated as the stratifier. The size of the sample from each state stratum was proportional to the state's population of centers. In states with few centers, a supplementary sample was drawn and added to the proportional sample. The supplementary sample was needed for adequate accuracy in state-level estimates of center characteristics. The proportional sample consisted of 2,536 centers, the supplementary sample of 631 more. The combined sample size within each state varied from a low of 16 in Wyoming to a high of 272 in California.

The telephone survey was conducted in four rounds of approximately 775 interviews per round. Spaced three months apart, the four rounds covered a twelve-month period starting in Spring 1976 and ending in Winter 1977. One-fourth of each state's sample allocation was assigned to each round. This spacing of the survey over the year added a time dimension to the sampling plan.

The sample for the on-site survey consisted of 70 centers drawn from those participating in the telephone survey. The sampling technique used was multi-stage cluster sampling. The 48 contiguous states and the District of Columbia were divided into primary sampling units (PSU's) of one or more states so that each PSU contained at least five centers. The PSU's were grouped into seven regional strata of approximately equal center populations. One PSU was selected from each stratum, with the probability of selection proportional to the PSU's center population. The sample for the on-site survey consisted of between nine and 11 centers, drawn at random in each of the selected PSU's. This procedure yielded a statistically generalizable sample in which each of the centers in the contiguous states had an equal likelihood of selection. The advantage of this approach was that the cost of the on-site survey was significantly reduced by clustering the sample in a small number of states.

Sample Design for the Telephone Survey

One of the primary objectives of the Supply Study was to provide information which could be used by state governments to evaluate their current policies and practices pertaining to center-based day care. To satisfy this objective, the results of the telephone survey had to provide a profile of the characteristics of center-based day care separately for each state. At the same time, highly accurate national estimates of day care characteristics were needed because federal policy decisions affect a large number of children. These two requirements--state-by-state profiles and highly accurate national estimates--were the primary objectives of the sample design selected for the telephone survey.

The national sample of 3,167 centers was allocated across states using an algorithm which was a compromise between equal allocation and sampling in proportion to stratum size. A basic sample was drawn from the strata in proportion to the number of centers in each stratum. In this basic sample, large states, where more children and public funds are concentrated, got large sample allocations. For each of those states for which the resulting sample size was insufficient for statistical inference, a supplementary sample was added to satisfy accuracy requirements.

Five steps were required to allocate the sample across the 51 strata:

(1) States were listed in order of the size of their population of day care centers, starting with the most populated state.

(2) For each of the i states a minimum sample size (m_i) was calculated. The criterion for minimum size was that the resulting state sample must yield 95 percent confidence intervals for estimates of population proportions no wider than ±0.15. The formula used was

$$m_i = I\ [(1 + \alpha^2/0.9604)/(\alpha^2/0.9604 + 1/N_i)]^*$$

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* This formula is obtained from an equation for the confidence interval for an estimate of a population proportion (p) obtained from a sample of n units out of a population of N:

$$1.96 \sqrt{(N-n)/N}\ \sqrt{p(1-p)/(n-1)} < \alpha$$

The inequality is changed to an equality and the equation is solved for n. Since the confidence interval is widest at p=0.5, this value is substituted into the resulting solution.

where N_i is the total number of centers in the state and the operator I[ ] indicates the rounding up to the next highest integer value.

(3) A table was then set up with all of the unique values of m_i listed in the first column (in descending order of magnitude). The sum of the center populations in all states with m_i's less than or equal to each unique m_i in column one were listed in the second column (these sums were denoted as M_j). The third column contained the sum of the m_i's for all states with m_i's less than or equal to each unique m_i in column one (these sums were denoted as L_j).

(4) Starting with the next to largest unique value of m_i and working down, values were calculated for $K_j = [(3100 - L_j)N/(N - M_j)]$*,

where N is the total number of centers in the nation. K_j's were calculated until one was obtained that was less than 3100. This value was denoted as K, and the values of L_j and M_j corresponding to it were denoted as L and M, respectively.

(5) The optimal sample size for each state was the larger of $n_i = rN_i$ and m_i, where

$$r = (3100 - L + KM/N)/N$$

is the sampling rate in states without supplementary samples.

The proportional part of the national sample was composed of n_i centers in each of the i states. If n_i/N was a relatively large fraction (i.e., the proportional sample was a large fraction of the total sample), then estimates of population parameters at the national level could be prepared from the proportional sample alone. By not using the supplementary state samples to calculate national parameters, the time-consuming use of weighted averages to correct for oversampling could be avoided.

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* K_j is the number of sampling units remaining out of the original 3100 after the minimum quotas have been satisfied in small states.

The accuracy criterion selected for the Supply Study was that 95 percent confidence intervals for estimates of population proportions at the state level must be no wider than ±.15. Thus if an estimate of 50 percent had been recorded, the sample size was such that one could claim 95 percent confidence that the true proportion was between 0.35 and 0.65. In the formulas presented above for allocating the sample to states, α was set equal to 0.15. It should be noted that larger values of α (for example $\alpha = 0.20$) would result in a larger proportional and a smaller supplementary sample. Smaller values of α would move the sample design toward an equal-allocation-across-strata scheme. Very small values (for example $\alpha = 0.05$) could not be achieved with a national sample size of 3100.*

Table 161 presents the sample allocation used for the telephone survey. State samples ranged in size from 272 in California to 16 in Wyoming. The national proportional sample consisted of 2,536 centers, 80 percent of the total sample. This ratio between the proportional and total sample was more than adequate to justify estimating national parameters from the proportional sample alone.

The width of confidence intervals derived from the telephone survey varied from state to state. A maximum of ± 0.15 for estimates of proportions held for all but two states. For the remaining states the interval was smaller; in California, for example, the interval was no larger than ±0.055. With the proportional sample used to calculate

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*That is, in rule 4 above, no value of K_j could be found which would fall below 3100.

TABLE 161

STATE-BY-STATE SAMPLES FOR THE TELEPHONE SURVEY

STATE	Estimated Number of Centers	Number of Centers in Proportional Sample	Number of Centers in Total Sample	Sample as Percent of Population	Maximum Width of Confidence Interval for Estimate of Proportion*
ALABAMA	488	68	74	15.2	10.6
ALASKA	29	4	25	86.2	7.4
ARIZONA	209	28	42	20.1	13.7
ARKANSAS	277	40	41	14.8	14.3
CALIFORNIA	1981	272	272	13.7	5.5
COLORADO	206	28	36	17.5	15.0
CONNECTICUT	205	28	45	22.0	13.1
DELAWARE	82	12	35	42.7	12.7
D.C.	154	20	41	26.6	13.3
FLORIDA**	1073	148	156	14.5	7.3
GEORGIA	992	136	141	14.2	7.7
HAWAII	150	20	42	28.0	13.0
IDAHO	55	8	32	58.2	11.4
ILLINOIS	823	112	122	14.8	8.2
INDIANA	223	32	44	19.7	13.4
IOWA	174	28	41	23.6	13.5
KANSAS	62	8	31	50.0	12.7
KENTUCKY	276	40	52	18.8	12.4
LOUISIANA	459	64	73	15.9	10.6
MAINE	46	8	28	60.9	11.8
MARYLAND	350	48	49	14.0	13.1
MASSACHUSETTS	324	44	47	14.5	13.4
MICHIGAN	358	48	48	13.4	13.3
MINNESOTA	195	28	40	20.5	14.0
MISSISSIPPI	511	72	72	14.1	10.8
MISSOURI	333	48	48	14.4	13.2
MONTANA	36	4	27	75.0	9.6
NEBRASKA	107	16	28	26.2	16.2
NEVADA	74	12	34	45.9	12.5
NEW HAMPSHIRE	65	8	28	43.1	14.2
NEW JERSEY	419	56	74	17.7	10.4
NEW MEXICO	162	24	39	24.1	13.9
NEW YORK	829	112	112	13.5	8.7
NORTH CAROLINA	1156	160	173	15.0	6.9
NORTH DAKOTA	28	4	17	60.7	15.4
OHIO	503	72	89	17.7	9.5
OKLAHOMA	466	64	64	13.7	11.5
OREGON	241	32	48	19.9	12.8
PENNSYLVANIA	442	60	76	17.2	10.3
RHODE ISLAND	34	4	24	70.6	11.1
SOUTH CAROLINA	376	52	57	15.2	12.1
SOUTH DAKOTA	30	4	25	83.3	8.2
TENNESSEE	530	72	94	17.7	9.2
TEXAS	1767	240	241	13.6	5.9
UTAH	62	8	34	54.8	11.5
VERMONT	42	8	29	69.0	10.3
VIRGINIA	305	44	44	14.4	13.8
WASHINGTON	278	40	46	16.5	13.3
WEST VIRGINIA	71	12	29	40.8	14.2
WISCONSIN	227	32	42	18.5	13.8
WYOMING	22	4	16	72.7	13.2
U.S.	18,307	2,536	3,167	17.3	1.6

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* Numbers are percentage points and represent the width of one side of the 95% confidence intervals when the estimated proportion is 50% (p = 0.5).

**Data for only 17 of 67 counties.

national estimates, the confidence interval was below ±0.016. This could be reduced by no more than 0.0015 if national estimates had been prepared from weighted averages of all 3100 observations in the combined sample, a negligible gain compared to the extra work required to use a weighting scheme.

A survey conducted at a single point in the year was not likely to provide a good profile of the typical or average characteristics of enrollment, staffing and program in day care centers. Since the pattern of peaks and troughs over the course of the year were unknown, it was impossible to specify a priori what point on the annual cycle was typical. Nor was the same point likely to be average for all types of centers.

The solution which was adopted was to spread the sample for the telephone survey over the entire year. Instead of one sample of 3,167 centers, four samples were chosen of approximately 792 centers each. Each set of interviews was conducted during a four week interval with a spacing of about three months between surveys. The following schedule was used for the four rounds:

Round I: 4/19/76 - 5/07/76
Round II: 7/19/76 - 8/13/76
Round III: 10/18/76 - 11/05/76
Round IV: 1/17/77 - 2/11/77

There was no overlap between samples; only one center, by accident, was interviewed more than once. In every three month period a random selection of one-fourth of each state's sampling quota was drawn, without replacement, from the state's licensing list. Thus each of these four samples was stratified exactly as described in the previous section. In all there were four independent replicated samples, alike except for the time period in which the interviews were conducted.

Sample Design for the On-Site Survey

The on-site survey had two primary objectives. First, it served as a sample for validating responses to the telephone survey, since it provided a comparison of the answers center directors gave during the telephone survey, their responses during the on-site personal interview and information from center records. Second, it was possible to collect detailed and documented information during the on-site interviews on staffing and grouping patterns, services provided to children and families, and centers' financial status. These data supplemented the results of the telephone survey in providing a detailed profile of the characteristics of center-based care.

Multistage cluster sampling was used to select centers for on-site interviews. The stages in the selection process can be summarized as follows:

(1) Stratified random sampling with the probability of selection proportional to size (pps) was used to choose centers from the proportional sample for one of the quarterly rounds of the telephone survey.

(2) Centers were grouped into clusters composed of states or groups of states (contiguous states with few centers were combined into single PSU's), and clusters were combined into seven regional strata of approximately equal size. One cluster was chosen from each stratum with the probability of selection proportional to size.

(3) A sample of centers within each selected cluster was drawn from those centers included in the telephone survey.

Under ideal conditions these selection procedures would give each center in the country an approximately equal likelihood of selection. Two problems were encountered, however, which necessitated modification of the selection rules. First, regionally compact strata of clusters could not be formed so that all were of equal size. Had the rules listed above been followed exactly, centers in larger than average strata would have had a lower than average probability of selection. Second, one or more of the strata contained fewer telephone survey centers than the targeted number of interviews per strata (10) for the on-site survey. If pps selection had been used within each stratum, centers in the small clusters would have had a lower than average probability of selection.

Two modifications were made in the selection rules to correct for these problems. First, a different target number of interviews was assigned to different strata--11 interviews in the largest strata and 9 in the smallest. Second, to correct for the inadequate number of centers available for interviews in some clusters, the probability of selecting these small clusters was increased above the cluster's share of their stratum's center population.

Table 162 presents the selection probabilities and sampling rates used for drawing the on-site sample. The last column shows the probability that a given center in each cluster would be selected for the on-site survey. These probabilities are the product of the sampling rate for a single survey round (column two divided by column one), the assigned probability for selecting a given cluster (PSU) within a given stratum, and the predetermined sampling rate within the cluster if it is selected. The combined probability of selection is very nearly equal from one cluster to the next.

The sample of clusters for the on-site survey were drawn using the selection rules and modifications listed above. The following selections were made:

TABLE 162

SELECTION PROBABILITIES AND SAMPLING RATES FOR THE ON-SITE SURVEY

Primary Sampling Unit	Estimated Number of Centers*	Proportional Sample for a Single Survey Round	Assigned Probability of Selecting the PSU	Predetermined Sampling Rate if PSU is Selected	Combined Probability of Selecting a Specific Center
Group I: (10 interviews)					
1. Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont	176	5	.1075	1.0000	.0031
2. Massachusetts	383	12	.1290	.8333	.0034
3. Connecticut and Rhode Island	259	8	.1075	1.0000	.0033
4. New York	752	23	.2473	.4348	.0033
5. New Jersey	613	19	.2043	.5263	.0033
6. Pennsylvania	618	19	.2043	.5263	.0033
SUBTOTAL	2,801	86			
Group II: (11 interviews)					
7. Maryland	381	12	.1176	.9167	.0034
8. Delaware, District of Columbia, West Virginia	333	10	.1078	1.0000	.0036
9. Ohio	666	21	.2059	.5238	.0034
10. Indiana	236	7	.1078	1.0000	.0032
11. Kentucky	412	13	.1275	.8462	.0034
12. Virginia	285	9	.1078	1.0000	.0034
13. Tennessee	734	23	.2255	.4783	.0034
SUBTOTAL	3,047	95			
Group III: (10 interviews)					
14. North Carolina	1,406	43	.4674	.2326	.0033
15. South Carolina	446	14	.1522	.7143	.0034
16. Georgia	1,119	35	.3804	.2857	.0034
SUBTOTAL	2,971	92			
Group IV: (10 interviews)					
17. Florida**	1,265	39	.4149	.2564	.0033
18. Alabama	575	18	.1915	.5556	.0033
19. Mississippi	574	18	.1915	.5556	.0033
20. Louisiana	601	19	.2021	.5263	.0034
SUBTOTAL	3,015	94			
Group V: (9 interviews)					
21. Michigan	320	10	.1149	.9000	.0032
22. Wisconsin	184	6	.1034	1.0000	.0034
23. Illinois	983	30	.3448	.3000	.0032
24. Missouri	340	11	.1264	.8182	.0033
25. North Dakota and Minnesota	245	8	.1034	1.0000	.0034
26. South Dakota and Iowa	243	8	.1034	1.0000	.0034
27. Nebraska and Kansas	189	6	.1034	1.0000	.0033
SUBTOTAL	2,504	79			
Group VI: (11 interviews)					
28. Nevada, Utah and Arizona	393	12	.1121	.9167	.0037
29. New Mexico	278	9	.1028	1.0000	.0033
30. Oklahoma	511	16	.1495	1.0000	.0032
31. Arkansas	322	10	.1028	1.0000	.0032
32. Texas	1,832	57	.5327	.1930	.0032
SUBTOTAL	3,336	104			
Group VII: (10 interviews)					
33. Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado	311	10	.1042	1.0000	.0034
34. Washington	344	11	.1146	.9090	.0033
35. Oregon	305	9	.1042	1.0000	.0031
36. California	2,100	65	.6771	.1538	.0032
SUBTOTAL	3,060	95			
TOTAL - ALL PSU's	20,734	645	-----	-----	-----

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* These estimates are based on survey data available as of the end of the first round of the telephone survey, the point at which the sample for the on-site survey was selected.

** Data for only 17 of 67 counties.

Cluster	Center Population*	Number of Interviews
New York	752	10
Tennessee	734	11
South Carolina	446	10
Mississippi	574	10
Illinois	983	9
Texas	1,832	11
Oregon	305	9
TOTAL	5,626	70

Only in Oregon was the number of interviews constrained by the number of centers selected for the telephone survey.

One point should be made about the face validity of the sample of state clusters selected for the on-site survey. Four of the states selected were southern states, and none of the states selected were drawn from the central and north-central regions. The explanation for these two outcomes is simple. A very high percentage of the day care centers in the country are located in southern states, while very few are located in the central regions (see Table 162). The sample of states selected for the survey had exactly the composition one would predict for a probability sample a priori.

Only at the national level was the sample size for the on-site survey adequate for accurate estimates of population parameters. With a sample of 70 centers from a population of 18,300, population proportions could be estimated with 95 percent confidence intervals no wider than ±0.12. This exceeded the minimum accuracy level set for state-level estimates from the telephone survey data.

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*These estimates were based on survey data available as of the end of the first round of the telephone survey, the point at which the sample for the on-site survey was selected.

Implementation of the Sampling Plan

There were two parts to the implementation of the sampling design for the telephone survey; the preparation of a sample frame and the actual selection of centers for inclusion in the sample. Once the sample frame was complete, the selection of a sample was relatively straightforward.

The sample frame for this study was compiled largely from state day care licensing lists. These lists are generally prepared by regional day care licensing offices in each state and then collated by a central state office. They contain the names of facilities licensed, certified or approved* to provide day care services in a given state. Since some states exempt certain types of facilities from licensure (e.g., Head Start centers or day care programs operated by public schools), licensing lists had to be supplemented in some instances with lists obtained from sources other than the state or regional licensing offices. Although a relatively insignificant number of day care facilities were inserted in the sample frame from these supplementary lists, it is important to note that *a systematic effort was made to include unlicensed day care centers in the study sample*.

A uniform set of procedures was used in all states to obtain lists of day care centers. These procedures can be summarized as follows:

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*Different terminology is used in different states for what is referred to here as licensure.

- Telephone calls were made to state day care offices to request that licensing lists be mailed as quickly as possible. In each instance, the objectives of the Supply Study and the telephone survey were carefully explained to the state day care representatives.

- In addition to asking that licensing lists be sent, the caller asked a series of questions to verify the completeness of the lists and to determine how recently the list had been updated and how soon the next update would occur. When the representative of the state day care office indicated that certain types of day care facilities (e.g., Head Start centers) were not included on the list, he or she was asked to estimate how many centers might be omitted and to provide the name of a state agency or official who might be able to supply a list of the missing centers.

- When lists had not been received, follow-up calls were made a reasonable period of time after the lists were supposed to have been mailed out.

Special circumstances in some states necessitated special procedures. For example, in Florida, Massachusetts, New York and Texas, licensing lists were not available at the state level, and calls had to be made to two or more regional or county day care offices. In Florida, many counties were unable to provide lists of licensed centers; as a result, the sample frame developed for that state is seriously flawed.

Two sources of information were available on the types of day care facilities exempted from licensure in each state.* The list of the types of facilities granted exemption is long, but most of the categories are very specialized centers operated by the federal government, centers operated for the purpose of teacher training, centers located in hospitals, etc. The two most important categories are centers operated by public schools and Head Start centers. The types of facilities exempted from licensure vary considerably from state to state.

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*The first source is information from HEW included in Committee on Finance, Child Care: Data and Materials, (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Senate, October 1974), pages 104-19. The second source is Educational Commission for the States, Day Care Licensing Policies and Practices, (Denver: Educational Commission for the States, August 1975), pages 52-6.

When representatives of state day care offices were asked about centers exempted from licensure, they indicated that for most categories either the centers included in the category were included on the state's licensing list (despite their exempt status) or few if any centers of that type were operating in the state. In these instances no further action was taken; the resulting imperfections in the sample frame were deemed to be minimal.

In the case of unlicensed Head Start and school-operated centers, an effort was made to obtain supplementary lists. The following strategies were used:

- Head Start centers. The OCD Head Start representative in each HEW region was asked to provide a list of all full-day Head Start centers operating in states which did not include such centers on the state's licensing list. These representatives were also asked to screen the list of Head Start centers provided by the remaining states in order to eliminate all part-day programs. This procedure yielded a relatively accurate representation of full-day Head Start centers in the final sample frame.

- School-operated centers. In those states which do not include full-day school-operated centers on their licensing list, representatives of the state day care office were asked to refer survey staff to an official or agency who could provide specific information about this type of care. Follow-up calls were made to the official or agency so nominated, and lists of full-day centers were requested. School-based centers did not exist in many of these states or operated less than 25 hours per week.

A sample frame can be flawed in two ways--eligible sampling units can be omitted or ineligible sampling units can be included. The problem of omitted units was dealt with by the procedures just described above. Although very few centers were added to the sample frame as the result of these procedures, confidence in the lack of omissions in the sampling frame was greatly enhanced. The major omissions which remained were new centers, those which began operations after state licensing lists were last updated. Some states have not updated their lists in over two years.

The licensing lists, used as the principal basis of the sampling frame used in the telephone survey, were 10 to 20 months old at the time of the last round of telephone interview (2 to 12 months old at the time of the first round). As Table 163 indicates, most lists received from state day care agencies indicated the time at which they had last been updated. Most had been updated during late 1975 or early 1976. Since most lists had been compiled from information supplied by county or regional offices, however, the date at which the "state" list had last been updated may have been later than the date at which names and addresses of centers had actually been compiled. Many lists contained names of centers which had closed (i.e., phone was disconnected) at the time of the telephone interviews, but no determination could be made as to how long they had been closed. It is also likely that many centers which began operations between the beginning of 1975 and February 1977 were not included on the licensing lists received and were ommitted from the sample frame of the study.

The frequency distribution, derived from survey results, of the number of years centers had been in operation supports the hypothesis that a significant number of very young centers were omitted from the sample frame of the

Table 163

Date and Status of Licensing Lists Used as Primary Basis for the Survey Sample Frame

State	(Date) Status of Licensing List(s) Received
Alabama	(Not dated) List was received 2/76. State agency provided phone numbers for listed facilities during 3/76.
Alaska	(3/30/76) An updated list (6/11/76) was received during the survey and integrated into sample frame for two rounds of the survey.
Arizona	(8/1/74)
Arkansas	(Not dated) List was received 3/76. State agency advised that list was current.
California	(3/75--regular day care programs; 1/12/76 for Child Development Programs.)
Colorado	(4/75)
Connecticut	(1/1/76)
Delaware	(Not dated) List was received 2/76.
D.C.	(10/1/75)
Florida	(County lists for 17 of 67 counties; some not dated.) Of the 17 lists received, eight were undated. Of these one was reported to have been updated the month it was sent. For the remaining nine counties, dates on lists ranged from 1/75 to 3/76.
Georgia	(2/1/76)
Hawaii	(2/75) An updated list was received 6/76 and integrated into sample frame for the last two rounds of the survey.
Idaho	(Not dated) The list appeared to be more than one year old as of 3/76. An updated list for four counties was received 10/1/76, too late to be integrated into the sample frame used for the study.
Illinois	(10/75)
Indiana	(2/16/76)
Iowa	(2/19/76)
Kansas	(2/1/76)
Kentucky	(12/75)
Louisiana	(8/1/75)
Maine	(2/76)
Maryland	(10/75)
Massachusetts	(Seven regional lists; some not dated.) Three lists were undated; for the other four regions, dates on lists ranged from "1975-76" to 3/76.
Michigan	(1/1/75)
Minnesota	(County and regional lists; all dated.) Dates on lists ranged from 9/75 to 1/76; most were dated 11/75.
Mississippi	(4/1/75)
Missouri	(12/27/75)
Montana	(2/3/76)
Nebraska	(11/1/75)
Nevada	(2/12/76)
New Hampshire	(7/25/75--part; 10/30/75--remainder)
New Jersey	(2/31/76)
New Mexico	(2/13/76)
New York	(Two lists, New York City--7/74 and 7/75; list for rest of state--1/76.) The older list from New York City was comprised of public (subsidized) centers; the new list was for non-public centers.
North Carolina	(2/76)
North Dakota	(1/76)
Ohio	(11/74) An updated list was received 4/76 and integrated into the sample frame for the last three rounds of the survey.
Oklahoma	(7/1/75)
Oregon	(1/1/76)
Pennsylvania	(12/12/75)
Rhode Island	(Not dated) State agency advised that the list was current as of 2/76.
South Carolina	(1/27/76)
South Dakota	[illegible]/19/76)
Tennessee	(Regional lists; all dated 1/76 or 2/76.)
Texas	(Ten regional lists; dates ranged from 6/75 to 3/76.)
Utah	(9/75)
Vermont	(2/1/76)
Virginia	(12/75)
Washington	(12/75)
West Virginia	(2/76)
Wisconsin	(12/75)
Wyoming	(12/75)

survey. Shown below is a truncated version of the distribution of centers by years in operation.

Years Open	Number in Survey	Years Open	Number in Survey
1	210	7	156
2	213	8	120
3	319	9	97
4	273	10	153
5	276	11	57
6	205	12	67

The distribution for 3 to 12 years contains erratic shifts for years 4-5-6 and 9-10-11. These shifts are due to center directors having rounded off their answers to "5 years" or "10 years." Of particular concern are the low frequencies shown for centers open one or two years compared to the frequencies shown for centers open three, four or five years. Assume that 15 percent of the centers in any specific age group shut down before they become one year older. For there to be 319 centers that are three years old this year, there had to be approximately 375 centers that were two years old last year (0.85 x 375 = 319). In addition there had to be approximately 442 centers that were one year old two years ago. If these backward extrapolations are approximately correct, then the low frequencies shown for one- and two-year-old centers must reflect a substantial reduction in the number of centers opening for business in the last two years or the low frequencies must indicate that one- and two-year-old centers were substantially undersampled in the telephone survey due to imperfections in the sample frame. The latter explanation seems to be the more plausible.

Two approaches have been applied to the frequency distribution of years open in an attempt to estimate the number of centers omitted from the same frame. One approach, the more conservative, extrapolated the 319 frequency for three-year-old centers backwards as an estimate of true frequencies for one- and two-year-old centers. The difference between estimated and actual frequencies (319+319-210-213=215) was scaled to the national level (multiplied by 18307/2522, the ratio of estimated national center population to sample size for the proportional sample*). This approach indicated that a minimum of 1561 centers had been omitted from the national sample frame.

The second approach used to estimate the magnitude of the omission in the sample frame was based on the assumption that a constant fraction of the centers open in year T-1 close down by year T. The frequency distribution of years open was smoothed for years 3-12, and an average annual shut-down rate (14.9%) was estimated. This rate was then applied, using 319 for year-3 as a base, to extrapolate back for year-2 and year-1, the frequency which should have been observed for the first two years to achieve consistency with the observed (smoothed) frequencies for years 3-12. This approach produced estimated frequencies of 441 and 375 for year-1 and year-2, respectively. Again, the difference between estimated and actual frequencies for the first two years was scaled to the national level (multiplied by 18307/2522). The second approach yielded an estimate of 2853 centers omitted from the national sample frame.

The results produced by the two extrapolation techniques provide an interval estimate of the size of the true national population of day care centers. Added to the base estimate of 18,300 centers, the two estimates of omitted centers indicate a true center population of between 19,900 and 21,200 centers. Since the second approach listed above is based on a more reasonable assumption (some one-year-old and two-year-old centers shut down before they become a year older), the higher of the two population projections is likely to be the more accurate.

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*Due to missing data for "years open", the size of the sample that is relevant for extrapolation is 2522 instead of 2536.

All state licensing lists included some facilities which did not satisfy the definition of a day care center being used in the Supply Study. A wide range of ineligible facilities appeared: part-day nursery schools, family and group day care homes, summer camps, after-school programs, rehabilitation programs and foster homes. The licensing list for California included facilities licensed by the state to provide a wide range of social and educational programs--including nursing homes and private schools. An important category of ineligibles included on licensing lists was centers that have closed since the latest licensing list was compiled. The inclusion of these ineligible facilities on licensing lists was a serious obstacle to the preparation of an accurate sample frame.

In order to prepare as accurate a sample frame as possible, all state licensing lists were examined and facilities which did not meet the study's definition of a day care center were crossed-off. The lists provided by most states included information on the licensed capacity of each facility. Family and group day care homes were screened out of the sample frame in these states. Some lists indicated the number of hours a facility was open each day; part-day programs were excluded in these cases. Some lists designated the purpose or function of the facility; this information was used in California and other states to screen out a wide range of non-centers. On the basis of the information contained on the licensing lists, more than 5000 facilities were excluded from the sample frame.

Unfortunately, many non-centers remained on the lists after the screening process was complete. The inclusion of these ineligible sample units created two immediate problems. First, the allocation of the national sample of 3100 centers across states had to be based on inaccurate estimates of the center population in each state.

Second, once the telephone survey had begun, not every call resulted in an interview with a center director. Ad hoc procedures were adopted to deal with each of these problems.

The fact that the telephone survey was spread over four rounds, each one three months apart, reduced the seriousness of the sample allocation problem. The 792 interviews targeted for the first round of the survey were allocated across states based on the number of facilities remaining on each state's licensing list after the screening process had been completed. During each round of the telephone survey, records were maintained of the number of centers and non-centers contacted in each state. These records were used to estimate the proportion of eligible sampling units in each state's sample frame. These proportions were then used to revise earlier estimates of each state's population of day care centers. The state-by-state allocation of the samples for rounds II through IV of the survey were based on the revised estimates of center populations obtained from the earlier round(s) of the survey. This procedure confined most of the sample-allocation problems caused by an inaccurate sample frame to the first round of the survey.* (Table 164 presents the results of these calculations based on data from all four rounds of the telephone survey.)

The second problem created by the presence of non-centers in the sample frame was that the sample selected for telephone interviews would produce some calls to non-centers. A telephone survey of day care centers in 18 large urban areas had been conducted in 1974 as part of the site selection process of the NDCS. State licensing lists had also been used to compile the sample frame for that survey. The

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*The inclusion of ineligible sample units in the state and national sample frames introduces an aditional but small error term into the formula for the standard error of state and national estimates of center characteristics.

TABLE 164

Derivation of Estimated Number of Centers, by State

	Number of Organizations on State Licensing List* (1)	Number of Calls Made (2)	Percentage of Licensing List Estimated to be Centers (3)	Estimated Number of Centers in State (4)	Lower Bound, 95% Confidence Interval (5)	Upper Bound, 95% Confidence Interval (6)
ALABAMA	647	105	75.49	488	439	538
ALASKA	49	46	59.52	29	26	32
ARIZONA	329	70	63.63	209	175	244
ARKANSAS	482	73	57.53	277	227	328
CALIFORNIA	4064	578	48.74	1981	1824	2138
COLORADO	423	78	48.68	206	163	249
CONNECTICUT	232	55	88.46	205	187	223
DELAWARE	101	47	80.43	82	73	90
D.C.	239	78	64.28	154	131	176
FLORIDA**	1563	261	68.62	1073	988	1157
GEORGIA	1322	221	75.00	992	919	1064
HAWAII	191	64	78.57	150	133	167
IDAHO	123	79	44.87	55	47	63
ILLINOIS	1576	279	52.23	823	733	913
INDIANA	272	58	82.14	223	199	248
IOWA	266	66	65.62	174	147	202
KANSAS	168	96	36.96	62	51	73
KENTUCKY	433	93	63.74	276	238	314
LOUISIANA	590	105	77.78	459	415	503
MAINE	81	54	56.86	46	39	53
MARYLAND	439	63	79.66	350	307	392
MASSACHUSETTS	809	129	40.00	324	258	389
MICHIGAN	864	102	41.41	358	279	437
MINNESOTA	314	74	61.97	195	163	226
MISSISSIPPI	818	134	62.50	511	448	574
MISSOURI	366	56	90.91	333	307	359
MONTANA	50	38	71.05	36	32	39
NEBRASKA	329	88	32.26	107	79	135
NEVADA	101	59	74.07	74	67	83
NEW HAMPSHIRE	99	48	65.12	65	54	75
NEW JERSEY	1143	227	36.12	419	354	484
NEW MEXICO	327	92	49.40	162	131	192
NEW YORK	1406	205	58.95	829	737	921
NORTH CAROLINA	1495	253	77.31	1156	1083	1229
NORTH DAKOTA	43	30	64.28	28	23	32
OHIO	778	156	64.67	503	449	557
OKLAHOMA	538	81	86.67	466	428	505
OREGON	352	75	68.49	241	207	275
PENNSYLVANIA	602	108	73.33	442	395	488
RHODE ISLAND	35	26	96.00	34	32	35
SOUTH CAROLINA	575	114	65.38	376	328	424
SOUTH DAKOTA	45	38	67.57	30	28	33
TENNESSEE	925	187	57.30	530	469	591
TEXAS	2340	341	75.48	1767	1662	1870
UTAH	79	52	78.72	62	56	68
VERMONT	71	54	59.26	42	37	47
VIRGINIA	391	63	77.97	305	266	343
WASHINGTON	369	66	75.38	278	243	314
WEST VIRGINIA	85	38	83.78	71	64	79
WISCONSIN	346	67	65.62	227	190	264
WYOMING	83	64	26.23	22	17	27
U.S.	29,368	5,634	62.34	18,307	17,952***	18,661***

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* This column contains the number of facilities on state licensing lists after an initial screening to eliminate facilities which, according to information on the lists, did not meet the study's definition of day care centers, plus a small number of facilities added to the sample frame from supplementary lists.

During the initial screening of state licensing lists, the decision was made to eliminate those facilities which: did not provide day care services; had a licensed capacity less than 13; were open less than 25 hours a week; were centers for handicapped children. On the basis of the information contained on the licensing lists, more than 5000 facilities were excluded from the sample frame.

In addition, a systematic effort was made to include facilities exempt from licensure (principally public school and Head Start centers). Although very few names were added to the sample frame, confidence in the lack of serious omissions was greatly enhanced as a result of this effort.

** Data for only 17 of 67 counties.

***These lower and upper bound estimates for the number of centers in the U.S. are not the sum of the entries in their respective columns. They have been calculated separately using the national sample.

results indicated that approximately 62 percent of the calls produced completed interviews. This figure provided a rough indication of the magnitude of the problem likely to be encountered in the Supply Study: about 140 calls would have to be initiated for each 100 completed interviews. The remaining 40 calls would result in incomplete interviews due to disconnected telephones, refusals to participate in the survey or interviews terminated because the respondent unit failed one of the screening questions inserted at the front of the telephone questionnaire.*

To protect against abnormally high screen-out rates in individual states, a decision was made to prepare a sample for each state twice as large as the quota of completed calls required for that state. Each center in this doubled state sample was given a random sequence number and calls were made first to centers with the lowest numbers. Centers with high sequence numbers were called only when the lower numbered centers did not yield enough completed interviews to satisfy the state's quota. A final disposition was made on each sample unit--a disconnected phone, no answer after five calls, a refusal to participate, or a screenout--before the next sample unit would be used. Any sample unit not contacted in one round of the survey was included in the sample for the next round. No more than 25 percent of the units in a state's sample frame were contacted in any one round. These decision rules effectively solved the problem of the presence of non-centers in the sample selected for telephone calls. Table 165 summarizes the distribution of organizations screened out of the survey during telephone interviews.

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*In fact the actual ratio of calls to completed interviews turned out to be 178 to 100.

TABLE 165

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF FACILITIES IN INITIAL POPULATION SCREENED OUT DURING TELEPHONE SURVEY, BY REASON FOR EXCLUSION

REASON	NUMBER OF FACILITIES
NO DAY CARE SERVICES PROVIDED	1565
LICENSED CAPACITY LESS THAN 13	332
OPEN LESS THAN 25 HOURS A WEEK	3668
OPEN LESS THAN 9 MONTHS OF THE YEAR	335
MAJORITY OF ENROLLMENT HANDICAPPED	397
FOSTER HOME	14
CENTER NOT OPERATING WHEN CALLED*	573
NON-WORKING TELEPHONE	2511
NO ANSWER AFTER FIVE CALLS	1578
DUPLICATE CENTER**	49
OTHER	25
TOTAL	11,047

* CALL BACKS WERE SCHEDULED OVER FIVE WEEK PERIODS, SO A CENTER WOULD HAVE TO BE CLOSED FOR FIVE WEEKS TO FALL INTO THIS CATEGORY (TYPICALLY, CENTER CLOSED FOR SUMMER MONTHS).

** SOME CENTERS WERE INCLUDED ON STATE LICENSING LISTS MORE THAN ONCE (E.G., CHANGED NAME, LISTED UNDER BOTH OLD AND NEW NAMES). AMONG CENTERS SELECTED RANDOMLY FOR THE SURVEY, 49 SUCH DUPLICATIONS OCCURRED. ONLY ONE OF THE 49 WAS CALLED TWICE.

Questionnaire for the Telephone Survey

The questionnaire used for the telephone survey was designed to collect information on the characteristics of day care centers, caregivers and the recipients of center-based day care services. Because continuity of questions from one survey to the next provides a basis for analyzing changes in center characteristics over time, to the extent possible the questionnaire was composed of items from previous day care surveys. Questions were restructured, reworded and rearranged to make all questions closed-ended and to limit the length of the telephone interview to less than 30 minutes.

The first step in the development of the Supply Study questionnaire was a careful examination of questionnaires used in previous surveys of day care centers. Special attention was paid to the questionnaires used in the 1970 Westinghouse-Westat survey and the 1974 survey of urban centers conducted as part of the NDCS.* An examination was also made of the types of information collected in the 1965 Spindler and Low study and the 1974-75 National Day Care Consumer Survey.** The data collection forms used for the NDCS Program and Cost Information Systems were looked at, as much for their definition of variables and instructions to respondents as for the type of information they requested.***

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*Westinghouse Learning Corporation and Westat, Inc., Day Care Survey - 1970 (Washington, D.C.: Office of Economic Opportunity, April, 1971).

Abt Associates Inc., "National Day Care Study 1974-77 - Working Paper #1: Site and Center Selection" (Cambridge, Mass.: DHEW-Office for Children, October, 1974).

**Seth Low and Pearl Spindler, Child Care Arrangements of Working Mothers in the United States, (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Health Education and Welfare, 1968), Children's Bureau publication no. 461-1968.

Unco Inc., Final Working Paper on the Survey's Research Variables (Washington, D.C.: Department of Health, Education and Welfare, November, 1974).

***Abt Associates Inc., National Day Care Study: Data Systems, (Cambridge, Mass.: Abt Associates Inc., 1975).

Examination of previous day care center questionnaires produced an extensive list of potential questions for the Supply Study's telephone interviews. In selecting items from this list for inclusion in a draft questionnaire, compromises had to be reached between the length of the interview (the number and complexity of the items selected) and the need for information. The following decisions were made:

- Top priority was given to questions pertaining to FIDCR variables--staff/child ratios, group size, education and experience of caregivers, and parents' participation in centers' decision-making.

- High priority was also given to financial questions--total expenditures, the composition of expenditures, the relative importance of different sources of income, and fee structures.

- Since staffing requirements are critically dependent on the ages of the children cared for, questions on the age composition of enrollment were included. Since age-mixing within classroom groups is a potentially important determinant of interaction patterns among children and children's cognitive and social development, information on age composition was collected separately for each classroom group.

- Data were also collected on the supplementary services (e.g., meals and snacks, medical care, family counseling and transportation) offered to children and parents. Because information on services is difficult to collect in a telephone interview, questions were asked about the provision or non-provision of each type of services but not on the number of children served.

- Information on the characteristics of families using a center was deemed important. Only a few straightforward questions on family background were inserted, however, because the center director was not expected to be able to provide reliable detailed information by quick recall.*

- More uniform and reliable data could be obtained on the demographic and socioeconomic characteristics of each center's catchment area from 1970 Census data than from questions inserted in the telephone interview. Since Census data are available by zip code district, the center's zip code number was requested in order to link Census data to data on each center's file.

Based on questions obtained from previous surveys and the decision rules listed above, a draft of the telephone questionnaire was developed for field-testing. Three rounds of field tests were conducted, each with a different version of the questionnaire. A total of twenty test centers (with different licensed capacities and from different areas of the country) were included in the three rounds. The first round was used primarily to test the length of the draft questionnaire. None of the first round interviews were completed in less than an hour and a half. The second draft questionnaire contained fewer questions than the first, and many of the questions that were retained from the first draft were significantly restructured and reformatted. Second round interviews took 30-45 minutes to complete. A few additional questions were deleted and more format changes were made. The last round of the field-tests was conducted with nine centers. The primary objective was refinement in the wording of questions and the testing of skip patterns, prompts, validity checks and other subtleties in instructions to interviewers. All of the interviews were completed in 20-30 minutes. This final version of the questionnaire was submitted for the review and approval of the Office of Management and Budget.

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*This expectation was tested during the pretesting of the questionnaire. It proved to be correct; directors indicated they could not answer detailed questions without relying on pure guesswork.

The final version of the questionnaire is presented in Appendix B. The instrument begins with specific questions on annual operating costs. The assumption was that respondents would have less inclination to terminate the interview if the most difficult and sensitive questions were asked at the end of the survey. The progression of questions is as follows:

- Screening Questions (questions 1-6)
- General Information (7-19, 96-97)
- Children--Grouping, Age, Racial Composition and Part/Full Time Breakdown (20-43)
- Family Characteristics (39-43)
- Special Services and Special Staff (44-52)
- Staff--Number, Characteristics and Salary Ranges (53-69)
- Financial Information (70-96)

The questionnaire contains several skip instructions which eliminate questions non-relevant for certain centers. These skip patterns significantly reduce the length of the interview for most small centers which have straightforward enrollment and grouping patterns and simple financial structures.

The interview opened with a brief statement which introduced the interviewer and the study, identified the significance of the study, mentioned that an introductory letter* had been sent to the respondent, and ascertained the director's willingness to participate.

The first set of questions on the questionnaire were designed to screen out respondent units which did not meet the study's definition of full-day day care centers. Screened out were respondents who:

- did not provide child care services (if the respondent indicated that child care services were not provided, the interviewer probed carefully to make sure that eligible respondents were not screened out);
- had capacity for fewer than 13 children;
- did not operate at least 25 hours per week and/or were not open for at least 9 months per year;
- specialized in care of handicapped and special-needs children; or
- operated as a foster home (24-hour centers were not screened out if no children lived at the center).

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* The introductory letter used in the study gave a detailed description of the study, including the role of OCD, the objectives of the survey, the methodology employed in the study and the major types of information to be requested during the telephone interview. The letter contained an explicit "Statement of Confidentiality" and presented for the director's review the most demanding (in terms of the amount and level of detail of information to be recalled) questions in the interview. Directors were encouraged to prepare responses to these questions in advance.

The next set of questions focused on the general characteristics of the center. Information was requested about: years in operation; capacity and enrollment; age range of children served; hours, days and months the center is open; and the racial composition of enrollment.

The questions on age composition of enrollment and grouping patterns were the most complex and time consuming on the questionnaire. Field-tests of preliminary versions of the questionnaire indicated that directors could provide information on the age composition of enrollment more easily on a group-by-group basis than for the center as a whole. Therefore, in addition to soliciting information on the age range and size of each group in the center, the questionnaire asked for a count of children in each group by age category. These counts were then summed across groups for a given age and compared to center level data on part-time/full-time enrollment by age. Field tests results also indicated that grouping patterns in centers change over the course of the day. As a result, data were obtained on "afternoon-only" children.

A small number of questions were included in the survey about the characteristics of families using the center--number of children enrolled per family,* family income and the percentage of single-parent families. Follow-ups to field tests of the questionnaire indicated that the information on family characteristics was the most difficult for the center director to recall.

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*Combined with data on enrollment this gave a count of the number of families using the center.

Questions on services offered by the center were limited to whether the center provided the service, not how intensively the service was provided. The director was asked about the role parents play in center operations, about the meals and snacks provided, about services offered to children and services offered to families and about the provision of transportation. Directors were also asked whether certain specialists (e.g., nurse, social worker) were part of the center's staff.

Information was also obtained on the total number of paid and unpaid staff at the center and the number of classroom staff. Data on the previous experience and educational attainment of classroom staff as well as hours worked in the classroom per week were asked separately for each individual class-staff member. These data provided a profile of the professional qualifications of center caregivers. Data on hours worked in the classroom (including volunteer hours) were combined with data on part-time/full-time enrolled children to obtain an approximate hour-on-hour measure of staff/child ratios at the center level. However, group-by-group estimates of staff/child ratio could not be computed.

Most of the remaining questions in the survey pertained to financial information. The following items were included:

- profit/non-profit status of the center;
- organizational affiliation of the center; (e.g., church, Head Start);
- annual expenditures, total and by major expenditure category;
- use of donated goods or space and estimated market value of donated goods;
- breakdown of income by source (e.g., parent fee, welfare);

- receipt of U.S. Department of Agriculture food or food money;
- type of income source, number of children paid for, maximum and minimum fees, and fee schedule.

The final four questions asked about the number of monitoring visits received in a year--from the licensing office, the fire department and the health department--and for the center's zip code. The zip code data were used to identify the center's geographical location and to append 1970 Census data, (tabulated by zip code) to each center's responses to provide information on local demographic, social and economic conditions.

Objectives and Content of the On-Site Survey

Most of the Supply Study's estimates of center characteristics were to be calculated from telephone survey data. The two most important types of errors that these estimates contain are sampling and measurement error.* Estimates of the magnitude of sampling errors can be derived directly from the telephone survey results. The on-site survey provided a basis for estimating the magnitude of measurement errors. The variances of sampling and measurement errors are additive; their sum will closely approximate the total error variance in national projections of center characteristics.

The telephone questionnaire was readministered during the on-site survey. The accuracy of the answers obtained was increased by adopting the following procedures:

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*Other types of errors will also be present--those resulting from imperfections in the sample frame, coding and keypunch errors, rounding errors resulting from lengthy computer calculations, etc. These types of errors are expected to be small.

- Questions and response categories were explained to center directors in detail and in a consistent fashion. Interpretations were not left to the director's discretion.

- Responses to related questions were checked for consistency, and discrepancies were resolved by careful probing. For example, if the sum of the children enrolled by age category did not equal the director's estimate of total current enrollment, the discrepency was pointed out to the director and revised answers to the pertinent questions were obtained.

- The director was encouraged to refer to written records in answering detailed questions.

- For some questions (e.g., questons on financial matters), other staff at the center (e.g., the bookkeeper) were better able to provide the most reliable answers. Those other respondents were included in the readministration of the questionnaire.

The estimated variance of the measurement error in telephone survey data can be calculated from the following formula:

$$\sigma_j^2 = \Sigma_i (x_{ji} - x_{ji})^2/(n-1),$$

where:

σ^2 = variance of the measurement error in directors' telephone responses to question j;

x_{ji} = value the ith director gave during the telephone interview in answer to question j;

x_{ji} = value the ith director gave during the on-site interview in answer to question j;

n = number of centers (70) in the sample for the on-site survey;

To interpret σ_j^2 as an exact measure of error variance, one has to assume that data collected from the on-site survey are completely error-free. Since at least sampling error will be present, σ_j^2 will serve only as an approximation for the true measurement error variance.

A number of important questions had to be omitted from the telephone questionnaire to limit the length of each interview to 30 minutes. Other questions were omitted because field-test results or experience from a previous survey indicated that directors could not provide reliable information about these items over the telephone. The on-site survey provided an opportunity for the more important part of this omitted information to be obtained for a sample of centers statistically representative of the national center population.

Estimation Procedures

The techniques used to generate the statistics presented in this report are generally simple and well-known. The statistics consist of summations, averages, standard deviations, medians, frequency distributions and cross-tabulations. Wherever practical, sufficient information is presented in the tables to allow the interested reader to calculate confidence intervals for estimates of means, proportions and population totals.

Of the 3167 centers for which interviews were completed, 2536 centers constitute a proportional, simple random sample of the U.S. population of centers. This sample is self-weighting--in the sense that the same proportion of each state's center population is represented and the state-by-state samples are distributed equally across the four rounds of the survey. For most of the statistics presented for the national level this proportional sample has been used in place of the full sample of 3167 centers. The use of the full sample would have required that relatively expensive and cumbersome weighting techniques be used to estimate population parameters--to prevent atypical centers in oversampled small states from distorting national estimates. For most estimates presented on a state-by-state basis the full sample of 3167 centers has been used, to utilize maximum sample sizes in small states. For these state-by-state tables, national averages, proportions or totals have been estimated separately from the proportional sample and appended to the state-by-state tables.*

For a number of important center characteristics the frequency of missing or suspect data on the original data tape was relatively high. For a few critical questions in the survey a significant number of respondents could not or would not provide a response. For the questions pertaining to annual operating expenditures, 677 center directors responded that they did not know and 224 center directors refused to provide an answer. For this question, answers were missing for 28.4 percent of the sample. In addition, answers provided to some questions were suspect in light of other information provided during the telephone interview. For example, it was impossible to reconcile the total number of children reported to be enrolled in 394 centers with data on the number of children enrolled by age and by part-time/full-time status. These questionable responses were recoded as missing. As a result of refusals, answers of "don't know" or suspect responses, information on hours of care provided by age of child was missing for 14.8 percent of centers. Similarly, data on total hours classroom staff spent working with children was missing for 10.5 percent of centers.

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* Comparisons of estimates obtained from the proportional sample and from the full sample using weighting techniques indicated insignificant differences in estimates and very small reductions in the size of confidence intervals. The low gains from weighting are due to the large size of the proportional sample.

In those instances in which the frequency of missing data was high, estimates at both the national and state levels were calculated using weighted averages or other estimation techniques. In the case of estimates of full-time-equivalent enrollment, child hours of care provided by age of child, staff hours spent working in the classroom, staff/child ratios and the degree of compliance with state and federal day care regulations, estimates at the state and national level were obtained by computing weighted averages. Unique weights were applied to centers in each of six categories of center types* in each of the 51 "states" (including the District of Columbia). In all, 306 different weights (six categories of centers times 51 states) were used to correct for differential sampling rates across states in the complete sample and differential frequencies of missing or invalid responses across categories of centers. Similar procedures were used to analyze data on income and expenditure, fee structures, the racial composition of enrollment and the socioeconomic characteristics of families served.

In general, the most complex estimation techniques were used for the most important variables in the data base--full-time equivalent enrollment, caregiver hours, staff/child ratios, degree of regulatory compliance and cost per child. Fortunately, the frequency of missing data was less than five percent for most of the variables constructed from survey results.

Measurement Error in Telephone Survey Data

One of the primary objectives of the on-site survey was an assessment of the accuracy of information collected from telephone interviews. During the on-site interviews most of the questions in the telephone survey were readministered, but more time was available to ensure that respondents understood the questions clearly, and center records were available to check the accuracy of enrollment and financial data. In general, information obtained from the on-site survey should more accurately reflect actual center characteristics than data obtained from telephone interviews.

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* See Chapter 2 above.

One of the difficulties encountered in comparing on-site data with telephone survey data was that information obtained from the on-site survey had been extensively used in constructing some of the key variables on the telephone survey data base. On-site data had been used, for example, to disaggregate reported enrollment of part-time children into relatively fine age classifications and to estimate the number of hours per week an average full-time or part-time child of a given age was likely to be enrolled at the center. The use of on-site data in the construction of variables for the centers in the telephone survey sample contaminated comparisons of the two data bases, reducing the validity of estimated measurement error in the telephone survey data. This loss, however, was a small price to pay for the increased accuracy obtained in the conversion of telephone survey data into measures of FTE enrollment and staff/child ratios.

Table 166 presents means, standard errors and correlation coefficients for five important center characteristics, as measured by the telephone and on-site surveys. The correlation coefficients presented in the table, unbiased estimators of the reliability, are sufficiently high to judge the telephone survey data to be acceptably accurate measures of center characteristics. Had all 3167 interviews been conducted by personal visits to centers, at an enormously higher cost, the accuracy of the results would not have been significantly improved.

TABLE 166

COMPARISON OF TELEPHONE AND ON-SITE SURVEY MEASURES OF IMPORTANT CENTER CHARACTERISTICS

Variable	Sample Means On-site	 Telephone	Std. Deviations On-Site	 Telephone	Correlation Coefficient
Capacity	57.3	55.3	36.2	34.4	0.93
Enrollment	56.4	55.1	36.6	38.1	0.94
Total Child Hours	1677.6	1776.6	1217.6	1209.4	0.89
Paid Staff	9.6	9.3	6.5	6.6	0.88
Monthly Expenditures	5711.5	6180.5	5212.0	6534.0	0.88

Calculation of Confidence Intervals for Survey Statistics

Since estimates presented in this report are based on a sample of day care centers, they will differ somewhat from the figures which would have been obtained if a complete center census had been taken. As indicated earlier, stratified random sampling was adopted to assure maximum accuracy at the state level. The accuracy criterion selected for the Supply Study is that 95 percent confidence intervals for estimates of population proportion must be no wider than ±0.15.

The width of confidence intervals derived from the center survey will vary in two ways. First, the width will vary by state, because the number of centers surveyed and the size of the universe vary by state. Second, the width of confidence intervals will vary by the type of question, since the frequency of missing or invalid responses varies across questions. For example, the rate of non-response to questions about cost is generally higher than the rate of non-response to questions about enrollment and staffing. Therefore, confidence intervals for cost estimates will be relatively wider than confidence intervals for enrollment and staffing estimates.

The 95 percent confidence interval for an estimate of a proportion (p) obtained from a sample of n units out of a population of N can be approximated by:

$$\text{(A)}\quad \pm\, 1.96\sqrt{1-n/N}\ \sqrt{p(1-p)/(n-1)}\quad *$$

The confidence interval is widest when p=0.5. ~~For means, the~~ corresponding confidence interval is:

$$\text{(B)}\quad \pm\, 1.96\sqrt{1-(n/N)}\sqrt{\quad (\bar{X}_i-X)^2/(n-1)}\ /\ n\quad **$$

The quantity $\sqrt{1-n/N}$, the finite population correction, is frequently omitted from the calculation of confidence intervals. When the sampling fraction is low, the quantity $\sqrt{1-n/N}$ will be relatively close to 1.0, and the effect of omitting it is to make the confidence interval slightly wider than necessary. However, the overall sampling fraction for the Supply Study is greater than 1/7. For states which were oversampled, the sampling fractions are quite high. While the magnitude of the finite population correction will vary according to the subpopulation being analyzed, the reader is cautioned against omitting it when analyzing Supply Study estimates.

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* Formula A (based on the normal distribution) is a good approximation of the confidence interval for most values of p. However, for very small and very large values of p, the binomial distribution must be used. A rule of thumb is that, if p/n is at least three standard deviations (i.e., $3\sqrt{p(1-p)/(n-1)}$) away from both 0 and n, the normal distribution is a reasonable approximation. Binomial confidence interval tables are available in several statistics texts, including J. Blum and J. Rosenblatt, Probability and Statistics (Philadelphia: W. B. Saunders Company, 1972).

**In constructing a confidence interval for a mean where n is less than 30 the reader should substitute for 1.96 in formula A or B the appropriate value from the Student's t table with (n-1) degrees of freedom.

In general, one can place substantial reliance on estimates of proportions or means at the national level. The sampling reliability of the estimates declines as the universe is subdivided. That is, state estimates are less reliable than national estimates, and state estimates by center type are less reliable than overall state estimates.

Information on estimated number of centers per state (i.e., the estimated N) can be used to construct confidence intervals for state population proportions. For example, suppose we find that the proportion of centers in Alabama with a paid nutritionist on staff is 0.50. We know that N=488 (see Table 45) and (assuming that all centers responded to this question) n=72. Substituting into Formula A, the confidence interval is

$$\pm 1.96 \sqrt{1-72/488} \sqrt{(0.5)(0.5)/71}, \text{ or } \pm 0.107$$

From these results, it can be determined with 95 percent confidence that the true proportion is between 0.393 and 0.607.

As an example of a confidence interval for means, suppose that we wish to construct a confidence interval for the lowest weekly salarly in profit, non-FFP centers.

The quantity $\sqrt{\sum(X_i-X)^2/(n-1)} / \sqrt{n}$ is the standard error and is computed by dividing the given standard deviation (32.2, from Table 133) by the square root of the number of cases. In this instance, n=755 (from Table 133) and N (determined by multiplying the estimated proportion of profit, non-FFP centers in the sample by the estimated universe, see Figure 1 in Chapter 2) is 5594. Substituting into Formula B, the confidence interval is

$$\pm 1.96 \sqrt{1-755/5594} \; (32.2/\sqrt{755})$$

The finite population correction is 0.930, and the standard error is 1.17. Therefore, the 95 percent confidence interval is ± 2.14. Given the mean estimate of 88.8 (see Table 133), we can say with 95 percent confidence that the mean lowest weekly salary in profit, non-FFP centers is between $86.66 and $90.94.

The standard deviations necessary to compute confidence intervals are not included in some of the tables (especially those involving two-way or three-way cross-classifications). As stated earlier, the more finely the population is subdivided, the less reliable the estimates. Table 166 indicates the availability of cost and compliance data by state and type of center. State estimates based on a small number of centers are likely to have low reliability.

A rough guide to the reliability of state estimates (in the absence of the appropriate standard deviation) can be obtained using the national standard deviation. For instance, an approximate confidence interval for annual expenditure per child in Alabama (n=72 and N=488) could be obtained by substituting the national standard deviation (889.6 from Table 121) into Formula B:

$$\pm\ 1.96\ \sqrt{1-72/488}\ \ (889.6/\ \sqrt{72})$$

This means that the confidence interval for cost per child in Alabama is approximately ±\$189.72.

TABLE 167

Sample Sizes Used for State-By-State Estimates of Day Care Center Characteristics

	SAMPLE A*			SAMPLE B*		
	ALL CENTERS	NON-FFP CENTERS	FFP CENTERS	ALL CENTERS	NON-FFP CENTERS	FFP CENTERS
ALABAMA	72	44	28	55	30	25
ALASKA	24	8	16	11	5	6
ARIZONA	42	13	29	20	8	12
ARKANSAS	39	26	13	31	21	10
CALIFORNIA	268	172	96	190	119	71
COLORADO	36	19	17	28	15	13
CONNECTICUT	45	26	19	39	22	17
DELAWARE	35	17	18	28	13	15
D.C.	41	22	19	30	15	15
FLORIDA	155	121	34	108	85	23
GEORGIA	138	97	41	92	62	30
HAWAII	42	18	24	31	12	19
IDAHO	30	14	16	19	6	13
ILLINOIS	121	52	69	85	34	51
INDIANA	44	23	21	37	21	16
IOWA	39	23	16	28	17	11
KANSAS	31	7	24	26	6	20
KENTUCKY	52	21	31	30	12	18
LOUISIANA	72	54	18	51	36	15
MAINE	28	11	17	23	10	13
MARYLAND	48	31	17	36	22	14
MASSACHUSETTS	47	11	36	34	9	25
MICHIGAN	46	12	34	31	8	23
MINNESOTA	40	13	27	33	9	24
MISSISSIPPI	69	51	18	41	32	9
MISSOURI	47	13	34	34	9	25
MONTANA	27	3	24	22	1	21
NEBRASKA	27	2	25	15	1	14
NEVADA	34	27	7	16	12	4
NEW HAMPSHIRE	28	10	18	26	10	16
NEW JERSEY	74	29	45	60	22	38
NEW MEXICO	39	18	21	22	10	12
NEW YORK	112	39	73	79	25	54
NORTH CAROLINA	170	115	55	119	73	46
NORTH DAKOTA	17	9	8	10	5	5
OHIO	88	50	38	61	34	27
OKLAHOMA	62	9	53	31	3	28
OREGON	47	22	25	33	17	16
PENNSYLVANIA	75	24	51	66	21	45
RHODE ISLAND	23	2	21	18	2	16
SOUTH CAROLINA	56	29	27	34	11	23
SOUTH DAKOTA	25	7	18	18	5	13
TENNESSEE	93	58	35	67	42	25
TEXAS	236	192	44	159	124	35
UTAH	34	8	26	22	4	18
VERMONT	28	1	27	21	0	21
VIRGINIA	43	28	15	29	17	12
WASHINGTON	46	14	32	23	5	18
WEST VIRGINIA	29	3	26	22	2	20
WISCONSIN	42	19	23	30	16	14
WYOMING	16	5	11	13	3	10
U.S.	3122	1642	1480	2187	1103	1084

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* Sample Definitions:

SAMPLE A: This is the overall sample for the telephone survey, used for all state-by-state estimates for which weighting techniques were not required. Note that the "All Center" column excludes those centers that could not be classified from survey data as either non-FFP or FFP. Hence, the total for the "All Center" column excludes 45 centers (3167-3122) which were unclassified.

SAMPLE B: This sample was used for a large number of the state-by-state and national tables in the report. The variables for which this sample was used include capacity, enrollment, FTE enrollment, enrollment by age of child, all counts of staff (including caregivers and FTE caregivers), child/staff ratios, group size, enrollment by source of payment (e.g., parent-fee children) and all measures of degree of compliance with state and federal staff/child ratio requirements.

TABLE 167 (continued)

Sample Sizes Used for State-BY-State Estimates of Day Care Center Characteristics

	SAMPLE C*			SAMPLE D*		
	ALL CENTERS	NON-FFP CENTERS	FFP CENTERS	ALL CENTERS	NON-FFP CENTERS	FFP CENTERS
ALABAMA	49	25	24	38	19	19
ALASKA	15	6	9	9	4	5
ARIZONA	24	4	20	15	6	9
ARKANSAS	25	15	10	19	12	7
CALIFORNIA	156	91	65	113	65	48
COLORADO	22	11	11	21	10	11
CONNECTICUT	35	17	18	26	10	16
DELAWARE	26	12	14	25	11	14
D.C.	25	11	14	19	9	10
FLORIDA	81	53	28	58	39	19
GEORGIA	82	48	34	63	39	24
HAWAII	26	11	15	23	9	14
IDAHO	21	8	13	15	4	11
ILLINOIS	77	31	46	61	26	35
INDIANA	31	13	18	29	14	15
IOWA	25	14	11	21	11	10
KANSAS	22	3	19	22	3	19
KENTUCKY	35	13	22	13	3	10
LOUISIANA	35	22	13	33	21	12
MAINE	23	8	15	19	7	12
MARYLAND	32	18	14	25	13	12
MASSACHUSETTS	29	4	25	21	7	14
MICHIGAN	35	10	25	22	5	17
MINNESOTA	30	10	20	28	7	21
MISSISSIPPI	48	33	15	23	14	9
MISSOURI	31	6	25	22	5	17
MONTANA	23	2	21	18	1	17
NEBRASKA	17	1	16	12	1	11
NEVADA	19	14	5	10	7	3
NEW HAMPSHIRE	20	5	15	23	8	15
NEW JERSEY	51	19	32	48	15	33
NEW MEXICO	21	9	12	14	6	8
NEW YORK	81	25	56	64	17	47
NORTH CAROLINA	113	65	48	82	45	37
NORTH DAKOTA	12	6	6	8	4	4
OHIO	53	21	32	46	24	22
OKLAHOMA	34	5	29	22	1	21
OREGON	30	9	21	17	4	13
PENNSYLVANIA	52	15	37	51	16	35
RHODE ISLAND	20	1	19	17	2	15
SOUTH CAROLINA	33	13	20	22	9	13
SOUTH DAKOTA	16	2	14	16	4	12
TENNESSEE	62	31	31	44	22	22
TEXAS	122	94	28	105	79	26
UTAH	16	4	12	13	3	10
VERMONT	22	1	21	19	0	19
VIRGINIA	25	16	9	18	9	9
WASHINGTON	28	8	20	16	3	13
WEST VIRGINIA	22	0	22	17	1	16
WISCONSIN	26	12	14	21	10	11
WYOMING	10	3	7	12	3	9
U.S.	1968	878	1090	1518	667	851

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* Sample Definitions:

SAMPLE C: This sample was used to estimate the racial composition of enrollment number of families, number of single-parent families and the composition of families served by income status. The sample was used for national as well as state-by-state estimates.

SAMPLE D: Because data were missing or suspect (lack of internal consistency among answers to several related survey questions) for annual center expenditure and number of FTE children for a large number of centers, this relatively small sample was available with which to estimate expenditure per FTE child. For consistency, average center expenditure, composition of expenditure and composition of revenue were also estimated using these samples. National as well as state-by-state estimates for these variables were calculated from this sample.

TABLE 167 (continued)

Sample Sizes Used for State-BY-State Estimates of Day Care Center Characteristics

	SAMPLE E*			
	ALL CENTERS	NON-FFP CENTERS	FFP-1	FFP-2
ALABAMA	48	41	7	10
ALASKA	18	5	13	5
ARIZONA	32	9	23	25
ARKANSAS	24	22	2	1
CALIFORNIA	170	139	31	18
COLORADO	28	18	10	10
CONNECTICUT	32	24	8	5
DELAWARE	21	14	7	7
D.C.	26	18	8	7
FLORIDA	116	99	17	16
GEORGIA	95	86	9	11
HAWAII	30	15	15	14
IDAHO	24	14	10	10
ILLINOIS	71	36	35	31
INDIANA	33	21	12	11
IOWA	20	13	7	7
KANSAS	13	6	7	9
KENTUCKY	30	16	14	14
LOUISIANA	54	50	4	8
MAINE	12	8	4	4
MARYLAND	31	27	4	4
MASSACHUSETTS	26	11	15	19
MICHIGAN	29	6	23	23
MINNESOTA	26	11	15	13
MISSISSIPPI	36	34	2	2
MISSOURI	32	12	20	22
MONTANA	17	1	16	15
NEBRASKA	12	1	11	12
NEVADA	26	22	4	4
NEW HAMPSHIRE	19	9	10	10
NEW JERSEY	35	22	13	11
NEW MEXICO	27	12	15	15
NEW YORK	50	27	23	28
NORTH CAROLINA	113	102	11	11
NORTH DAKOTA	9	7	2	2
OHIO	55	43	12	13
OKLAHOMA	42	7	35	37
OREGON	32	17	15	6
PENNSYLVANIA	20	9	11	15
RHODE ISLAND	11	0	11	12
SOUTH CAROLINA	35	28	7	8
SOUTH DAKOTA	18	7	11	11
TENNESSEE	50	41	9	11
TEXAS	180	162	18	14
UTAH	27	7	20	19
VERMONT	19	1	18	16
VIRGINIA	33	24	9	9
WASHINGTON	28	11	17	19
WEST VIRGINIA	14	3	11	11
WISCONSIN	26	16	10	10
WYOMING	7	3	4	4
U.S.	1982	1337	645	629

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* Sample Definitions:

SAMPLE E: This sample was used to calculate national and state-by-state estimates of average parent fees and average welfare fees and to analyze data on differentials in fee structures. The first three columns were used for analysis of data on parent fees and parent fee differentials. The last column was used to analyze data on welfare reimbursement rates and welfare-rate differentials.

Appendix B: SUPPLY STUDY QUESTIONNAIRE

The Supply Study instrument was revised slightly during the four waves of the survey. Several questions were reworded when it became clear that center directors were having difficulty understanding what was being asked of them. New versions of the questions substantially reduced explanations and probing on the part of the telephone interviewers and eliminated most of the respondents' misinterpretations.

It was discovered early on in the first wave that many programs which fit (or might have fit) the Study's definition of a day care center were screening themselves out on the first question because their orientation was educational and/or developmental rather than simply "day care." Probing this point was cumbersome and unnecessary in light of the fact that questions 2 through 6 effectively screened out those organizations which did not meet study criteria. Automatic termination on question 1 was lifted during the first two waves and the question was revised in waves three and four.

Question 3--whether any children were enrolled for at least 25 hours a week--was revised because some directors had difficulty calculating the number of hours children spent in their center each week.

Question 5--percentage of children who were handicapped--was changed when the telephone interviewers reported that directors would claim that more than 50% of the children in their centers came from broken homes and were therefore "somewhat" emotionally disturbed.

By deleting "during the morning hours" from Questions 22 (28), "How many children are in that group during the morning hours?", detailed explanations of activity-based movement among groups during the morning hours were eliminated and a more accurate count of children in the center was provided.

Of the 1500 centers interviewed in waves 1 and 2, only three had more than 12 morning groups. Therefore, by asking for data for only 12 groups in Question 27, coding space reserved for Groups 13 through 15 was made available for additional questions relating to infant day care* which were collected in waves 3 and 4.

Number of volunteers and people paid by outside agencies on each center's staff were asked collectively in waves 1 and 2 (Q. 57) and separately (Q. 57A and 57B) in waves 3 and 4. Questions 57C and D (which break out total volunteer hours and volunteer classroom hours) and 57E (which provides a total for the staff roster and a prompt for Questions 64 through 66) were added to the last two waves.

Question 74A about indirect Head Start sponsorship was added in wave 3 after Supply Study analysts, in reviewing data from the first two waves, noted that Head Start centers occasionally identified an agency other than Head Start (e.g., church, community agency) as their sponsoring agency in Question 74.

To simplify the breakdown of center expenses for both interviewers and respondents, Question 76 was divided into three separate parts. The computer was reprogrammed to provide a prompt (the remainder of annual cost) for each question, and the questions themselves were clarified.

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*These data were reported separately as the Infant Day Care Study.

"Tuition from parents" (in Question 80) was changed to "tuition or fees from parents" in waves 3 through 4, when it was discovered that the term 'tuition' was confusing to some directors.

On the first round of the survey, the center income and expense questions (76 and 80) could be answered on yearly, monthly, bi-weekly or daily bases. Percentages were also accepted. In subsequent waves, answers to these questions could only be recorded on an annual basis. Interviewers were trained to assist center directors in converting income and expenses into annual figures.

Multiple basis codes were also dropped in Questions 69, 83, 86, and 92. For these questions, only weekly figures were accepted.

Questions 81A through 81G were added to the fourth round of the Survey at the request of the Department of Agriculture and Questions 97A through 97D were added (in the same wave) at the request of the Bureau for the Education of the Handicapped.

In waves 3 and 4 a series of questions relating to center-based infant care were inserted in appropriate places throughout the survey instrument. They are Questions: 23 (26); 35A and 35B; 58A (part 4); 84F and 84G; 88B and 88C; 94B and 94C; and 96A through 96I.

NATIONAL DAY CARE SUPPLY STUDY
DIRECTOR TELEPHONE QUESTIONNAIRE
and
CODING MANUAL

	QUESTION	CARD	COLUMN	CODE	CODE DEFINITION	
	Wave 1-2					
1)	Do you provide day care services?	1	7	1	Yes	
				2	No	
				3	Don't Know	
				4	No Answer	
	Wave 3-4					
	Does your organization provide day care and/or education services to children at this location? (PROBE: In other words, is your organization a day care center, a nursery school, a Montessori school or other type of program specializing in the care and/or development of children?					
	Wave 1-4					
2)	Does your center have capacity for at least 13 children? (PROBE: Is your licensed capacity at least 13 children?)	1	8	1	Yes	
				2	No	
				3	Don't Know	
				4	No Answer	
	Wave 1					
3)	Do you have any children enrolled at your center for at least 25 hours a week?	1	9	1	Yes	
				2	No	
				3	Don't Know	
				4	No Answer	
	Wave 2-4					
	Are any children enrolled at your center for more than half day sessions, that is, for at least 5 hours per day?					
	Wave 1-4					
4)	Is your center open at least 9 months a year?	1	10	1	Yes	
				2	No	
				3	Don't Know	
				4	No Answer	
	Wave 1					
5)	Do more than 50% of the children in your center have physical or other handicaps?	1	11	1	Yes	
				2	No	
				3	Don't Know	
				4	No Answer	
	Wave 2-4					
	Do more than 50% of the children in your center have physical handicaps, severe emotional problems, or mental retardation?					
	Wave 1-4					
6)	Is your center a foster home, that is do any children actually live at the center?	1	12	1	Yes	
				2	No	
				3	Don't Know	
				4	No Answer	
	Wave 1-4					
7)	Approximately how many years has your center been providing day care at its present location?	1	13-14		Actual Number	Range = 1-97
				98	Don't Know	
				99	No Answer	

QUESTION	CARD	COLUMN	CODE	CODE DEFINITION	
Wave 1-4 8) What is your center's current licensed capacity in number of children?	1	15-17		Actual Number	Range = 13-997
			988	Don't Know	
			999	No Answer	
Wave 1-4 9) What was the capacity at this time last year?	1	18-20		Actual Number	Range = 0-997
			998	Don't Know	
			999	No Answer	
Wave 1-4 10) What is the age range of children your center is currently licensed to serve?	1	21-22		Actual Number	Range = 0-18 years
			98	Don't Know	
			99	No Answer	
		23-24		Actual Number	Range = 0-11 months
			98	Don't Know	
			99	No Answer	
		25-26		Actual Number	Range = 0-18 years
			98	Don't Know	
			99	No Answer	
		27-28		Actual Number	Range = 0-11 months
			98	Don't Know	
			99	No Answer	
Wave 1-4 11) At the present time, which days of the week is your center closed?	1	29	1	Sunday	
			2	Open all days	
			3	Don't Know	
			4	No Answer	
		30	2	Monday	
		31	3	Tuesday	
		32	4	Wednesday	
		33	5	Thursday	
		34	6	Friday	
		35	7	Saturday	
Wave 1-4 12) At what hour did your center open today?	1	36-37		Hour (Military Time)	
		38-39		Minutes	
			2400	Midnight	
			1200	Noon	
			9998	Don't Know	
			9999	No Answer	
Wave 1-4 13) At what hour will you close today?	1	40-41		Hour (Military Time)	
		42-43		Minutes	
			2400	Midnight	
			1200	Noon	
			9998	Don't Know	
			9999	No Answer	
Wave 1-4 14) Does your center close for a week or more during any months of the year?	1	44	1	Yes	
			2	No	
			3	Don't Know	
			4	No Answer	

QUESTION	CARD	COLUMN	CODE	CODE DEFINITION
Wave 1-4 15) During which months and for how many weeks each month?	1	45-56		Column indicates month center is closed. Code indicates amount of time center is closed.
		45		January
		46		February
		47		March
		48		April
		49		May
		50		June
		51		July
		52		August
		53		September
		54		October
		55		November
		56		December
	1	45-56	1	1/2 - 1 week
			2	1 1/2 - 2 weeks
			3	2 1/2 - 3 weeks
			4	3 1/2 - 4 weeks
			5	Full month
			6	Don't know
			7	No Answer
		45	8	Don't Know to whole question
		45	9	No Answer to whole question
Wave 1-4 16) Approximately how many children are currently enrolled at your center?	1	57-59		Actual Number Range = 1-997
			998	Don't Know
			999	No Answer
Wave 1-4 17) Approximately how many were enrolled at this time last year?	1	60-62		Actual Number Range = 0-997
			998	Don't Know
			999	No Answer
Wave 1-4 18) How many of the (# In Q. 16) children currently enrolled are white?	1	63-65		Actual Number Range = 0-997
			998	Don't Know
			999	No Answer
Wave 1-4 19) (IF NOT ALL "WHITE") And how many of the remaining ________ are black?	1	66-68		Actual Number Range = 0-997
			998	Don't Know
			999	No Answer
	1	69-71		Actual number as remainder. Range = 0-997
			998	Unable to compute remainder.
Wave 1-4 20) How many different groups or classes do you have in your center during the morning hours? (IF "ONE", GO TO Q. 21)	1	72-73		Actual Number Range = 0-97
	1		98	Don't Know
	1		99	No Answer
(IF "MORE THAN ONE," GO TO Q. 24)	1	74	1	Respondent refused to complete interview.
	1		2	No answer codes are entered for all remaining answered questions.
	1		3	Unable to complete interview after 4 calls. No answer codes are entered for all remaining unanswered questions.
	(WAVE II ONLY)		4	Terminate Q.15 because center is closed for summer.
	1	75-77		Sequence Number
	1	78		Wave Number
	1	79-80	01	END OF CARD 1.

QUESTION	CARD	COLUMN	CODE	CODE DEFINITION	
IF ONLY ONE GROUP Wave 1-4 21) What is the age range of that group right now?	2	7-8		Actual Number	Range = 0-18
			98	Don't Know	
			99	No Answer	
	2	9-10		Actual Number	Range = 0-18
			98	Don't Know	
			99	No Answer	
IF ONLY ONE GROUP Wave 1 22) How many children are in that group during the morning hours?	2	11-13		Actual Number	Range = 0-997
			998	Don't Know	
			999	No Answer	
Wave 2-4 How many children are in that group?					
IF ONLY ONE GROUP Wave 1-4 23) And how many are (INSERT AGE CATEGORIES) years old? (AGES SHOULD BE ASKED ONE BY ONE: How many are two? How many are three?	2			Actual Number	Range = 0-97
			98	Don't Know	
			99	No Answer	
Wave 3-4 How many are less than 8 months old?	2	14-15		Under 2 Years Old	
(CODE AS UNDER 2 YEARS OLD)	6	8-9		Age group 8-23 mos. (Wave 3-4 Only)	
How many are more than 8 months old	2	16-17		Two to Three Years Old	
and less than two years old?	2	18-19		Three to Four Years Old	
(CODE: AGE GROUP 8-23 MOS.)	2	20-21		Four to Five Years Old	
And how many are (INSERT AGE CATEGORIES) years	2	22-23		Five to Six Years Old	
old? (AGES SHOULD BE ASKED ONE BY ONE: How	2	24-25		Six to Seven Years Old	
many are two? How many are three?	2	26-27		Seven to Nine Years Old	
	2	28-29		Ten Plus	
IF MORE THAN ONE GROUP Wave 1-4 24) Let's start with the group containing the youngest children. What is the age range of that group?	2	7-8	(Actual Number)	Youngest Age Group 1	
	2	9-10		Oldest Age Group 1	
	2	30-31		Youngest Age Group 2	
	3	32-33		Oldest Age Group 2	
REPEATED FOR EACH GROUP	2	53-54		Youngest Age Group 3	
	2	55-56		Oldest Age Group 3	
	3	7-8		Youngest Age Group 4	
	3	9-10		Oldest Age Group 4	
	3	30-31		Youngest Age Group 5	
	3	32-33		Oldest Age Group 5	
	3	53-54		Youngest Age Group 6	
	3	55-56		Oldest Age Group 6	
	4	7-8		Youngest Age Group 7	
	4	9-10		Oldest Age Group 7	
	4	30-31		Youngest Age Group 8	
	4	32-33		Oldest Age Group 8	
	4	53-54		Youngest Age Group 9	
	4	55-56		Oldest Age Group 9	
	5	7-8		Youngest Age Group 10	
	5	9-10		Oldest Age Group 10	
	5	30-31		Youngest Age Group 11	
	5	32-33		Oldest Age Group 11	
	5	53-54		Youngest Age Group 12	
	5	55-56		Oldest Age Group 12	

QUESTION	CARD	COLUMN	CODE	CODE DEFINITION
(Waves 1 and 2 Only)	6	7-8		Youngest Age Group 13
"	6	9-10		Oldest Age Group 13
"	6	30-31		Youngest Age Group 14
"	6	32-33		Oldest Age Group 14
"	6	53-54		Youngest Age Group 15
"	6	55-56		Oldest Age Group 15
Wave 1 25) How many children are in that group during the morning hours?	2	11-13		Actual Number Range = 0-997
Wave 2-4 How many children are in that group?	2	11-13		Number of Children Group 1
	2	34-36		Number of Children Group 2
REPEATED FOR EACH GROUP	2	57-59		Number of Children Group 3
	3	11-13		Number of Children Group 4
	3	34-36		Number of Children Group 5
	3	57-59		Number of Children Group 6
	4	11-13		Number of Children Group 7
	4	34-36		Number of Children Group 8
	4	57-59		Number of Children Group 9
	5	11-13		Number of Children Group 10
	5	34-36		Number of Children Group 11
	5	57-59		Number of Children Group 12
(Waves 1 and 2 Only)	6	11-13		Number of Children Group 13
"	6	34-36		Number of Children Group 14
"	6	57-59		Number of Children Group 15
Wave 1-4 26) And how many are (INSERT AGE CATEGORIES) years old? (AGES SHOULD BE ASKED ONE BY ONE: How many are two? How many are three?	2	37-38		Under 2 Years Old Group 2
	6	10-11		Age Group 8-23 Mos. Group 2 (Wave 3 & 4)
	2	39-40		Two to Three Years Old Group 2
	2	41-42		Three to Four Years Old Group 2
Wave 3-4 How many are less than 8 months old? (CODE AS UNDER 2 YEARS OLD) How many are more than 8 months and less than two years old? (CODE: AGE GROUP 8-23 mos.)	2	43-44		Four to Five Years Old Group 2
	2	45-46		Five to Six Years Old Group 2
	2	47-48		Six to Seven Years Old Group 2
	2	49-50		Seven to Nine Years Old Group 2
	2	51-52		Ten Plus Group 2
	2	60-61		Under 2 Years Old Group 3
REPEATED FOR EACH GROUP	6	12-13		Age Group 8-23 Mos. Group 3 (Wave 3 & 4)
	2	62-63		Two to Three Years Old Group 3
	2	64-65		Three to Four Years Old Group 3
	2	66-67		Four to Five Years Old Group 3
	2	68-69		Five to Six Years Old Group 3
	2	70-71		Six to Seven Years Old Group 3
	2	72-73		Seven to Nine Years Old Group 3
	2	74-75		Ten Plus Group 3
	3	14-15		Under 2 Years Old Group 4
	6	14-15		Age Group 8-23 Mos. Group 4 (Wave 3 & 4)
	3	16-17		Two to Three Years Old Group 4
	3	18-19		Three to Four Years Old Group 4
	3	20-21		Four to Five Years Old Group 4
	3	22-23		Five to Six Years Old Group 4
	3	24-25		Six to Seven Years Old Group 4
	3	26-27		Seven to Nine Years Old Group 4
	3	28-29		Ten Plus Group 4

QUESTION	CARD	COLUMN	CODE	CODE DEFINITION
Wave 1-4 26) And how many are (INSERT AGE CATEGORIES) years old? (AGES SHOULD BE ASKED ONE BY ONE: How many are two? How many are three? Wave 3-4 How many are less than 8 months old? (CODE AS UNDER 2 YEARS OLD) How many are more than 8 months and less than two years old? (CODE: AGE GROUP 8-23 mos.)	3	37-38		Under 2 Years Old Group 5
	6	16-17		Age Group 8-23 Mos. Group 5 (Wave 3 & 4)
	3	39-40		Two to Three Years Old Group 5
	3	41-42		Three to Four Years Old Group 5
	3	43-44		Four to Five Years Old Group 5
	3	45-46		Five to Six Years Old Group 5
	3	47-48		Six to Seven Years Old Group 5
	3	49-50		Seven to Nine Years Old Group 5
	3	51-52		Ten Plus Group 5
REPEATED FOR EACH GROUP	3	60-61		Under 2 Years Old Group 6
	6	18-19		Age Group 8-23 Mos. Group 6 (Wave 3 & 4)
	3	62-63		Two to Three Years Old Group 6
	3	64-65		Three to Four Years Old Group 6
	3	66-67		Four to Five Years Old Group 6
	3	68-69		Five to Six Years Old Group 6
	3	70-71		Six to Seven Years Old Group 6
	3	72-73		Seven to Pine Years Old Group 6
	3	74-75		Ten Plus Group 6
	4	14-15		Under 2 Years Old Group 7
	6	20-21		Age Group 8-23 Mos. Group 7 (Wave 3 & 4)
	4	16-17		Two to Three Years Old Group 7
	4	18-19		Three to Four Years Old Group 7
	4	20-21		Four to Five Years Old Group 7
	4	22-23		Five to Six Years Old Group 7
	4	24-25		Six to Seven Years Old Group 7
	4	26-27		Seven to Nine Years Old Group 7
	4	28-29		Ten Plus Group 7
Wave 1-4 26) And how many are (INSERT AGE CATEGORIES) years old? (AGES SHOULD BE ASKED ONE BY ONE: How many are two? How many are three? Wave 3-4 How many are less than 8 months old? (CODE AS UNDER 2 YEARS OLD) How many are more than 8 months and less than two years old? (CODE: AGE GROUP 8-23 mos.)	4	37-38		Under 2 Years Old Group 8
	6	22-23		Age Group 8-23 Mos. Group 8 (Wave 3 & 4)
	4	39-40		Two to Three Years Old Group 8
	4	41-42		Three to Four Years Old Group 8
	4	43-44		Four to Five Years Old Group 8
	4	45-46		Five to Six Years Old Group 8
	4	47-48		Six to Seven Years Old Group 8
	4	49-50		Seven to Nine Years Old Group 8
	4	51-52		Ten Plus Group 8
REPEATED FOR EACH GROUP	4	60-61		Under 2 Years Old Group 9
	6	24-25		Age Group 8-23 Mos. Group 9 (Wave 3 & 4)
	4	62-63		Two to Three Years Old Group 9
	4	64-65		Three to Four Years Old Group 9
	4	66-67		Four to Five Years Old Group 9
	4	68-69		Five to Six Years Old Group 9
	4	70-71		Six to Seven Years Old Group 9
	4	72-73		Seven to Nine Years Old Group 9
	4	74-75		Ten Plus Group 9
	5	14-15		Under 2 Years Old Group 10
	6	26-27		Age Group 8-23 Mos. Group 10 (Wave 3 & 4)
	5	16-17		Two to Three Years Old Group 10
	5	18-19		Three to Four Years Old Group 10
	5	20-21		Four to Five Years Old Group 10
	5	22-23		Five to Six Years Old Group 10
	5	24-25		Six to Seven Yeas Old Group 10
	5	26-27		Seven to Nine Years Old Group 10
	5	28-29		Ten Plus Group 10

QUESTION	CARD	COLUMN	CODE	CODE DEFINITION
Wave 1-4 26) And how many are (INSERT AGE CATEGORIES) years old? (AGES SHOULD BE ASKED ONE BY ONE: How many are two? How many are three?	5	37-38		Under 2 Years Old Group 11
	6	28-29		Age Group 8-23 Mos. Group 11 (Wave 3 & 4
	5	39-40		Two to Three Years Old Group 11
	5	41-42		Three to Four Years Old Group 11
Wave 3-4 How many are less than 8 months old? (CODE AS UNDER 2 YEARS OLD) How many are more than 8 months and less than two years old? (CODE: AGE GROUP 8-23 mos.)	5	43-44		Four to Five Years Old Group 11
	5	45-46		Five to Six Years Old Group 11
	5	47-48		Six to Seven Years Old Group 11
	5	49-50		Seven to Nine Years Old Group 11
	5	51-52		Ten Plus Group 11
REPEATED FOR EACH GROUP	5	60-61		Under 2 Years Old Group 12
	6	30-31		Age Group 8-23 Mos. Group 12 (Wave 3 & 4
	5	62-63		Two to Three Years Old Group 12
	5	64-65		Three to Four Years Old Group 12
	5	66-67		Four to Five Years Old Group 12
	5	68-69		Five to Six Years Old Group 12
	5	70-71		Six to Seven Years Old Group 1
	5	72-73		Seven to Nine Years Old Group 12
	5	74-75		Ten Plus Group 12
Waves 1 and 2 Only (Question 26)	6	14-15		Under 2 Years Old Group 13
	6	16-17		Two to Three Years Old Group 13
	6	18-19		Three to Four Years Old Group 13
	6	20-21		Four to Five Years Old Group 13
	6	22-23		Five to Six Years Old Group 13
	6	24-25		Six to Seven Years Old Group 13
	6	26-27		Seven to Nine Years Old Group 13
	6	28-29		Ten Plus Group 13
	6	37-38		Under 2 Years Old Group 14
	6	39-40		Two to Three Years Old Group 14
	6	41-42		Three to Four Years Old Group 14
	6	43-44		Four to Five Years Old Group 14
	6	45-46		Five to Six Years Old Group 14
	6	47-48		Six to Seven Years Old Group 14
	6	49-50		Seven to Nine Years Old Group 14
	6	51-52		Ten PLus Group 14
	6	60-61		Under 2 Years Old Group 15
	6	62-63		Two to Three Years Old Group 15
	6	64-65		Three to Four Years Old Group 15
	6	66-67		Four to Five Years Old Group 15
	6	68-69		Five to Six Years Old Group 15
	6	70-71		Six to Seven Years Old Group 15
	6	72-73		Seven to Nine Years Old Group 15
	6	74-75		Ten Plus Group 15
Wave 1 27) You have already given me information for 15 groups or classes. To simplify this, would you please take all the remaining children who are at the center during the morning hours and think of them as a single group. What is the age range for those children?	7	7-8		Actual Number Range = 0-18
			98	Don't know
			99	No Answer
	7	9-10		Actual Number Range = 0-18
			98	Don't Know
			99	No Answer
Wave 2 You have already given me information for 15 groups or classes which attend your center during the morning session. To simplify this, would you please take all the remaining morning children as one group and give me the age range for that group?	7	7-8		Actual Number Range = 0-18
			98	Don't Know
			99	No Answer
		9-10		Actual Number Range = 0-18
			98	Don't Know
			99	No Answer

QUESTION	CARD	COLUMN	CODE	CODE DEFINITION	
Wave 3-4 (IF MORE THAN "12" GROUPS OR CLASSES.) You have already given me information for 12 groups or classes which attend your center during the morning session. To simplify this, would you please take all the remaining morning children as one group and give me the age range for that group?	7	7-8		Actual Number	Range = 0-18
			98	Don't Know	
			99	No Answer	
		9-10		Actual Number	Range = 0-18
			98	Don't Know	
			99	No Answer	
Wave 1-4 28)And how many children would there be in that one remaining group?	7	11-13		Actual Number	Range = 1-997
			998	Don't Know	
			999	No Answer	
Wave 1-4 29)Of the __________children, how many are:					
Under two	7	14-15			
Two		16-17			
Three		18-19		Actual Number	Range = 0-97
Four		20-21	98	Don't Know	
Five		22-23	99	No Answer	
Six		24-25			
Seven					
Eight		26-27			
Nine					
Ten or Older		28-29			
Wave 1-4 30)Do you have any children in your center who are enrolled for afternoons only? (IF ANSWER IS NO OR DON'T KNOW SKIP TO Q. 34)	7	30	1	Yes	
			2	No	
			3	Don't Know	
			4	No Answer	
Wave 1-4 31)(IF "YES.") What is the age range of your afternoon only children? Youngest	7	31-32		Actual Number	Range = 0-18
Oldest		33-34			
Wave 1-4 32)How many children are in that group?	7	35-37		Actual Number	Range = 0-97
			998	Don't Know	
			999	No Answer	
Wave 1-4 33)Of the __________chidren, how many are:					
Under two	7	38-39			
Two		40-41			
Three		42-43		Actual Number	Range = 0-97
Four		44-45	98	Don't Know	
Five		46-47	99	No Answer	
Six		48-49			
Seven					
Eight		50-51			
Nine					
Ten or older		52-53			

QUESTION	CARD	COLUMN	CODE	CODE DEFINITION
VALIDITY CHECK	7	54	1	Respondent said total number of children enrolled was correct, computer verified.
			2	Respondent changed total, computer verified.
			3	Respondent said total was correct, no change made, computer found total was incorrect.
	7	54	4	Respondent changed total, computer found new total was incorrect.
			5	Don't know response given to pertinent question, validity checks were skipped.
	7	55-57		Actual number, sum of children from Q. 23, Q. 26, Q.29 and Q. 33.
Wave 1-4 34) Of the (# IN Q. 16) children enrolled at your center, how many are presently enrolled for less than 30 hours a week? (IF "0", SKIP TO Q. 38)	7	58-60		Actual Number Range = 0-997
			998	Don't Know
			999	No Answer
Wave 1-2 35) Of those (# IN Q. 34) children, how many are less than 3 years old?	7	61-63		Actual Number Range = 0-997
			998	Don't Know
			999	No Answer
Wave 3-4 35A) Of those (# IN Q. 34) children, how many are under 8 months of age?	7	61-63		Actual Number Range = 0-997
			998	Don't Know
			999	No Answer
Wave 3-4 35B) Of those (# IN Q. 34) children, how many are 8 to 23 months of age?	6	32-34		Actual Number Range = 0-997
			998	Don't Know
			999	No Answer
Wave 3-4 35C) Of those (# IN Q. 34) children, how many are 2 years old?	6	35-37		Actual Number Range = 0-997
			998	Don't Know
			999	No Answer
Wave 1-4 36) How many are 3 or 4 years old?	7	64-66		Actual Number Range = 0-997
			998	Don't Know
			999	No Answer
Wave 1-4 37) How many are 5 years or older?	6	67-69		Actual Number Range = 0-997
			998	Don't Know
			999	No Answer
Wave 1-4 38) Approximately how many children were absent yesterday (or last friday)?	7	70-71		Actual Number Range = 0-97
			98	Don't Know
			99	No Answer
Wave 1-4 39) Approximately how many families have two children enrolled at your center?	7	72-73		Actual Number Range = 0-97
			98	Don't Know
			99	No Answer

QUESTION	Yes	No	CARD	COLUMN	CODE	CODE DEFINITION
Wave 1-4 40) Approximately how many families have three or more children enrolled?			7	74-75		Actual Number Range = 0-97
					98	Don't Know
					99	No Answer
				76-78		Actual Number Total # of families. Q. 16 - (Q. 39 and 2 (Q. 40)
			7	79-80	07	END OF CARD 7.
Wave 1-4 41) Including families on welfare, approximately what percent of the families at your center have incomes of less than $6,000 a year?			8	7-9		Actual Percentage Range = 0-97
					998	Don't Know
					999	No Answer
Wave 1-4 42) Approximately what percent of your families earn more than $15,000 a year?			8	10-12		Actual Percentage Range = 0-97
					998	Don't Know
					999	No Answer
Wave 1-4 43) Approximately what percent of families at your center are single parent families?			8	13-15		Actual Percentage Range = 0-100
					998	Don't Know
					999	No Answer
Wave 1-4 44) Do any of the parents at the center **regularly** participate in the following activities:			8		1	Yes
					2	No
					3	Don't Know
	Yes	No			4	No Answer
Serve as volunteers in the classroom	1	2		16		
Participate in staff selection	1	2		17		
Review budgets and programs	1	2		18		
Raise funds for the center	1	2		19		
Use center for social activities	1	2		20		
Wave 1-4 45) What meals and snacks are provided at your center?			8	21-26	1	Breakfast
					2	Morning Snack
					3	Lunch
					4	Afternoon Snack
					5	Dinner
					6	Evening Snack
				21	7	None
				21	8	Don't Know
				21	9	No Answer

First mention is in Column 21
Second mention is in Column 22
Third mention is in Column 23
Fourth mention is in Column 24
Fifth mention is in Column 25
Sixth mention is in Column 26

QUESTION	CARD	COLUMN	CODE	CODE DEFINITION
Wave 1-4 46) Does a professional nutritionist plan the menus for your center?	8	27	1	Yes
			2	No
(SKIP TO Q. 48 IF ANSWER IS NO)			3	Don't Know
			4	No Answer

QUESTION	CARD	COLUMN	CODE	CODE DEFINITION	
Wave 1-4 47) Is that person paid by your center?	8	28	1	Yes	
			2	No	
			3	Don't Know	
			4	No Answer	
Wave 1-4 48) Do you require children to have a physical examination when they enroll in the center?	8	29	1	Yes	
			2	No	
			3	Don't Know	
			4	No Answer	
Wave 1-4 49) Does your center provide any of the following services to children?	8		1	Yes	
			2	No	
			3	Don't Know	
Physical examination		30	4	No Answer	
Dental examination		31			
Hearing, speech or vision testing		32			
Psychological or developmental testing		33			
Wave 1-4 50) Does your center provide any of the following services to parents?	8		1	Yes	
			2	No	
			3	Don't Know	
Counseling on their child's development		34	4	No Answer	
Counseling on family problems		35			
Assistance in obtaining food stamps or financial aid		36			
Assistance in obtaining community services such as housing or medical care		37			
Wave 1-4 51) Do you have any of the following professionals on your staff?	8		1	Yes	
			2	No	
			3	Don't Know	
Hearing, speech, or vision specialist		38	4	No Answer	
Social worker		39			
Nurse		40			
Psychologist		41			
Child Development specialist		42			
Wave 1-4 52) For how many children does your center provide transportation?	8	43-45		Actual Number	Range = 0-997
			998	Don't Know	
			999	No Answer	
Wave 1-4 53) Mr./Ms.(DIRECTOR'S NAME), how many years have you been working in paid positions in day care or early childhood programs?	8	46-47		Actual Number	Range = 0-97
			98	Don't Know	
			99	No Answer	

QUESTION	CARD	COLUMN	CODE	CODE DEFINITION	
Wave 1-4 54) What is the last grade or year of school you completed?	8	48-49	06	Less than 7th grade	
			07	7th grade	
			08	8th grade	
			09	9th grade	
			10	10th grade	
			11	11th grade	
			12	12th grade	
			13	One year of college	
			14	Two years of college	
			15	Three years of college	
			16	Four years of college (B.S./B.A.)	
			17	One year of graduate school	
			18	Two years of graduate school (M.A./M.S.)	
			19	Three years of graduate school	
			20	Four years of graduate school	
			21	One year of Vo-Technical school	
			22	Two years of Vo-Technical school	
			23	Three years of Vo-Technical school	
			24	Four years of Vo-Technical school	
			25	No Answer	
Wave 1-4 55) What is the total number of staff on your center's payroll?	8	50-51		Actual Number	Range = 0-97
			98	Don't Know	
			99	No Answer	
Wave 1-4 56) Of those (# IN Q. 55) how many work full-time each week? (FULL TIME IS AT LEAST 35 HOURS PER WEEK.)	8	52-53		Actual Number	Range = 0-97
			98	Don't Know	
			99	No Answer	
Wave 1-2 57) How many volunteers and persons paid by an outside agency do you have on your staff?	8	54-55		Actual Number	Range = 0-97
			98	Don't Know	
			99	No Answer	
Wave 3-4 57A) How many of the people who work at your center are paid entirely by an outside agency?	8	54-55		Actual Number	Range = 0-97
			98	Don't Know	
			99	No Answer	
Wave 3-4 57B) How many of the people who work at your center are volunteers--that is, people who do not receive any monetary compensation for the work they perform?	6	38-39		Actual Number	Range = 0-97
			98	Don't Know	
			99	No Answer	
Wave 3-4 57C) (IF ONE VOLUNTEER) How many hours does that volunteer work at your center? (IF TWO OR MORE VOLUNTEERS) What is the total number of hours that volunteers work at your center each week?	6	40-41		Actual Number	Range = 0-97
			98	Don't Know	
			99	No Answer	

QUESTION	CARD	COLUMN	CODE	CODE DEFINITION	
Wave 3-4 57D) How many of those (# FROM Q. 57C) hours are spent working with children?	6	42-43		Actual Number	Range = 0-97
			98	Don't Know	
			99	No Answer	
Wave 3-4 57E) Including volunteers, persons paid by outside agencies and your own paid staff, how many people in your center work with children during a typical week?	6	44-45		Actual Number	Range = 0-97
			98	Don't Know	
			99	No Answer	
Wave 1-2 58) I'd like to focus now on just those people who work in the classroom, including volunteers. Would you go through the list of classroom staff and for each person give me three pieces of information:	9			Actual Number	Range = 1-97
			98	Don't Know	
			99	No Answer	
				Same code as Q. 54 in addition to:	
			26	Don't Know	
1) The number of hours spent in the classroom each week.		7-8	98		
			25	No Answer	
2) The person's last year of schooling completed.		9-10	99		
				Actual Number	Range = 0-97
3) The number of years of previous experience in day care.		11-12	98	Don't Know	
			99	No Answer	
		79-80	09	END OF CARD 9.	
	10	7-8		Actual Number	Range = 1-97
			98	Don't Know	
			99	No Answer	
		9-10		Same codes as Q. 54 in addition to:	
			26	Don't Know	
THIS ALLOTMENT OF COLUMNS CONTINUES FOR UP TO TWENTY STAFF MEMBERS			98		
			25	No Answer	
			99		
		11-12		Actual Number	Range = 0-97
			98	Don't Know	
(22)			99	No Answer	
Wave 3-4 58A) I'd like to focus now on just those people who are caregivers, that is work directly with children. Would you go through the list of caregivers including volunteers and for each person give me three pieces of information?	9	7-8		Actual Number	
			98	Don't Know	
			99	No Answer	
		9-10		Same code as Q.54 in addition to:	
1) The number of hours spent in the classroom each week.			98		
			25	No Answer	
2) The person's last year of schooling completed.			99		
		11-12		Actual Number	Range = 0-97
3) The number of years of previous experience in day care.			98	Don't Know	
			99	No Answer	
		79-80	09	END OF CARD 9.	
4) (IF CENTER HAS 5 OR MORE CHILDREN UNDER 2 ASK:) Does that person regularly work with children under 2 years of age?	6	7-8		Actual Number	Range = 1-97
			98	Don't Know	
			99	No Answer	
		9-10		Same codes as Q. 54 in addition to:	
			26	Don't Know	
THIS ALLOTMENT OF COLUMNS CONTINUES FOR UP TO TWENTY STAFF MEMBERS			98		
			25	No Answer	
			99		
		11-12		Actual Number	Range = 0-97
			98	Don't Know	
			99	No Answer	
Wave 1-4 59) Do you have any full time classroom staff in addition to those you have already mentioned, including volunteers?	8	56	1	Yes	
			2	No	
			3	Don't Know	
			4	No Answer	

(IF THE ANSWER IS NO SKIP TO Q. 61)

QUESTION	CARD	COLUMN	CODE	CODE DEFINITION	
Wave 1-4					
60) How many?	8	57-58		Actual Number	Range = 1-97
			98	Don't Know	
			99	No Answerw	
Wave 1-4					
61) Do you have any part-time classroom staff in addition to those you have already mentioned, including volunteers?	8	59	1	Yes	
			2	No	
			3	Don't Know	
			4	No Answer	
(IF THE ANSWER IS NO SKIP TO Q. 63)					
Wave 1-4					
62) How many?	8	60-61		Actual Number	Range = 1-97
			98	Don't Know	
			99	No Answer	
Wave 1					
63) How many of the classroom staff who worked at your center a year ago have left and since been replaced?	8	62-63		Actual Number	Range = 1-97
			98	Don't Know	
			99	No Answer	
Wave 2-4					
How many of the classroom staff who worked at your center a year ago have since left?	8	62-63		Actual Number	Range = 1-97
			98	Don't Know	
			99	No Answer	
Wave 1					
64) How many of your present classroom staff of (# IN Q. 58, 60 AND 62) are:					
Younger than 18	8	64-65		Actual Number	Range = 0-97
18-25		66-67			
26-35		68-69			
36-49		70-71			
50-60		72-73	98	Don't Know	
Over 60		74-75	99	No Answer	
	8	79-80	08	END OF CARD 8	
Wave 2					
How many of your present classroom staff of (# IN Q. 58) are:					
Younger than 18	8	64-65		Actual Number	Range = 0-97
18-25		66-67			
26-35		68-69			
36-49		70-71			
50-60		72-73	98	Don't Know	
Over 60		74-75	99	No Answer	
	8	79-80	08	END OF CARD 8.	
Wave 3-4					
How many of your present classroom staff of (# IN Q. 57E) are:	8				
Younger than 18	8	64-65		Actual Number	Range = 0-97
18-25		66-67			
26-35		68-69			
36-49		70-71			
50-60		72-73	98	Don't Know	
Over 60		74-75	99	No Answer	
	8	79-80	08	END OF CARD 8.	

	QUESTION	CARD	COLUMN	CODE	CODE DEFINITION	
	Wave 1					
65)	How many of your classroom staff of (# IN Q. 58, 60, AND 62) are men?	11	7-8		Actual Number	Range = 0-97
				98	Don't Know	
				99	No Answer	
	Wave 2					
	How many of your classroom staff of (# IN Q. 58) are men?					
	Wave 3-4					
	How many of your classroom staff of (# IN Q. 57E) are men?					
	Wave 1					
66)	How many of your classroom staff of (# IN Q. 58, 60, AND 62) are white?	11	9-10		Actual Number	Range 0-97
				98	Don't Know	
				99	No Answer	
	Wave 2					
	How many of your classroom staff of (# IN Q. 58) are white?					
	Wave 3-4					
	How many of your classroom staff of (# IN Q. 57E) are white?					
	Wave 1-4					
67)	How many of the remaining classroom staff members are black?	11	11-12		Actual Number	Range = 0-97
				98	Don't Know	
				99	No Answer	
			13-14		Actual Number as remainder.	Range = 0-97
				98	Unable to compute remainder.	
	Wave 1-4					
68)	Within the last year, how many of your classroom staff have taken courses, seminars or in-service training programs in early childhood development?	11	15-16		Actual Number	Range = 0-97
				98	Don't Know	
				99	No Answer	
	Wave 1-4					
69)	What is the salary range for your current full-time classroom staff?	11	17-21 23-27		Actual Number	Range = 15-997 Right justified.
				Waves 1-2	Waves 3-4	
	(PROBE FOR HIGHEST AND LOWEST SALARY)		22	Low Basis	Blank Column	
			28	High Basis	Blank Column	
	Wave 1-4					
70)	Is the legal status of your center profit or non-profit?	11	29	1	Profit	
				2	Non-Profit	
				3	Don't Know	
				4	No Answer	
	(IF ANSWER IS DON'T KNOW SKIPT TO Q. 73)					
	Wave 1-4					
71)	Has this status changed in the past two years?	11	30	1	Yes	
				2	No	
				3	Don't Know	
				4	No Answer	
	Wave 1-4					
72)	(IF "PROFIT" IN Q. 70) Is your center part of a group or chain or is it an independent organization?	11	31	1	Group/Chain	
				2	Independent	
				3	Other	
				4	Don't Know	
	(GO TO Q. 75)			5	No Answer	

QUESTION	CARD	COLUMN	CODE	CODE DEFINITION
Wave 1-4				
73) (IF "NON-PROFIT" IN Q. 70) Is your center independent or is it sponsored by another organization?	11	32	1	Independent
			2	Sponsored
			3	Other
			4	Don't Know
(GO TO QUESTION 75 IF ANSWER IS INDEPENDENT)			5	No Answer
Wave 1-4				
74) Please tell me which of the following best describes your sponsoring agency. (READ LIST)	11	33	1	Headstart
			2	Church or religious organization
			3	Public school
Headstart			4	State or local government agency
A church or religious organization			5	Non-government community organization
Public school			6	Other
State or local government agency			7	Don't Know
Non-government community organization			8	No Answer
DO NOT READ (Other/None of the Above)				
Wave 3-4				
74A) (IF ANSWER TO Q. 74 IS 2,3,4,5 or 6, ASK:) Are you indirectly sponsored by HEADSTART?	6	66	1	Yes
			2	No
			3	Don't Know
			4	No Answer
Wave 1-4				
75) Approximately how much does it cost to run your center on an annual basis?	11	36-41		Actual Number Range = 10-999997
			999998	Don't Know
			999999	No Answer
(IF DON'T KNOW ASK FOR SOMEONE WHO WOULD KNOW AND CONTINUE.)		42	Waves 1-2	Basis Code (Waves 3-4 Blank Column)
Wave 1-2				
76) Approximately how much do you spend for: (READ LIST ONE AT A TIME.) (ANSWERS MAY ALSO BE GIVEN AS PERCENTAGE)	11			Actual Number Range = 0-999997
			999998	Don't Know
			999999	No Answer
				Basis Codes
Salaries and benefits		43-48		1. Hourly
		49	Basis	2. Daily
Supplies/Educational & office		50-55		3. Weekly
		56	Basis	4. Bi-weekly
Rent, mortgage, property taxes		57-62		5. Montly
and Other		63	Basis	6. Yearly
				7. Percentage
Wave 3-4				
76A) Out of the (# IN Q. 75) dollars, approximately how much do you spend on salaries and fringe benefits in a year?	11	43-48		Actual Number Range = 0-999997
			999998	Don't Know
			999999	No Answer
		49		Blank
Wave 3-4				
76B) Out of the remaining (Q. 75 - Q. 76A) dollars, approximately how much do you spend on occupancy costs--rent, mortgage, property taxes and Other occupancy costs in a year?	11	50-55		Actual Number Range = 0-999997
			999998	Don't Know
			999999	No Answer
		56		Blank

QUESTION	CARD	COLUMN	CODE	CODE DEFINITION
Wave 3-4 76C) Out of the remaining (Q. 75 - Q.76 - Q. 76B) dollars, approximately how much do you spend on supplies, (including food), educational and office supplies in the past 12 months?	11	57-62		Actual Number Range = 0-999997
			999998	Don't Know
			999999	No Answer
		63		Blank
Wave 1-4 77) Has your center received any donations of equipment and supplies in the past 12 months?	11	64	1	Yes
			2	No
			3	Don't Know
(IF ANSWER IS NO SKIP TO Q. 79.)			4	No Answer
Wave 1-4 78) Roughly what would it have cost you, if you had purchased those items?	11	65-69		Actual Number Range = 1-32000
			99998	Don't Know
			99999	No Answer
Wave 1-4 79) Does your center use any donated classroom or office space?	11	70	1	Yes
			2	No
			3	Don't Know
			4	No Answer
Wave 1 80) Approximately how much income does your center receive from each of the following sources? (READ LIST.)			99998	Don't Know
			99999	No Answer
Tuition from parents	11	71-75		Actual Number Range = 0-99997
		76		Basis Code (Same as Q. 76, Column 49.)
		79-80	11	END OF CARD 11
Cash donations	12	7-11		Actual Number Range = 0-99997
		12		Basis Code (Same as Q. 76, Column 49.)
Welfare department		13-17		Actual Number Range = 0-99997
		18		Basis Code (Same as Q. 76, Column 49.)
Other government agencies		19-23		Actual Number Range = 0-99997
		24		Basis Code (Same as Q. 7, Column 49.)
(PERCENTAGE ALSO ACCEPTABLE.)				
Wave 2 Approximately how much incomes does your center receive from each of the following sources? (READ LIST.)	(same as above)			

Tuition or fees from parents
Cash donations
Welfare Department
Other federal, state, or local government agencies

(IF ANSWER IN YEAR(S), TRUNCATE LAST DIGIT.)

(PERCENTAGE ALSO ACCEPTABLE.)

QUESTION	CARD	COLUMN	CODE	CODE DEFINITION
Wave 3-4				
80) Approximately how much income does your center receive from each of the following sources annually? (READ LIST.)	11	71-75		Actual Number Range = 0-99997
			99998	Don't Know
			99999	No Answer
		76		Blank
		79-80	11	END OF CARD 11.
(TRUNCATED)	12	7-11		Actual Number Range = 0-99997
		13-17	99998	Don't Know
		19-23	99999	No Answer
		12		Basis Codes (Same as Q.76, Column 49)
		18		
		24		
Wave 1-4				
81) Do you receive any foodstuff or cash reimbursements under a U.S. Department of Agriculture Program?	12	25	1	Yes
			2	No
			3	Don't Know
			4	No Answer
Wave 4 (Only)				
81A) Concerning the cost of serving food under the U.S.D.A. Program, does your center keep records of the following items:	14		1	Yes
			2	No
			3	Don't Know
			4	No Answer
a) Counts of breakfast, snacks and lunches served?		39		
b) Information about family income and family size for each child enrolled?		40		
c) Cost of food purchased?		41		
d) Salaries for food preparation and clean-up?		42		
e) Administrative costs of food services such as gas, electricity, space, equipment and utensils?		43		
f) Other costs of food service?		44		
g) Has the person who keeps these records had any formal training in bookkeeping or accounting?		45		
Wave 4 (Only)				
81B) Which of the following are reasons why your center does not participate in the U.S.D.A. Program?	14		1	Yes
			2	No
			3	Don't Know
			4	No Answer
a) You believe that the center is not eligible?		46		
b) You have not heard of the program?		47		
c) You do not know who to contact in order to apply for the program?		48		
d) There are too many regulations involved in the program?		49		
e) There is too much paper work involved?		50		
Wave 1-2				
82) (IF PARENT PAID TUITION IN Q. 80, ASK Q. 82-Q.85.) How many of the ________ children in your center have tuition paid by their parents? Number of children____________	12	26-28		Actual Number Range = 1-997
			998	Don't Know
			999	No Answer
Wave 1-2				
83) What are the maximum and minimum fees that parents pay per full-time child?	12			Actual Number Range = 1-9997
			9998	Don't Know
			9999	No Answer

QUESTION	CARD	COLUMN	CODE	CODE DEFINITION	
Wave 3-4					
What are the maximum and minimum fees that parents pay per full time child each week?					
Maximum: $______per______(Basis - day,week,etc.)		29-32			
Minimum: $______per______		34-37			
		33	Basis codes (Same as Q. 76, Column 49.)		
(IF ONLY A SINGLE RATE IS CHARGED, ENTER IT UNDER BOTH)		38	Waves 3 and 4 Basis Codes are Blank		
Wave 1					
84) (IF "MAXIMUM/MINIMUM.")	12		1	Yes	
Are the lower charges to some families based			2	No	
on: (READ ONE AT A TIME.)			3	Don't Know	
			4	No Answer	
Family Income		39			
Family Size		40			
Number of Children Enrolled from same Family		41			
Age of Child		42			
Some OTHER Reason		43			
Wave 2-4					
(84)IF MAXIMUM DOES NOT EQUAL MINIMUM.")	12		1	Yes	
Are the lower charges to some families based on:			2	No	
(READ LIST ONE AT A TIME.)			3	Don't Know	
			4	No Answer	
a) Family Income		39			
b) Number of Children Enrolled from same Family		40			
c) Family Size		41			
d) Age of the Child		42			
e) Some Other Reason		43			
Wave 3-4					
f) What is the maximum weekly fee you would	6	67-70		Actual Number	Range = 1-9997
charge parents for a full-time child			9998	Don't Know	
under 8 months of age?			9999	No Answer	
$__________					
g) What is the maximum weekly fee you would	6	71-74		Actual Number	Range = 1-9997
charge parents for a full-time one year			9998	Don't Know	
old child?			9999	No Answer	
$__________					
Wave 1					
85) Do parents have to pay for days their children	12	44	1	Always	
are absent? Let me read the choices:			2	Sometimes	
			3	Never	
1) Always			4	Don't Know	
2) Sometimes			5	No Answer	
3) Never					
Wave 2-4	12	44	1	Always	
If a child is absent, do parents have to pay			2	Sometimes	
for that day? Let me read the choices:			3	Never	
			4	Don't Know	
1) Always			5	No Answer	
2) Sometimes					
3) Never					

QUESTION	CARD	COLUMN	CODE	CODE DEFINITION
Wave 1-4 86) (IF "WELFARE INCOME" IN Q. 80, ASK Q. 86-Q.91) How many children in your center does Welfare pay for? Number of Children__________	12	45-47		Actual Number Range = 1-997
			998	Don't Know
			999	No Answer
Wave 1-4 87) What are the maximum and minimum amounts that Welfare pays per full-time child?	12			Actual Number Range = 1-9997
			9998	Don't Know
			9999	No Answer
Maximum: $________per		48-51		
Minimum: $________per		53-56		
		52		Basis Codes (Same as Q. 76, Column 49)
		57		(Waves 3 and 4 Basis Codes are Blank)
Wave 1-4 88) (IF "MAXIMUM DOES NOT EQUAL MINIMUM.") Does Welfare pay different amounts per child depending on the child's age?	12	58	1	Yes
			2	No
			3	Don't Know
			4	No Answer
Wave 3-4 88B)(IF "YES" FOR AGE OF CHILD IN Q. 88, AND 5 OR MORE CHILDREN UNDER TWO ARE ENROLLED AT THE CENTER AND AT LEAST ONE OF THE FIVE IS UNDER 8 MONTHS, ASK Q 88C. OTHERWISE SKIP TO Q.89.) What are the maximum weekly fee you receive from Welfare for a full-time child under 8 months of age? $__________	14	7-10		Actual Number Range = 1-9997
			998	Don't Know
			999	No Answer
88C)What is the maximum weekly fee you receive from Welfare for a full-time one year old child? $__________	14	11-14		Actual Number Range = 1-9997
			998	Don't Know
			999	No Answer
Wave 1 89) Does the Welfare Department pay for days that children are absent? (READ LIST.) 1) Always 2) Sometimes 3) Never	12	59	1	Always
			2	Sometimes
			3	Never
			4	Don't Know
			5	No Answer
Wave 2-4 If a child is absent, does the Welfare Department pay for that day? Let Me read the choices: 1) Always 2) Sometimes 3) Never	(SAME AS ABOVE)			
Wave 1-4 90) Do you have a purchase of service contract with Welfare which guarantees you payment for a certain number of slots?	12	60	1	Yes
			2	No
			3	Don't Know
			4	No Answer
Wave 1-4 91) How many of your Welfare children were referred to your center by the Welfare Department? Number of Children________	12	61-63		Actual Number Range = 0-997
			998	Don't Know
			999	No Answer

QUESTION	CARD	COLUMN	CODE	CODE DEFINITION	
Wave 1-4 92)(IF "OTHER" GOVERNMENT AGENCY INCOME IN Q.80.) You mentioned that your center receives money from the government other than Welfare funds. How many children are currently paid for by these funds?	12	65-67		Actual Number	Range = 0-997
			998	Don't Know	
			999	No Answer	
Number of Children__________					
(IF "0" SKIP TO Q. 96.)					
Wave 1-4 93) What are the maximum and minimum amounts paid per full-time child?	12			Actual Number	Range = 0-9997
			9998	Don't Know	
			9999	No Answer	
(INSTRUCTION:) IF MORE THAN ONE AGENCY, ASK FOR THE MOST IMPORTANT INCOME SOURCE?					
Maximum: $________per________		68-71			
Minimum: $________per________		73-76			
		72		Basis Code	
		77		Waves 3 and 4 Basis Codes are Blank (Same as in Question 76)	
		79-80	12	END OF CARD 12	
Wave 1-4 94) Does the government pay different amounts to your center depending in the child's age?	13	7	1	Yes	
			2	No	
			3	Don't Know	
			4	No Answer	
Wave 3-4 (IF "YES" FOR AGE OF CHILDREN IN Q. 94, AND 5 OR MORE CHILDREN UNDER TWO ARE ENROLLED AT THE CENTER AND AT LEAST ONE OF THE FIVE IS UNDER 8 MONTHS OLD, ASK Q. 94B. IF NONE ARE UNDER 8 MONTHS, ASK Q. 94C. OTHERWISE, SKIP TO Q. 95.)					
94B)What is the maximum weekly fee you receive from that agency for a full-time child under 8 months of age?	14	15-18		Actual Number	Range 1-9997
			998	Don't Know	
$__________			999	No Answer	
94C)What is the maximum fee you receive from that agency for a full-time one year old child?	14	19-22		Actual Number	Range 1-9997
			998	Don't Know	
$__________			999	No Answer	
Wave 1 95) Does the government pay for days when children are absent? (READ LIST.)	13	8	1	Always	
1) Always			2	Sometimes	
2) Sometimes			3	Never	
3) Never			4	Don't Know	
			5	No Answer	
Wave 2-4 If a child is absent does the government pay for that day? Let me read the choices: 1) Always 2) Sometimes 3) Never	(SAME AS ABOVE)				

QUESTION	CARD	COLUMN	CODE	CODE DEFINITION	
(ASK EVERYONE)					
Wave 1-4					
96) During the last 12 months, how many inspection visits have been made to your center by: (READ LIST ONE AT A TIME.)	13			Actual Number	Range 0-97
			98	Don't Know	
			99	No Answer	
Day Care Licensing Office		9-10			
Fire Department		11-12			
Health Department		13-14			
Wave 3-4 (IF THERE ARE FIVE OR MORE CHILDREN UNDER TWO YEARS OF AGE, ASK Q. 96A - Q.96I; OTHERWISE SKIP TO Q. 97)					
96A) You have indicated that your center cares for children under two years of age. For how many years have children under two been enrolled at your center?	14	23-24		Actual Number	Range = 0-97
			98	Don't Know	
			99	No Answer	
Number of Years________					
96B) (IF ONE OR MORE CHILDREN UNDER 8 MONTHS, ASK:) How many children under 6 weeks of age are currently enrolled at your center?	14	25-26		Actual Number	Range = 0-97
Number of Children__________					
Wave 3-4 (IF NUMBER OF CHILDREN UNDER 8 MONTHS IS LESS THAN FIVE, SKIP TO Q. 96E.)					
96C) Do you require your caregivers for children under 8 months of age to have special training before you hire them?	14	27	1	Yes	
			2	No	
			3	Don't Know	
			4	No Answer	
96D) Do you provide special in-service training for these caregivers at your own center?	14	28	1	Yes	
			2	No	
			3	Don't Know	
			4	No answer	
(IF NUMBER OF CHILDREN BETWEEN 8 AND 23 MONTHS OF AGE IS LESS THAN 5 SKIP TO Q. 96G. OTHERWISE CONTINUE.)					
96E) Do you require your caregivers for children between 8 and 23 months of age to have special training before you hire them?	14	29	1	Yes	
			2	No	
			3	Don't Know	
			4	No Answer	
96F) Do you provide in-service training for the caregivers of 8 to 23 month children at your center?	14	30	1	Yes	
			2	No	
			3	Don't Know	
			4	No Answer	

QUESTION	CARD	COLUMN	CODE	CODE DEFINITION	
Wave 3-4					
96G) As a child progresses from infant to toddler to older preschoolers does the cost of providing care for the child go down, go up or remain about the same?	14	31	1 2 3 4 5	Go Down Go Up Remain about the same Don't Know No Answer	
96H) (IF THE ANSWER TO Q. 96G IS "GO DOWN" ASK:) I'm going to read a list of factors which might explain the higher cost of caring for very young children. For each item, please tell me how important an influence it has on the cost of care for children under two--very important, moderately important or of little or no importance.	14		1 2 3 4 5	No Importance Moderately Important Very Important Don't Know No Answer	
Special space requirements		32			
Special qualifications of caregivers		33			
Special equipment i.e. cribs, bassinetts		34			
Special supplies i.e., diapers, food, playthings		35			
Special staffing needs or requirements		36			
Special health services, i.e. nurse or doctor care		37			
96I) Are there cost factors other than those mentioned which contribute to an increased cost of care for very young children?	14	38	1 2 3 4	Yes No Don't Know No Answer	
(RECORD "YES" ONLY IF FACTOR CLEARLY IS NOT INCLUDED IN LIST ABOVE.)					
Wave 1-3					
97) I'd like to (know/verify) your center's zip code (so we can identify its general location in your state)?					
Zip Code __________	13	15-19		Zip Code	
		79-80	13	END OF CARD 13.	
Wave 4 Only					
97A) How many of the Children in your center are physically handicapped? Number of Children__________	14	51-53	 998 999	Actual Number Don't Know No Answer	Range = 0-997
97B) How many of the children in your center have severe emotional problems? Number of Children__________	14	54-56	 998 999	Actual Number Don't Know No Answer	Range = 0-997
97C) How many of the children in your center are mentally retarded? Number of Children__________	14	57-58	 998 999	Actual Number Don't Know No Answer	Range = 0-997
97D) Have you ever had to refused admission to a handicapped child because your center was not equipped to care for such a child?	14	60	1 2 3 4	Yes No Don't Know No Answer	
98) I'd like to (know/verify) your zip code (so we can identify its general location in your state.) Zip Code__________	13	15-19		Zip Code	